"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,091. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SOLDIERS MISSED EDITH CAVELL, OFFICER IN COMMAND KILLED HER; MOVING STORY OF HER LAST HOURS

HER CHAPLAIN'S NARRATIVE

She Was Calm and Resigned and Forgave Her Executioners.

CHEERFUL AT THE PARTING.

German Chaplain, Who Saw Her End, Says She Died Like a Heroine.

EXECUTION A SHOCK HERE

Prominent Men and Women Denounce It—Washington Feels It Has Done Its Utmost.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—The British Foreign Office last evening made public the report of the Rev. H. S. T. Gahan, the British Chaplain in Brussels who visited Miss Edith Cavell just before her execution, and another letter from Minister Whitlock to Ambassador Page. In his letter Mr. Whitlock says he requested that the body of Miss Cavell be delivered to the School for Nurses, of which she was the directress, and that his request was referred to the Ministry of War in Berlin.

The Rev. Mr. Gahan in his report says:

"On Monday evening, the 11th of October, I was admitted by a special passport from the German authorities to the Prison of St. Gilles, where Miss Edith Cavell had been confined for ten weeks. The final sentence had been given early that afternoon.

"To my astonishment and relief I found my friend perfectly calm and resigned, but this could not lessen the tenderness and intensity of feeling on either part during that last interview of almost an hour.

"Her first words to me were upon a matter concerning herself personally, but the solemn asseveration which accompanied them was made expressly in the light of God and eternity. She then added that she wished all her friends to know that she willingly gave her life for her country, and said:

"'I have no fear nor shrinking. I have seen death so often that it is not strange or fearful to me.'

"She further said:

"'I thank God for this ten weeks of quiet before the end. My life has always been hurried and full of difficulties; this time the rest has been a great mercy. They have all been very kind to me here, but this I would say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity: I realize that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness toward any one.'

"We partook of Holy Communion together, and she received the Gospel message of consolation with all her heart. At the close of the little service I began to repeat the words 'Abide with Me,' and she joined softly in the end.

"We sat quietly talking until it was time for me to go. She gave me parting messages for relations and friends. She spoke of her soul's needs at the moment, and she received the assurance of God's words as only a Christian can do.

"Then I said good-bye, and she smiled and said: 'We shall meet again.'

"A German military Chaplain was with her at the end and afterward gave her a Christian burial. He told me:

"'She was brave and bright to the last. She professed her Christian faith and said she was glad to die for her country. She died like a heroine.'"

Mr. Whitlock, in inclosing the letter he wrote to Baron von der Lancken, the German Governor, at the request of President Faider of the Court of Appeals in Brussels and the President of the Belgian School for Nurses, asking that Miss Cavell's body be delivered to the school, says:

"I have not received a written reply to my note to Baron Lancken on the subject, but he came to see me yesterday afternoon and stated that the body had been interred near the Prison of St. Gilles, where the execution took place, and that under the regulations governing such cases it was impossible to exhume the body without written permission from the Minister of War at Berlin. He added that he had no authority to ask for permission to exhume the body, but that immediately upon the return of the Governor General he would request him to take the matter up.

"I shall hope to be able to tell you that we have at least been able to accomplish this small service."

HORRIFIED DUTCH PROTESTS.

The Press, Scorning Neutrality Regulations, Denounces Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—I have no hesitation in saying that the execution of Miss Cavell has evoked consternation among the people of Holland, who feel that it will probably do more damage to German sympathies in Holland,

Continued on Page 3.

German Soldiers Fired Low at Miss Cavell; Then Officer Shot Her, Amsterdam Says

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Telegraaf states tonight that the Germans executed a French woman, Mlle. Louise Frenay, at Liege a fortnight ago. The firing party purposely aimed low, and she was hit in the legs. An officer then shot her through the head with his revolver.

The Telegraaf says the same thing happened in Miss Cavell's case. She was fired at by a party of twelve, but only one bullet touched her, and that did not kill her. It was after this that the officer of the firing party drew his revolver, and, putting it to her ear, fired. The priest who was present at the execution, overcome with horror, is now suffering from a nervous breakdown.

WIDE CONSPIRACY SEEN BY GERMANS

Miss Cavell Was Believed to Have Had Many Confederates.

PRINCE ALLEGED LEADER

"Underground Railway" Said to Have Been Operated With Hospital as Centre.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (via The Hague.)—The Vossische Zeitung's Brussels correspondent telegraphs the first details received here of the sensational Brussels espionage case. He says:

"The trial, lasting three days, gave a clear picture of the methods employed by a regular organization to recruit men, subject to military service in the allied armies, who had been left behind in Belgium, and send them across the Dutch frontier. It also proved that the leading spirits of the enterprise must be sought in high Belgian and partly French aristocracy. I had occasion to be present at the first day's trial before the Court of War Justice.

"The leader of the band, which, of course, had many more members than the German police could arrest was Prince Reginald de Croy of Bellingnies, who was not apprehended, though his wife, Princess Marie de Croy, sat on the bench with the other accused.

"Besides the Prince, an Englishwoman, the head of a Brussels medical institution, was the principal moving spirit in the undertaking. Scattered English and French soldiers, hidden in the provinces, principally in the province of Hennegau, were spirited over the border by agents of the princely pair, who found in a French Countess, Jeanne de Belleville, a particularly zealous assistant. They had organized regular stations of an 'underground railway,' and trusty leaders accompanied those subject to military service or the soldiers, among them English and French officers, from station to station to Brussels, where they were hidden till the coast was clear and they could be hurried over the Dutch border.

"The central station was located in the house occupied by the English clinic in Brussels, whence in the dead of night they were escorted to a street car line in the heart of Brussels, at the Church of St. Marie, in the Rue Royale, going from the terminus of the street car line to the Dutch border by the narrow-gauge railway.

"During the trial in the Senate Chamber the accused, almost without exception, gave the impression of persons cleverly simulating naïve innocence. It was not a mere coincidence that two-thirds of the accused were women.

"The Englishwoman, Edith Cavell, who has already been executed, declared that she had believed as an Englishwoman that she ought to do her country service by giving lodgings in her house to soldiers and recruits who were in peril. She naturally denied that she had drawn other people into destruction by inducing them to harbor refugees when her own institute was overtaxed.

"Her principal agent was an architect, Philippe Bancq, who confessed that he was a good Belgian patriot who believed himself compelled to sacrifice himself for the fatherland. A provincial lawyer, condemned to imprisonment, admitted forging identification cards for travelers. A mining engineer, also condemned to imprisonment, did the same thing. A Brussels druggist who for months concealed recruits subject to military service pleaded his goodness of heart. He and his wife could not say no when asked to conceal compatriots from the German police.

"The Countess de Belleville admitted that she always made reports about her journeys to a French Abbé, who escaped the police. Every time she came to Brussels she met the Abbé in a different coffee house; but she tried to make the court believe that the priest interested himself only in her business trips.'

"From the patriotic feelings aforementioned a lawyer also admitted that he had concealed some of his proteges in a nunnery.

"From the proceedings one gathered the impression that the court had to do with a highly organized association which has been doing business regularly for months."

POPE MAKES PROTEST AGAINST KILLING WOMEN

Directs German Cardinal to Communicate His Views to the Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.—I am told that the Pope has instructed Cardinal Hartman of Cologne to protest to the Kaiser against the execution of women as being against the principles of Christianity and humanity.

SEES SEA RAIDER IN ZEALANDIA

Germans to Use Steamer as Commerce Destroyer, Ship Broker Streeter Hears.

CUSTOMS STARTS INQUIRY

Told That Escaped German Officers Would Join Ship—Name and U. S. Flag Painted Out.

The customs officials are investigating through the Law Department a remarkable statement made yesterday afternoon by E. W. Streeter, a ship broker of 17 South Street, regarding the American steamer Zealandia, which sailed from Pensacola, Fla., on Oct. 7 for Tampico, Mexico, to load with oil for Malmo, Sweden. He declared that the American flag on the side of the ship and her name had been painted out and that she had been fitted out as a commerce destroyer to fly the German flag.

Mr. Streeter also said the German officers who escaped from the auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm at Newport News in a small yacht had arranged to meet the Zealandia at a point off the coast and had been taken on board. He said the information had come to him from a reliable member of the engine room department on the steamer who had refused to sail from Pensacola on the Zealandia when he found out for what purpose she was intended. Mr. Streeter declined to give the name of his informant, saying he did not wish to do him any injury by making it public.

When inquiry was made at the Custom House regarding the statement made by Mr. Streeter one of the officials said that a request had been sent to the customs officials at Tampico to investigate the matter when the Zealandia arrived there. She was expected at Tampico last night. The official added that although the Fiske Trading Company of 95 William Street was listed as the owner of the Zealandia, facts had come to their knowledge indicating that the vessel really was owned by German interests. The Zealandia left Pensacola under command of Captain Devarelier, said to be a former Captain in the Hamburg-American Line service between New York and the West Indies.

H. V. Dixon, one of the members of the Fiske Trading Company, said that it was ridiculous to say that the Zealandia was owned by German interests or that she had been fitted out to be a commerce destroyer; her top speed, he said, was only 12 knots. He admitted that the steamer had been chartered for this voyage, but declined to give the name of the charter party. Mr. Dixon, who was at Pensacola when the Zealandia was loading early this month, said that it was true that her name and the American flag had been painted out on her side, but it had been done by accident.

When asked by the Law Department of the Customs late in the afternoon if the Zealandia had arrived at Tampico, Mr. Dixon replied that he had received a cablegram that the steamer had arrived off the port but could not enter the river yet on account of a new sand bar which had been raised by the recent hurricane.

The Zealandia is a four-masted iron steamer of 4,000 gross tonnage. She was built in 1875 by John Elder & Co. for the Pacific trade, and for many years ran between San Francisco and Sydney, Australia. She is 377 feet long, 37 feet beam, and 18 feet 6 inches depth of hold.

THINK WRECKED YAWL BORE MISSING GERMANS

Vessel Like Eclipse Sighted Overturned Near Bermuda—Fugitives Drowned or Picked Up.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—A wreck which local shipping men believe to have been that of the auxiliary yawl Eclipse, upon which six of the German officers interned on the Kronprinz Wilhelm at Norfolk are supposed to have made their escape, was sighted last Sunday about seventy-five miles northeast of Bermuda by the officers and crew of the Italian steamship Labor, which arrived here today from Genoa. In a report to the Hydrographic Office Captain Monzali of the Labor said that he sighted an overturned white vessel in latitude 33.20 North and longitude 64.23 West, which answered in every way the description of the Eclipse.

The Italian ship passed the wreck at a distance of about six miles. As there was no sign of life to be seen about her, Captain Monzali proceeded to Norfolk. He had not then heard of the escape of the Germans, and he did not make a report at the Virginia port.

The theory is advanced in shipping circles here that the Eclipse was capsized and its occupants drowned, or the German officers abandoned their boat when picked up by a friendly ship.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—An official list of missing members of the crews of the two German auxiliary cruisers interned at Norfolk, Va., issued tonight by the Navy Department, shows that out of a total of 785 officers and men, one commissioned officer, two doctors and six warrant officers have broken parole. Not one bluejacket is missing. Following is the Department's statement:

"Below is a list of the names of the six warrant officers of the German

Continued on Page 2.

Sir A. Conan Doyle on England's Fantastic Fears

An important and interesting survey of her part in the war, in which he contends that she is now ready on land and sea and that her victory is only a question of "one successful pounce."

IN TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES
Order It Today

GERMANY SHUTS OFF MEAT 2 DAYS A WEEK

On Two Other Days No Fats May Be Used in Cooking and on Another No Pork May Be Sold.

FOOD SITUATION CRITICAL

Rigid Card System Such as Is Applied to Bread to be Extended to Many Other Commodities.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Germany's food supply has suddenly become the most important internal question of the day, the press devoting more space to butter, milk, eggs, and meat than to war news. Meanwhile the highest State and municipal authorities, aided by hundreds of experts, are hard at work trying to cut the Gordian knot of supply and demand with sharp socialistic measures for price regulation and distribution. This is likely to prove the supreme test of German genius for organization.

A beginning probably will be made next week to "stretch" the meat supply along the following novel lines: There will be two no-meat days each week on which dealers will be forbidden to sell any kind of meat or foods composed wholly or partly of meat ingredients. This applies not only to hotels and restaurants, but also to butchers' shops, delicatessen stores, &c. On these days banned goods may not even be displayed in show windows. On two other days restaurants may not serve food fried or otherwise prepared with any fats, including butter or lard. On one other day—making five in all—the sale of pork is forbidden. Heavy fines will be imposed for violation of the regulations. The police and commissions of experts have fargoing rights of entry and search of stores, restaurants, and other premises.

Maximum prices for meats are expected to be put in force next week, and if it is not possible to regulate the distribution there will be a system of meat cards similar to the bread cards which have been in use for the past thirty-five weeks. Milk cards for babies and sick persons are also coming, and if this works out milk cards may be extended to the whole population. Petroleum cards are also a possibility in the near future, so that life in Berlin may acquire the fascination of a card game.

The new food measures are being hailed with approval by all parties and classes, and many persons are criticising the Government for not having taken up the problem and put the measures in force long ago. The general belief is that there is food enough for all at reasonable prices if the speculators and cold storage can be eliminated as factors.

'CHANT OF THE SWORD' IS NEW HYMN OF HATE

Expresses Pride in Slaughter of Children, According to an English Version.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Berne correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette says Germany's "Hymn of Hate" has been supplanted by "The Chant of the German Sword,"—a composition brought out in Leipsic a week or so ago, which has already run into half a dozen editions.

This is what its anonymous author makes the "German sword" say:

"It is no duty of mine to be either just or compassionate; it suffices that I am sanctified by my exalted mission, and that I blind the eyes of my enemies with such streams of tears as shall make the proudest of them cringe in terror under the vault of heaven.

"I have slaughtered the old and the sorrowful; I have struck off the breasts of women; and I have run through the body of children who gazed at me with the eyes of the wounded lion.

"Day after day I ride aloft on the shadowy horse in the valley of Cypresses; and as I ride I draw forth the life blood from every enemy's son that dares to dispute my path.

"It is meet and right that I should cry aloud my pride, for am I not the flaming messenger of the Lord Almighty?

"Germany is so far above and beyond all the other nations that all the rest of the earth, be they who they may, should feel themselves well done by when they are allowed to fight with the dogs for the crumbs that fall from her table.

"When Germany by divine is happy, then the rest of the world basks in smiles; but when Germany suffers, God in person is rent with anguish, and, wrathful and avenging, He turns all the waters into rivers of blood."

CHINA ON VERGE OF A REVOLUTION

Arms Smuggled Into Three Provinces by Those Opposed to Establishment of a Monarchy.

MANILA, Oct. 22.—The Chinese provinces of Kwantung, Kwang-Si and Hunan are on the verge of a revolution prepared by those who are opposed to the establishment of a monarchy, according to information received from a private source which is believed to be reliable.

It is stated that many arms recently have been exported into Canton.

Asheville, N. C.—"The Land of the Sky." New train—superb service—via Southern Railway. Lv. N. Y., 1:08 P. M. daily commencing Oct. 24. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Av. —Advt.

GREECE REJECTS OFFERS OF ALLIES; BULGARIAN COAST SHELLED BY FLEET; GERMANS PRESSING SERB ARMY BACK

SERBS DIE, WON'T YIELD

Engage Teutons Hand-to-Hand in Desperate Fights Till Overcome.

FIGHT WITH ANTIQUE ARMS

Flintlock Muskets and Long Arab Rifles Among Weapons Taken from Defenders.

DESERTED BY MACEDONIANS

German Correspondents Say Invaders Are Mostly First Line Troops, Splendidly Equipped.

By WILHELM CONRAD GOMOLL.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL GALLWITZ'S ARMY ON THE SERBIAN FRONT, Oct. 19, (via Cologne and London, Oct. 22.)—On the whole front from Moldawa Island to the frontier town of Obrenovatz, which lies southwest of Belgrade, there has been the severest fighting. In spite of the difficult mountain country an attack made on a broad front resulted in securing to us an important extension of the territory which we were occupying north of Belgrade. West of the Danube and south of Bosevac about forty square kilometers were occupied. The attack was pressed to a point behind Golubac and southeast of Semendria. The territory actually acquired was approximately 100 square kilometers, as in this region it was possible to force the enemy from their positions along the Danube west of Semendria.

"The Hungarian troops fought there bravely against the stubbornly resisting enemy, especially in the vicinity of Hills 254 and 202. South of the mountain village of Ripanj and about Grodska extremely severe fighting took place, the Teuton allied troops ultimately succeeding in establishing connections and closing their lines. In this section of the front there was a gain of nearly 200 square kilometers.

"Through the clearing of the heights on the Serbian shore of the Danube increased security has been gained for our reserves, as the enemy's artillery can no longer threaten them. Kolars and Malakrsna form supporting positions for the right wing of the army of General Gallwitz at Gobulac. Those of the left wing in the region of Luschitza and Bosevac form the centre over which the army is advancing toward Morovatale, the chief line of traffic in Serbia. The mountainous country of Gorndjak, Klissura, and the Zrna Gora still separate the allied armies, but their eventual union at Timok may be considered a certainty.

"The fighting abilities of the German Army in the Balkans have been proved magnificently. Against the stubborn resistance of the Serbian troops they fought their way inch by inch from one position to another. The Serbians stood their ground, rigidly obeying their orders, which were to defend their positions to the last man. They were finally brought to submission only by the use of bayonets and rifle butts.

While the Danube positions were defended by third-line reserves the defensive force in the latest battles consisted entirely of splendidly equipped troops of the first line. Even after the enemy had been driven from his positions there were constant severe rearguard actions and the extent of our success may be judged by the fact that along the entire front he was ultimately thrown out of carefully prepared and strongly fortified defenses.

The reserves now co-operating with the army give one the impression of active and entirely fresh troops. I myself saw them at Bazias and Palam during the crossing of the Danube. It may be asserted that all of the Prussians, Thuringians, Württembergers, Saxons, Bavarians, Hessians, and especially men of the mark of Brandenburg, have won the recognition of their officers. A high staff officer of the army of General Gallwitz said to me:

"You may call this army a triumph of Germany, both as regards its men and its equipment. Difficult obstructions lie at every road crossing in Serbia, but for these troops there is no difficulty which cannot be overcome."

Among other interesting details I learn that in the last battles the equipment of the Serbian troops was exceedingly varied. It is said that among the captured rifles were implements of all kinds, including even old flintlock guns and long Arabian rifles used in the desert. Among the cannon taken, aside from the French guns were chiefly guns of English make.

The Serbians destroy nothing more than is necessary in their conduct of the war and do not follow the example of their Russian tutors, who devastate occupied territory with fire and rapine. The inhabitants of the country have already accepted the fate of their land. In the conquered district of Posarevtaz the majority of the residents are following the example of the Burgomaster, who stuck to his post.

The Bulgarians operations are making

Continued on Page 2.

George V., Appealing to Britons to Volunteer, Says More Men, and Yet More, Are Needed to Win

LONDON, Oct. 22.—King George has issued this appeal to his subjects to come forward voluntarily and aid Great Britain in her fight against the Germanic allies:

"To My People: At this grave moment in the struggle between my people and a highly organized enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilized Europe together, I appeal to you.

"I rejoice in my empire's effort, and I feel pride in the voluntary response from my subjects all over the world who have sacrificed home and fortune and life itself in order that another may not inherit the free empire which their ancestors and mine have built. I ask you to make good these sacrifices.

"The end is not in sight. More men, and yet more, are wanted to keep my armies in the field, and through them to secure victory and an enduring peace. In ancient days the darkest moment has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve. I ask you, men of all classes, to come forward voluntarily and take your share in these fights.

"In freely responding to my appeal you will be giving your support to our brothers who for long months have nobly upheld Great Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms."

ITALIANS LAUNCH TERRIFIC ATTACKS

Fifty-Hour Artillery Fire Paves Way for Great Drive in the Coastal Region.

ROME TELLS OF BIG GAINS

Official Vienna Report Says Attacks Were Repulsed with Great Loss to the Italians.

ROME, Oct. 22.—An official statement, issued tonight by the War Office, says that "the offensive, successfully begun in the Tyrol and Trentino, has been extended all along the line to the sea," and that "many Austrian positions have been taken." The statement adds:

"On the Carso the enemy's lines have been broken at several points and the enemy's forces annihilated. Twenty-five officers and 1,184 men have been made prisoners."

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—The official bulletin of the War Office, issued tonight, says of operations in the Italian theatre:

As expected, yesterday forenoon after an artillery preparation of more than fifty hours, the main forces of the Italian Army began generally to storm against our positions in the coastal district, the third attack since the war began.

Bitter fighting is proceeding at the Krn-Tolmino Bridgehead, and especially at the edge of the Doberdo Plateau.

An attack by Mobile Militia Regiment 110 against the Krn point of support miscarried under heavy losses.

A second attack in this region after a short time was unsuccessful owing to our fire. The field before our position was covered with Italian corpses.

The Tolmino Bridgehead attacks were chiefly directed against Mrz Livrh (Monte Nero,) and the southern part of our defensive front. All the attacks were sanguinarily repulsed. The Italian losses were also very heavy here.

At Monte San Michele strong hostile forces in the afternoon penetrated the covers of our trenches, but were everywhere repulsed by our counter-attacks and our former positions are again in our possession. After several attacks the Italians also succeeded in penetrating trenches in a neighboring sector, but none of them returned.

The southwest plateau likewise was the scene of a sanguinary struggle. There were repeated hand-to-hand encounters and the losses were particularly heavy.

During the previous night the fighting on the Plateau of Doberdo continued with undiminished violence.

In the Carinthia, Hochweizensteen, Monte Peralba, and Plocken regions and the Subach Valley weaker attacks were repulsed. There is continual violent artillery fighting on the Tyrolean front.

On the Dolomites front new Italian attacks broke down against our strong positions.

SWEDISH SUBMARINE SHELLED IN HOME WATERS

Hvalen Flying Own Flag and Weather Clear When Germans Fired, Says Captain.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 22.—The report of the Commander of the Swedish submarine Hvalen, which was attacked yesterday in the North Sea, says:

"The Hvalen was fired on by a German trawler in broad daylight at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. The weather was clear, but the sea rather rough. The shots were fired while the Hvalen was still in Swedish territorial waters and with the Swedish flag hoisted.

"From six to nine shots were fired, seriously wounding the man at the wheel. The submarine returned to port at full speed."

The Chief of the German Naval Staff has informed the Swedish Naval Attaché at Berlin that a searching inquiry into the affair has been instituted.

A telegram from the Swedish Minister in London says that Sir Edward Grey has assured him, in connection with the sinking by a British submarine of the German steamer Germania within Swedish waters, that any violation of Swedish territory by a British warship would be a matter of the greatest regret to the British Government. Sir Edward requested the Swedish Government to await further action in the case until the British Government received a report from the British officers concerned in the Germania incident.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 15,000 IN 3 DAYS

Defeat the Austro-Germans on Galician Border, Taking 7,500 Prisoners and Guns.

HINDENBURG HELD AT RIGA

While Czar's Forces Win New Successes South of Dvinsk and in the Centre.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Russians, taking advantage of the removal of German troops from other points on the front to reinforce Field Marshal von Hindenburg for his drive at Riga, which seems to have been checked, have been delivering some fierce strokes at the German centre, on the Styr, and in Galicia. In all these they have had at least initial successes.

The most successful offensive by the Russians was assumed north of Tarnopol, just inside the Russian border, where the carrying of Austro-German positions gave the Russian soldiers nearly 8,000 prisoners, two howitzers, and a number of machine guns. These prisoners, added to those taken near Baranovichi and on the Styr make a total of more than 15,000 Austrians and Germans captured in three days.

The official Russian report on the southern operations says:

By an energetic surprise attack in the region of Novo Alexinetz, 30 versts (20 miles) north of Tarnapol, (Eastern Galicia,) we captured portions of the enemy's positions yesterday.

Similarly, we seized part of the enemy's positions in the region east of Lopouschno, which is north of Novo Alexinetz.

In the course of the day we made prisoners in these combats of 148 officers and about 7,500 soldiers. We captured two howitzers and numerous machine guns.

Tonight's official report from Petrograd shows fresh advances in the Baranovichi region and toward the Dvinsk-Vilna railroad. The Russians, after fierce fighting, have taken Postavy, only twenty-five miles from the railroad. They have stopped attacks toward Riga, and south of Dvinsk. The text of the report follows:

On the western front in the region of the village of Zalay and west of Olai, on the Mitau road, we yesterday repulsed a fresh violent attack by the enemy. In the regions of Friedrichstadt and Jacobstadt, and on the front in the region of Dvinsk, there is no change.

On the front south of Lake Boginskoie, our troops progressed at some points toward the West. German counterattacks were launched several times, but in many cases they were repulsed with heavy losses, simply by the well-sustained fire of our troops.

A violent combat near the village of Douki, west of the village of Postavy, ended in the taking of this village by our troops.

Southeast of Baranovichi our troops, fighting, crossed to the west bank of the Upper Sczara and occupied the heights opposite the village of Mazourki, taking, in the course of the fighting, twenty officers and 1,568 men and three machine guns.

On the left bank of the Styr the fighting continues. According to later information, the number of prisoners made in the different districts in this region has increased to sixty-seven officers and 2,025 men.

On the remainder of the front more to the south, and in Galicia nothing of importance has occurred with the exception of fighting to our advantage near Novo Alexinetz and more to the north.

Austrians Admit Falling Back.

Where the Russians report the capture of 7,500 men, the following Vienna communication admits a forced retirement on a front of three miles:

In East Galicia calm prevails. Near Novo Alexinetz, the Russians continued their attack. We retired to our front before the pressure of superior forces over a length of five kilometers (3.11 miles) and a depth of 1,000 paces. All attacks against this new position were unsuccessful, as likewise were attacks against our front east of Zalocze, owing to the crossfire of our batteries.

The fighting on the Styr has increased in violence. The Russians, employing strong forces, lately had driven a wedge into the German and Austro-Hungarian front west of Czartorysk. Yesterday, after reserves had been brought up, we counterattacked. Near Okonek the enemy was caught and thrown back on three sides.

The enemy's attempt to create a diversion in his favor by attacks northwest of Czartorysk and against Kolki was unsuccessful owing to the resistance of the German troops. The forces of General Count Herberstein, fighting south of Kolki, suddenly left the trenches and put the enemy to flight, capturing 2 officers and 600 men.

During the fighting between Kormyn and the Styr, which has not yet

Continued on Page 2.

BALKANS FEAR GERMANY

Rumania and Greece Think Allies Too Few to Check Teutons.

INVADERS ARE PUSHING ON

Four Teuton and Several Bulgar Armies Converging on Heart of Kingdom.

STRONG GRIP ON RAILWAY

One Report Says That 100 Miles of Road Are Already in Their Hands.

Forces of Great Britain Have Already Reached Serbia

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—The Paris correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph says that he has the best authority for stating that British forces have entered Serbia.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—Greece has declined for the present the Allies' offer to her of Cyprus and other concessions, territorial and financial, in return for her adherence to the Serbo-Greek treaty of alliance, which would mean her military aid to assist in meeting the Bulgarian and Austro-German attacks against her former ally.

While the Cabinet at Athens was framing its answer the fleets of the Allies were shelling the Bulgarian coast from Dedeaghatch to Porto Lagos, a distance of thirty-eight miles. The bombardment which began on Thursday continued yesterday. Advices from Sofia assert that no damage was done to Dedeaghatch.

The reply of Greece to the offer, which reached the Foreign Office last night, is a lengthy one, and, while it has not been made public, there is reason to believe that the Hellenic Kingdom bases its decision not to join the Allies on the ground that the Anglo-French force landed at Saloniki is not, in the Greek Government's opinion, strong enough for the task allotted to it.

The refusal to accept the Allies' offer was not unexpected, as it has been often stated in official circles that both Rumania and Greece were withholding their assistance until the Allies either won a decisive victory or proved to the Greeks and Rumanians their ability to do so, or until the operations had reached a stage which would assure them that their countries would not be overrun by the forces of the central powers or their Turkish and Balkan Allies.

Big Army May Change Situation.

While Greece's refusal of the offers is definite so far as the present is concerned, it is felt by London commentators that a material strengthening of the Entente allied contingent at Saloniki would have a very material influence upon the attitude even of the Greek Government. It is also believed that Greece cannot persist in her present ambiguous position, and that public opinion, which is generally understood to favor the Entente Allies, will probably exercise its influence.

Negotiations with Rumania still continue. A dispatch from Budapest to the Giornale d'Italia of Rome yesterday said that the Rumanian Ministry was discussing a proposition of a military and political character made to the Government by one of the powers of the Quadruple Entente.

Teuton Campaign Plans.

Meanwhile there is no inclination here or in the capitals of the other members of the Quadruple Entente powers to minimize the seriousness of the situation in Serbia.

The Austro-German and Bulgarian campaign is developing slowly, but the plans are now fairly clear. The Austro-German centre is advancing down the Morava Valley from Semendria, while the Bulgarians have got across this valley to the south and command the Belgrade-Nish-Saloniki Railway. The Austro-Germans have three other forces engaged, one in the northwest, near Shabetz, one at Belgrade, and the third, which has not yet crossed the Danube, near Orsova.

The Bulgars also have other armies moving across the frontier, near Zaiocar, Pirot, and Nish, and further south, near Egri Palanka and Kohane, and claim to be already in Velege, on the Vandar River and Nish-Saloniki Railroad. It is this latter force the Anglo-French troops landed at Saloniki will probably first encounter. It is reported that Turkish cavalry is co-operating with the Bulgarians.

According to The Times, 100 miles of railway running from Saloniki to Nish are now in the hands of the forces invading Serbia, who, it adds, are threatening Uskub in strength.

A dispatch from Sofia to Geneva says that the Bulgarians have captured the town of Koprulu, on the railway line south of Uuskup.

Official Reports of Operations.

The German Army Headquarters statement regarding operations in Serbia of war reads as follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen. The army of General von

Koevess is holding the Arnayevo-Slatina line.

The army of General von Gallwitz has pushed forward as far as Selevac, Savinovac, and Trnovca in the region north of Ranovac.

The army of General Boyadjieff is making further progress north of Kniacsyevac.

Reports regarding other sections of the armies have not yet arrived.

Kumanovo has been occupied by other Bulgarian army divisions, Veleze has been taken.

South of Strumitza the enemy has been driven across the Vardar River.

The last paragraph in the official report may refer to the French troops which were reported in dispatches from Athens on Thursday as having crossed the Vardar River.

The Austrian version of the advance issued by the Vienna War Office yesterday is as follows:

The allies' offensive in Serbia proceeded everywhere yesterday. The Austro-Hungarian troops under General Koevess stormed the height of Slatina, south of Ralja, and advanced upon the Kosmaj position.

On both sides of the lowar Morava the German forces gained terrain north of Palanka and Petrovac.

Vranya, Kumanovo, and Veleze, in the Vardar Valley, are in the hands of the Bulgarians.

HELD BY FEAR OF GERMANY.

Position of Greece and Rumania as Viewed by London Press.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Morning Post says editorially:

"Our strength in the Balkans seems to have been in nerveless, incompetent hands. Meanwhile Serbia struggles desperately against great odds and the chances of saving her grow more remote. The desperate position in the Balkans is not the result of mere mistakes, but of inability to stand by our friends or to stand up to our enemies.

"There is a field here for courageous strategy and able diplomacy, but if strategy takes the form of driblets and diplomacy the shape of gifts, our natural advantages and superior resources will not suffice."

The Evening Standard says:

"The only way in which the Allies can induce Greece to comply with her treaty obligations is by pressure. If Greek intervention is necessary for us we must make Greece realize the unpleasant consequences of treaty breaking. Our command of the Mediterranean gives us a powerful weapon, and weapons are made to be used."

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The Athens correspondent of the Matin sends the following under date of Wednesday:

The only way of inducing Greece to take military action is to send troops to Saloniki in sufficient numbers. Ministers Elliot and Demidoff (Sir F. E. H. Elliot and Prince Elim Demidoff, respectively British and Russian Ministers to Greece) have called on Premier Zaimis, but no collective action by the allied Ministers is probable at present, for it would have little chance of success.

"The Rumanian Military Attaché here is daily in close relation with his German colleague and the German Minister."

TEUTON LOSSES 60,000.

Many Officers Reported to be Among Prisoners Taken by Serbs.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Nish says official announcement has been made at the Serbian capital that the losses of the Austro-German army of invasion have reached 60,000 dead, wounded, and prisoners. The Serbians are said to have repulsed the invaders.

The message was forwarded to the Exchange Telegraph Company yesterday from its Athens correspondent, who says this information was contained in an official telegram from Nish to the Serbian Legation at the Greek capital. It is stated that among the Austrian and German prisoners are many officers.

SERB FAITH IN ALLIES FIRM.

General Staff Officer Says Troops Will Fight Till They Die.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 22.—An officer of the Serbian General Staff, who is passing through Rome, gave some interesting particulars today of the Serbian point of view regarding the war in his country.

"Serbians have never had illusions regarding Bulgaria's aggressive intentions," he said. "We well knew that they would have attacked us a year ago, if instead of being defeated the Austrians had vanquished us. Serbian military circles knew that the Austro-German-Bulgarian attack depended on the progress against Russia. Therefore, we have expected the attack since the beginning of September and have been doing our utmost to prepare to meet it. What Serbians did not suspect was that the Greek Government would fail to respect its sacred treaty of alliance."

The officer pointed out that now, as before, the Serbian conflict was defensive with one important difference.

"Our duty," said he, "is now, not only to defend our fatherland, retiring to a favorable position in the interior of the country, but from dyke to dyke, so to speak, withstand the advancing flood of the central empires toward Constantinople. This we are prepared to do until every Serbian dies at his post. I believe firmly that the Serbians will be able to resist until the Entente Allies, in whom we have absolute faith, arrive in sufficient force to give victory to our side."

SERBS NOT DISCOURAGED.

And Their Line Is Absolutely Intact, Allied Officers Report.

SALONIKI, Oct. 20, (via Paris, Oct. 22.)—Officers of the French and British expeditionary force in the Balkans who returned today to Saloniki from the Serbian front assert that, notwithstanding the odds against which they are fighting, the Serbians are not discouraged.

"I would not advise you to bet 10 cents that Serbia will be crushed," said one of these officers. "Last Thursday we were north of Ralja, in the sector where the Austrians and Germans are making their principal attack. It took them nine days to gain eight miles on that front.

"We saw long lines of Prussian and Austrian prisoners going to the rear. The Serbian line is absolutely unbroken. The Serbians are fighting every inch of the way.

"Only five cannon of the Allies and eight of the Serbians were lost around Belgrade, notwithstanding German reports. Seven of those cannon were destroyed before the city was captured.

"The Bulgarians occupy Pirot on the route to Nish. They hope to effect a junction with the Germans. At the present rate of progress it will be next year before this can be done.

"We left Nish on Sunday. At that time the only interruption to railroad traffic was that occasioned by the passage of French troops from Saloniki northward. Bulgarian raids on the railroad were repulsed promptly. No Bulgarians were near the railway around Kumanoro.

[Since that time the Serbian War Office has acknowledged that the Bulgarians have cut the Saloniki-Nish Railroad in two places.]

"The Serbian troops who were dispatched to the eastern front to face the Bulgarians marched forward singing, being overjoyed at the chance to come to grips with their ancient enemy and confident of the outcome.

"Throughout Serbia there is a conspicuous sentiment of gratitude to America, on account of the assistance extended by the medical commissions, which are believed to have saved the people from annihilation by the typhus epidemic."

The French General Staff has issued a warning against rumors "either of bloody defeats or of brilliant victories." It points out that in many instances the same names are given to various localities. An instance of the confusion resulting from this fact is the widespread report that the allied troops had captured the city of Strumitza, in southern Bulgaria, whereas in fact the skirmish occurred at Strumitza Station, far to the west of the city.

OUR ATTACHE OFF TO SERBIA.

With Other Neutral Officers Will Watch German Operations.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Military Attaché of the American Embassy here, will leave Saturday night for the Serbian front in company with the Military Attachés of the other neutral countries stationed in Berlin. The officers will make their headquarters in Belgrade, from which city trips to the various fronts will be made.

Lieut. Col. Kuhn has just returned from a two months' stay at the Western Grand Headquarters, where he was presented to Emperor William last Sunday. The Emperor chatted with the American officer for ten minutes and evinced particular interest when he learned that Lieut. Col. Kuhn belonged to the Engineer Division of the American Army.

An opportunity was given to the Military Attaché to see that part of the French and British offensive against the Germans which was directed against Prince Rupprecht's Sixth Army.

MUST USE FORCE ON GREECE.

Dr. Dillon Indicates Nothing Else Will Insure Her Aid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—Dr. Dillon sends this dispatch to The Daily Telegraph:

"Significant movements of Greek troops are reported. One of my informants writes: 'I am inclined to interpret this as a good omen for the Allies,' but personally I am unable to share his optimism.

"Knowing the simple psychology of the Greek monarch and his firm resolve to redeem his plighted word to his imperial brother-in-law, even at the cost of the nation's plighted word to Serbia, I am disposed to regard Greece's spontaneous co-operation with the Allies as no longer to be hoped for.

"Constrained she may yet be, if indeed the allied nations in the desperate struggle for their lives are ready to employ any means more potent than argument and suasion."

KAISER'S CHRISTMAS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Budapest Paper Predicts It—Hungary's Peace Hope Lies in Blow at Britain.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 23, (via London.)—The military experts on the newspapers here estimate that not more than six months more will be required to establish communications with the Turkish Army. The Pesti-Napolo, however, says:

"The German Emperor will spend Christmas in Constantinople at the head of his victorious troops."

The editorials in the newspapers dwell on the importance of the Balkan campaign as a means of establishing a basis for an early peace. The Pestihirlap says in this connection:

"The stroke through the Balkans will bring peace nearer, for it is a stroke aimed directly at England, which heretofore has stood safe and isolated, boasting of her ability to continue the war three years or more. England lately has been the only obstacle in the way of an early peace. As soon as the world power is threatened she will manifest a willingness to consider the question of peace."

The Azest says:

"The Balkan campaign is the easiest task ever intrusted to an army leader. If the present plan is carried out it will be impossible for the Allies to escape capture or disaster, and the only real military task is to accomplish all this with the smallest possible loss to ourselves."

The newspaper adds that even with the greatest force the Anglo-French Governments can muster the Germanic armies will outnumber them two to one, while the Austro-German artillery is in the proportion of five to one.

DEDEAGHATCH A STRONG PORT

Terminal of Two Railroads Under Fire of Allied Guns.

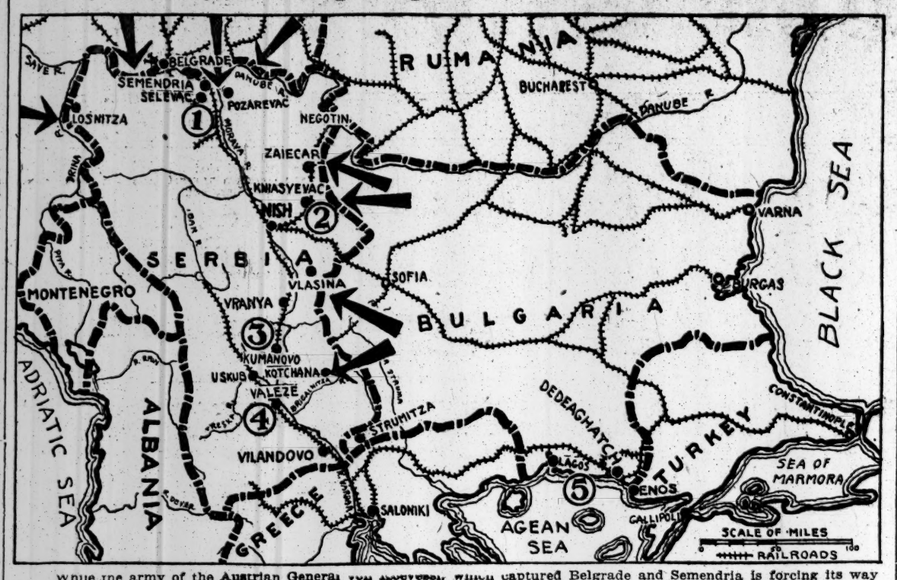
Dedeaghatch, which is being bombarded by the British fleet, is near the delta of the Maritza, which forms the lower part of the Bulgarian-Turkish frontier, and is the terminal of two railways—the line from Saloniki coming from the west and the branch of the Nish-Sofia-Constantinople or Orient Express Railway, dropping from the north at Kuleli Burgas.

The former making a detour from the few coast towns of the Aegean—Rendina, Orfano, Kavala—which are connected with it by highways, is 250 miles long. The latter is sixty. The place is strongly fortified.

Enos, twelve miles southeast of Dedeaghatch, in Turkish territory, on the other side of the Delta, has been in the possession of the Allies since April 21.

Since the date of the Turkish territorial concession to Bulgaria, July 22, the Dedeaghatch-Kuleli Burgas line has run entirely through Bulgarian territory. About eight miles north of Dedeaghatch a single-track railway, running through Ferejik, forms the base of the triangle made by the two roads that have their termini at Dedeaghatch.

Dedeaghatch has a population of 3,000, which, before the Balkan wars of 1912-13 that gave the town to Bulgaria, was principally Greek, although under Turkish rule. Until 1873 the place was little more than a hamlet of fishermen's huts. It had begun to grow rapidly on account of the forests of valonia oak in the vicinity, when, in 1896, the railways were opened, which diverted much trade from Enos, which had only the river traffic north. Owing to the lack of shelter in its open harbor, the port has not become the commercial centre the railway connections qualified it to be.



While the army of the Austrian General von Koevess, which captured Belgrade and Semendria is forcing its way slowly down the Morava Valley, General Gallwitz with his German legion fighting down from the Save has reached Selevac (1) and is moving on.

The army of the Bulgarian General Boyadjieff is making progress north of Kniasyevac, (2.) In the southern area the Bulgars have occupied Kumanovo, (3,) and Veleze, (4.) These rapid advances of King Ferdinand's forces have placed the Serbian Army in great danger.

The allied fleets in the Aegean Sea are bombarding the Bulgar coast from edeaghatch to Lagos.

The arrows show the chief points at which the frontiers were invaded.

ALLIED GUNS HALT GERMAN ASSAULTS

Massed Fire Checks Threatened Attacks in Belgium and the Souchez Region.

GERMAN POST BLOWN UP

French Mine Works Destruction in the Argonne—Continuous Cannonade in Champagne.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Today's operations on the western front were almost entirely confined to the shelling of trenches by both antagonists. The French report that in Flanders their artillery prevented the organization of an infantry attack contemplated by the Germans, and that last night they destroyed an enemy post in the Argonne by a mine explosion. German cannonading in the last-named region and Champagne is said to have been mastered today by the French batteries.

The communication of the French War Office, issued tonight, says:

In Belgium, in the environs of Lombaertzyde, while the German artillery was shelling our trenches, we instantly stopped some preparations for an attack by scattering by our fire the enemy's forces which were concentrating in the neighborhood of our front.

Our artillery, on the other hand, has shelled very efficaciously during the day the German trenches and cantonments between the Avre and the Oise.

In Champagne and the Argonne we have mastered by the fire from our batteries the cannonade directed by the enemy against our positions in the neighborhood of Tahure, Massiges, La Harazée, and Le Four de Paris.

Nothing of importance has been reported on the remainder of the front.

The French afternoon bulletin says:

The enemy undertook yesterday evening, but quite without success, an attack against the salients to the east and to the southwest of the fort at Givenchy. They were also very easily repulsed in the valley of the Souchez, where they endeavored to advance.

In the Champagne district the German bombardment has been going on with great violence to the west of Tahure; to the east of the Butte de Mesnil, and in the vicinity of Villesur-Tourbe. Everywhere we answered this bombardment by a fire of repression directed against the German batteries and trenches, which apparently was very efficacious.

The explosion of one of our mines in the Argonne resulted in the complete destruction of a post of the enemy.

A group of French aeroplanes has bombarded the German aviation park at Ounel, between the Argonne and the Meuse.

The Belgian official communication made public today says that calm prevails along the line in Belgium.

Regarding the western theatre of war the official announcement from Berlin says:

"Nothing of special importance has occurred."

FRENCH DRIVE AIDED RUSSIANS

And Wrecked Plans to Reinforce Teuton Balkan Forces.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 23.—The Temps publishes an article concerning the recent Champagne drive and its effects, saying:

"The Germans expected the French thrust and hoped to parry it, for which purpose they withdrew from the eastern front two of their best corps, the Tenth and the Guard. When the action began the Seventeenth Corps also was dispatched westward. The direct effect of this was first to slacken and then to stop altogether the offensive against Russia and give the Russians a chance to take it in their turn.

"Furthermore, before the Allies' offensive began, the eleventh German corps had been ordered to Serbia. One division had already gone there. Another, which was about to start, was rushed to France, and the renewed Russian activity forced the Austrians to call back the 42d and 45th divisions, sent to Serbia on the 25th of September.

"There were 108 German battalions on the Artois front, and on the 15th of October 162 were counted. In Champagne there were seventy battalions at the beginning of the month, while on the 15th 193 were identified.

"The manner in which the troops were engaged shows that they were flung in anyhow to fill up the breaches. We found on one part of our front a battalion of infantry split into three unequal groups, general arrangements by no means in keeping with the famous methods of the German Staff which improvises nothing but foresees everything."

AMERICAN BATTALION TO GO FROM CANADA

New Force for the Front to be Composed of Former United States Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 22.—General Sir Sam Hughes issued authority today for the raising of a crack battalion of former citizens of the United States for service at the front. He has had repeated requests from former citizens of the United States to be allowed to fight together as a regiment for the glory of their new home.

"Hitherto," said General Hughes, "men who settled in Canada from the United States, Russia, and Italy have fought side by side with our own boys and those who came from England, Ireland, Scotland, and France, but now the Americans want a battalion of their own. Many gallant deeds have been performed at the front by former citizens of the United States, but now for the first time a regular battalion of these new citizens of Canada is to be formed, and it promises to be a crack regiment."

DETAINED SHIPS SUNK.

Germans Destroy British Steamers Berlin, Auk, and Iris.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—"The British steamers City of Berlin, Auk and Iris, which were detained at Hamburg at the outbreak of the war, have been sunk by the enemy."

This statement from Lloyd's is all that the censor will permit to be published at present.

Four Germans Must Quit Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 22.—The Japanese authorities have ordered the deportation of four Germans who are connected with the firm of Otto Reimers & Co. on account of "conduct detrimental to the interests of Japan and her allies."

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

GERMANS LOSE 4 SHIPS; SINK ONLY ONE IN WEEK

British Submarines Push Baltic Campaign While U-Boats Make Low Record.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 22.—The British submarine campaign against German shipping in the Baltic is being carried on actively.

The sinking of four more German steamships is reported: the Hernoesand, 1,182 tons gross; Plauen, 4,210 tons; Rendsburg, 4,639 tons and Electra, 1,261 tons.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—During the week ended Oct. 20 only one British steamer, the Salerno, was sunk by a German submarine. This is the lowest record in British ships sunk for months.

Since the German war zone decree went into effect in February, no week has passed without the sinking of at least one vessel, if only a British trawler. Since the week of Aug. 26, when twenty-one vessels were sunk, there has been a general falling off in the German submarine campaign. The record of the last three weeks, so far as the records are available, shows these vessels sunk: Sept. 30, three vessels; Oct. 7, one vessel; Oct. 14, two vessels. These totals may not include trawlers that have been sent to the bottom.

ATTACKS GERMAN WAR USURY

Cologne Gazette Also Says Farmers Are Holding Back Produce.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Cologne Gazette, as quoted by Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, says that the economic condition of Germany is endangered seriously by burdens imposed by war usurers.

"Exasperation festers in the people," the Gazette is quoted as saying, "because the task of holding out in the long war is rendered difficult by those who see in the present economic conditions a wonderful opportunity to make money. War usury remains an unsightly stain on the white shield of German honor, and war usurers bear the responsibility of gradually producing in a people who are self-sacrificing, enduring, and conscious of victory a gloomy and exasperated feeling."

The Gazette also attacks agricultural interests, asserting that farmers are holding back their produce for higher prices. It predicts that if an improvement in conditions is not effected immediately the Government will proceed to a general seizure of stocks.

BRITISH HAVE LOST 52,377 SINCE OCT. 1

2,285 Officers Among Them—Casualties Nearly 2,500 a Day, a Big Increase.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—British casualties, published since Oct. 1, total 2,285 officers and 50,072 non-commissioned officers and men.

The foregoing figures show an average loss to the British Army of nearly 2,500 men a day. This is considerably in excess of the casualties earlier in the war, and indicates the heavy losses of the British in the recent severe fighting in Flanders. During the Summer the losses averaged about 1,500 daily. In April and May, when the heaviest fighting at the Dardanelles was in progress, the daily average was about 2,000.

TO CURB LANDLORDS' GREED

British Government to Introduce Bill Against Raising of Rents.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—As an outcome of the agitation against the action of landlords in raising rents, especially those of the dwellings of workmen in munitions areas, the Government intends to introduce a bill in Parliament to prohibit the raising of rents throughout the country during the war, according to The Daily Telegraph.

ENGLISHWOMEN'S WAGE EQUALITY IN WAR WORK

Skilled Munition Workers Receive Same Rates as Men, Lloyd George Says.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—In a statement issued today, David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, announces that women 18 years of age and over engaged in munition work receive a minimum wage of £1 weekly. When doing skilled work, on time or by piece, women get the same pay as men.

This official recognition of the right of women to receive the same pay as men for the same work is hailed as a great victory by militant suffragettes who have long been agitating the question.

DISCUSSION AIDS ZEPPELINS

Pilots Familiar with London Watch Parliament Debate on Defenses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A Swiss airman assures me that the questions and answers in the English Parliament about the measures taken to foil the Zeppelin raids are very useful to the Germans, because they give the exact information about lights and other details, the knowledge of which is of the utmost importance to the enemy. This is especially true, because most of the Zeppelin pilots are men who for long periods resided in London.

In Berlin cafés, where English newspapers are taken, there has been a great rush to read accounts of the inquests on the Zeppelin victims.

Baltic's Name Read in Sky.

When the White Star liner Baltic came up to her pier yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, it was seen that she had a big black board on the front of the wheel house with her name painted in white letters. The officers said this had been done so that the British and French warships could read it at night with their searchlights. The Baltic is commanded by F. E. Beadnell, in place of Captain J. B. Ransom, who has been transferred to the Adriatic, due here next week. On the ship there were 56 first, 121 second, 108 third, class passengers, and 2,550 sacks of mail.

PRESS DRIVES HOME APPEAL OF THE KING

British Newspaper Emphasizes Grave Military Position With End Not in Sight.

IS NOW THE DARKEST HOUR.

Daily Telegraph Sees In It Also a Call to Stop Dangerous Attacks on the Government.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—The appeal issued yesterday by King George to aid the Earl of Derby's recruiting campaign [printed on the first page of THE TIMES this morning] as "a final effort to obtain the required men for military service without recourse to compulsion is framed in a tone bringing home to the nation the extreme gravity of its military position, and the frankness of the appeal in this respect is emphasized in the editorial columns of the newspapers today.

The Times, in an editorial on what it calls "The King's Stern, Stirring Appeal," says that "many conflicting ideas are current regarding the number of men really required."

It is variously estimated, The Times Adds, that between 25,000 and 35,000 men a week are required, and demands that the Government would put an end to this uncertainty by definitely prescribing some test number whereby the Earl of Derby's scheme must eventually be held to have succeeded or failed.

Most of the other London morning papers comment on the strikingly frank character of the King's appeal and the urgency of the situation which produced it.

Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has placed himself at the head of the movement in Ireland by assuming the position of Director General for Recruiting and by appointing and organizing committees.

Appeal Applied to Politics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial on the King's appeal to the people, describes it as "a noble document inspired by a great and critical occasion," and expresses the hope that the King's words will be deeply pondered. The article proceeds:

"Those who pretend that they can assign a termination to hostilities are false and lying prophets. 'The end is not in sight,' and the impenetrable veil has grown blacker since events in the Balkans took their present turn.

"Let there be no illusions. The present is the darkest moment since the war began.

"We earnestly trust that the King's appeal will be answered by the manhood of Great Britain in such a way as to assure the success of the recruiting campaign at home and the triumph of the fiercer campaign of the field.

"But it is not only the recruitable men of military age who may be invited to consider what lies behind the King's emphatic declaration, 'the end is not in sight.' Cabals are afoot and under the cover of anxiety for the public good, politicians are plotting and intriguing. A semblance of unity is still left, but what was for months a firm and solid reality now shows signs of splintering before our eyes. While the coalition government endures the old strife of party is necessarily hushed, but something just as bad and dangerous sems to be fast taking its place. The malcontents are forming into groups.

"Factions are rising not merely around principles, but also around personal ambitions. Political activities are crystallising into agitations directed against further continuance in office of certain leading Ministers. The general atmosphere at Westminster is in danger of becoming tainted, and if the rumor is true, the Cabinet itself is by no means free from the current infection.

"We frankly admit that the position is very perplexing and difficult. The British Government has made serious mistakes in these fourteen months of war. There are certain features in the conduct of Government departments which it is most exasperating to be required to watch in silence. Nevertheless we hold it to be the duty of every loyal Briton in these days loyally to support the Government, which is not merely a government of all parties, but the only government which could command a majority of the House of Commons in the present crisis of affairs, and when the Ministers make mistakes to help in their redemption.

"It is deplorable to think what harm has been done not only in this country but throughout Europe in the way of spreading heedless discontent and a vague dissatisfaction. We hope that the King's earnest appeal to his people will at least lead to a temporary suspension of tactics which distract people at home and have a painful effect upon neutrals and friends abroad."

BOTHA WINS BIG VICTORY.

Nationalists Badly Defeated in South Africa Union Elections.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 22.—The followers of the Premier, General Louis Botha, and the Unionists, who are supporting the Premier, are assured of a safe majority in the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa.

The Nationalists, who opposed the military operations against German Southwest Africa and are attempting to defeat the plan of dispatching a contingent of the Union forces to Europe, have thus far obtained only twenty-one seats, mostly in the Free State. Their victories there were expected, as sentiment in that State is largely in favor of General Hertzog, one of the Premier's most bitter opponents. He is regarded as the most influential boer General, although in the uprising of last year he placed his services at the disposal of General Botha.

Contests for forty-two seats are still undecided. Returns from the rural districts, however, are overwhelmingly in favor of the Premier. At Witenhage Professor Hes Fremantle, a Lieutenant of General Hertzog, was defeated by 1,646 to 1,061. At Paarl, a Dutch centre, ex-Premier Merriam of Cape Colony, a supporter of General Botha, was elected by a majority of 2 to 1. At Losberg the Premier received 1,451 votes against 788.

Returns from the Free State indicate that the Nationalists have won all but one of the seventeen seats.

EXCHANGE WORRIES LONDON

Surprised That Weakness Doesn't Bring Out American Stocks.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—"There is much concern in financial circles about the renewed weakness in the American exchange," says the Economist. "Some sharp criticisms are being passed on the management of the exchange loan, which ought to be skillfully employed whenever weakness develops. It is also a matter of comment that Friday's weakness did not bring American shares into the London market."

The Times in discussing the financial situation declares that "a rather uncomfortable state of suspense reigns in the money market owing to the uncertainty about the policy of the Government as to the form which its next borrowing will assume.

Continuing, The Times expresses the hope that next week will see the matter cleared up, for the Exchequer, it declares, is nearly at the end of its loan money, and there is nothing more dangerous than drifting.

"It is plain," The Times says, "that a fixed policy exists for keeping money rates up, but this has not prevented weakening the American exchange. We understand, however, that the official view is that this policy is really helping foreign exchange in a general way. There are rumors of an issue of Exchequer bonds on a popular basis."

ANSWER GERMAN PROTEST.

British Say Ship Flying Our Flag Was Transferred a Year Ago.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Foreign Office, in a statement tonight, says the German Government on July 28 complained to the American Ambassador at Berlin that the British steamer Buena Ventura, flying the United States flag, left Santa Rosalia, Mexico, for England on May 31 with a cargo of ammunition and rifles shipped from the United States, and requested the United States Government to be informed of this misuse of its flag."

The statement of the Foreign Office adds that the Buena Ventura was transferred from British to American registry on Sept. 9, 1914, and was purchased by the United States Steel Products Company.

"From the above," the statement continues, "it is clear that the German Government permits themselves to make complaints to neutral Governments without troubling to ascertain the real facts, even when they can be so easily verified as in the present incident."

GEN. HAMILTON IN LONDON.

Former Dardanelles Leader Returns as Successor Sails.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—General Sir Ian Hamilton, who was recently relieved of the command of the Dardanelles expeditionary force, returned to London from the Dardanelles last night.

General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, who has been named to succeed General Hamilton, left London yesterday morning to assume command on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

On Oct. 19 the War Office announced the change in commanders of the Dardanelles Expedition. The announcement stated that General Sir Ian Hamilton, who would be relieved by General Sir C. C. Monro, had been ordered to return to England to make a report on the Gallipoli campaign. Pending the arrival of General Monro at Gallipoli, it was announced that Major General William Riddel Birdwood would temporarily command the troops.

GERMANS PREPARING NEW FRONT IN BELGIUM?

Dutch Report Says They Are Compelling Belgians to Work on Defenses.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Telegraaf, according to a dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Amsterdam, says that Belgian workmen are being forced to perform military work. The dispatch follows:

"All reports from various districts agree that workmen are building a new front behind the Scheldt to provide for the eventuality of the Germans being obliged to retreat.

"That they are already preparing for such a possibility is gathered by a proclamation issued at Brussels, according to which all ex-soldiers, former members of the Civil Guard, and all men of military age were summoned to report themselves. Hundreds who obeyed the summons were arrested and sent to an unknown destination."

Germans Lighten Prisoners' Lot.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The German Government has lifted its interdiction on correspondence with allied prisoners of war detained in the occupied portions of Belgium and France, which previously it had resolutely refused to do. Letters and parcels may now be sent to these prisoners in the same manner as is permitted in the cases of Germans held in internment camps in France.

SEEK AMERICAN'S RELEASE.

Friends Ask State Department Aid for Lish, Held in British Camp.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—The State Department has been asked to endeavor to obtain the release of William Lish of St. Louis, an American by birth, who is held prisoner in an English camp because of his German name.

Lish left St. Louis three months ago with a trainload of mules destined for a European port. When the ship on which he was a muleteer reached English waters, Lish was made a prisoner. A copy of his birth certificate, on file at Edwards, Ill., and affidavits of residents of that city who knew him as a boy have been forwarded to Washington in substantiation of Lish's claim to American citizenship.

ITALY GOT OUR COTTON.

$6,000,000 Worth Intended for Germany Was Seized by Her.

Captain J. W. Batchelor of the Liverpool Salvage Association, who arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic, said he had just come from Italy, where he heard of the sequestration of $6,000,000 worth of American cotton by the Italian Government.

The cotton had been intended for Germany, Mr. Batchelor said. Before war was declared by Italy Germany had sent cars through to Naples and Genoa to load the cotton, but the arrangements were made too late. Now Italy has the railroad cars and the cotton too, Mr. Batchelor added.

SERB SOLDIERS DIE, BUT WILL NOT YIELD

Continued from Page 1.

good progress, as is shown by the capture of Zaicear, Hulazevac, and Vranja in the upper part of the Morava Valley.

Says Serbia is Lost.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

GERMAN ARMY PRESS HEADQUARTERS IN SERBIA, Oct. 21, (via Cologne and London, Oct. 22.)—Owing to the success of the allied Teutonic armies, the future trend of developments in the Serbian seat of war is no longer dependent upon any powers.

In the north the Austro-Hungarian-German armies under command of General von Mackensen, after heavy fighting and breaking through what were supposed to be impregnable defenses to the south of the river, have secured two strong positions which they stormed with irresistible force.

Through this sudden extension of occupied territory the allied armies have already advanced inland far from the frontier, where, owing to the geographical nature of the country, communication between the different parts of the front is assured. Every gain of ground made by Austro-Hungarian-German armies now endangers adjacent parts of the enemy's lines, which must become untenable.

As the Bulgarian Army, which, superior both numerically and in military capacity, is cutting into the heart of the Serbian field operations and will soon cause a suspension of Serbian railway traffic, it may be safely assumed that any successful intervention in favor of Serbia has been made impossible.

Macedonians Deserting Serbs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

SOFIA, Oct. 20.—Upon the entrance of the Bulgarians into Serbia enormous numbers of Macedonians deserted from the Serbian troops, fully 1,000 having already surrendered. Macedonia's population received the Bulgarians with jubilation as liberators. One Macedonian deliberately led a detachment of Serbians into Bulgarian territory, where they were captured.

It is reported from Saloniki that a fresh struggle has broken out there between Cretan gendarmes and English soldiers. A new violation of Greek neutrality by the protector of small States—England—is expected.

The Turks announce that in future hospital ships in the Dardanelles will be fired upon, as they are being used for the transport of troops. The wounded would better remain at their present stations in Turkey where they have physicians and considerate treatment.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 15,000 IN THREE DAYS

Continued from Page 1.

ended, we have captured since Oct. 18 15 officers and 3,600 men and 1 gun and 8 machine guns.

The enemy several times attacked our forces in Lithuania, and succeeded in some places in entering our positions, but all his attacks were finally repulsed.

Germans Making Counterattacks.

The text of today's announcement by German Army Headquarters dealing with the eastern theatre of the war, is as follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Strong Russian attacks against our positions at Sadewe, west of Kosziany, were repulsed.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The Russians attacked northeast, east and southeast of Baranovichi. They were repulsed during a successful counterattack. East of Baranovichi eight officers and 1,140 men were taken prisoners.

Army group of General von Linsingen: Our counterattack, begun on an extensive scale west of Czartorysk, was successful, the Russians being repulsed. We have begun pursuit of them. During the battles of the last few days 19 Russian officers, 3,500 men, one cannon, and eight machine guns were captured. The loss of some of our cannon which we reported yesterday was due to an attack by Russian divisions to the rear of our artillery lines. Six cannon have been lost.

The following dispatch was received today from Reuter's Petrograd bureau:

"The Germans have informed the inhabitants of Mitau, Courland, that if they are unsuccessful in their attack on Riga and are compelled to retire they will raze all villages in the line of retreat.

"German reinforcements which have been sent to the Riga district include Landsturm called out in September, who have received little training.

"A German officer captured by the Russians at Czartorysk, in the Pripet region, spoke disparagingly of the Austrian troops."

GERMAN CHECK AT RIGA.

Russians Predict Teuton Retreat in Centre and South.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Riga region, where the Germans have based their latest hopes of success, is proving a new source of disappointment to them. The sudden intensity of their operations on this northern end of the line has not taken the Russians unawares.

On German prisoners have been found copies of orders urging them onward and saying: "If you wish to pass the Winter comfortably, not in trenches filled with snow, but in warm huts, it is necessary for you to hold the banks of the Dvina. Behind this cover, impregnable to the Russians, we should be absolutely safe."

Despite the use of a smoke screen, under cover of which the Germans conducted four attacks on the village of Plakanen, east of Olai and eight miles from the Dvina, they were unable to silence the Russian batteries, which showered shells on the enemy's assaulting columns, compelling them each time to retreat. Regarding the success gained in the region of Baranovichi, experts of the staff say the Germans will probably be compelled to evacuate the whole region, which is very important to them, as it serves to link the southern and northern fronts.

Further south, by means of counter-attacks, near Kolki, the Austro-Germans are endeavoring at all costs to retain the left bank of the Styr. It is probable, however, they may be bound to retreat to Kovel in the face of the continuous stubborn pressure of the Russians.

2 ZEPPELINS, 17 PLANES GERMAN BALTIC LOSS

Petrograd Counts the Cost of Operations There to the Kaiser's Air Fleet.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22, via London.—The Bourse Gazette says that the losses of the German air fleet in the Baltic region to date have been two Zeppelins, four albatross, and twelve Taube aeroplanes, and one seaplane.

STUDENTS TO AID POLES.

Horace Mann School Hears Pleas of Mmes. Sembrich and Arctowska.

Marcella Sembrich, the singer, made a strong plea for Poland in a speech yesterday morning in the Horace Mann Auditorium. Mme. Arctowska, wife of the distinguished scientist from Poland, gave a history of the Polish nation, and added a stirring appeal for American assistance for the stricken country.

In response to the appeal made at the meeting, committees were formed from among the students and their parents to devise ways and means of receiving funds and otherwise aiding the Polish people now in the war zone.

RENNENKAMPFF RETIRED.

Russian General Was Reported Superseded Last December.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22, (via London.)—General Rennenkampff has been placed on the retired list.

General Rennenkampff came into great prominence during the Russo-Japanese war, being regarded as one of the ablest of the Russian commanders. Early in the present war he led the Russian invasion of East Prussia. It was reported in December that he had been superseded because he was two days late in taking up a position through which the German armies advancing on Warsaw were to have been hemmed in. Little has been heard of him in recent months. The Tageblatt of Berlin said last June that he was a prisoner in Petrograd.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

APARTMENTS
FOR YOUNG MEN
MODEL
CENTRAL BRANCH Y.M.C.A. NEW BUILDING
55 HANSON PLACE, BROOKLYN,
10 Minutes to Wall St., via Subway
510 rooms, newly furnished, running water, shower baths, swimming pool; telephone in each room; four elevators; mail chute, restaurant, barber shop, laundry, tailor shop. Rates from $3.25 to $5.00 per week. Will open Oct. 23. Make your reservation. Write or call at the temporary office.
3 LAFAYETTE AVE., BROOKLYN.

YOUNG man, go to Best's:

—where the college togs have a certain mannish stamp that makes even your Governor lift one eyebrow and take notice that there are *men* in the family:

—where garments are tailored to keep that style:

—where every purchase indicates that "You Never Pay More at Best's."

Important Saturday Sales

much below regular prices.

Single Breasted Suits of all wool mixture; cheviots or blue serge; 34 to 39 chest measure. Regularly 21.50 and 23.50 ..... 17.75

All Wool Brown or Gray Mixture Overcoats, single and double breasted

1,000 AIR PILOTS IN BRITISH SERVICE

The Twenty-third Squadron Is Being Formed in France, Says Lieut. Arbon.

HERE TO INSPECT MACHINES

Tells of a New German Anti-Aircraft Gun with an Accurate Range of 10,000 Feet.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic was Lieutenant Paul Sydney Harold Arbon of the British Army Aviation Corps, who was carried down the gangway to the pier on an invalid chair owing to an injury to his left leg that he received at Hendon two weeks ago. He said a machine fell with him and a piece of the skid, which had snapped, struck his leg and ripped it open from the ankle to the knee. He hoped to be able to walk about in a few days.

When the war began, Lieutenant Arbon said he joined the Navy Aviation Corps and remained in it four months. Since then he had been with the army in France, flying across to London and back with dispatches about once a week. He added:

"A great deal has been accomplished in aviation by the British Government since August, 1914. At that time there were only 300 pilots altogether. Now, without counting the number killed and wounded, there are 500 pilots in the navy and 500 in the army, and when I left France we were forming our twenty-third aviation squadron for the army. There are forty pilots in each squadron, and each pilot has three machines and three mechanics to a machine. James C. Porte is now the commander of the North Sea squadron of aeroplanes."

When asked about the attacks on German cities by the aircraft of the Allies, Lieutenant Arbon said one reason why none had been made recently was that the Germans had invented a new anti-aircraft gun, which had an accurate range of over 10,000 feet.

He said that Claude Grahame-White had resigned from the Naval Aviation Corps and was now making aeroplanes for the Government at his own factory at Hendon.

The lieutenant has come over to inspect some machines that are being constructed in this country and Canada and expects to be here two or three weeks.

F. S. Chanonhouse, a manufacturer of Hyde Park, Mass., who returned on the Baltic, said that he had seen one of the new French tri-planes at Issy-les-Molineaux. It carried eleven persons and was driven by four motors of 200 horse power each. It had a wing spread of 120 feet, and the top of the planes was eighteen feet from the ground. The tri-plane carried a three-inch gun.

Mr. Chanonhouse said that when he was at Buc he saw a French biplane with four motors of 110 horse power each. The French Army would not use any aeroplane now unless it had two motors. The value of the two motors had been recently shown, he continued, when a bi-plane was attacked by a German anti-craft gun, which destroyed one motor and killed one aviator. The other aviator was able to return to the ground on the French side by using the remaining motor.

R. B. Foster, a Chicago business man who was a passenger on the Baltic, said that the German Zeppelins which raided London threw out clouds of smoke behind their machines which hid them from the view of the anti-aircraft guns.

"I was at my house on the Hampstead Heath," he said, "on the night of Sept. 8, when a shell burst at 11 P. M. about 300 yards away, and shattered all my windows and knocked me down. I could see the Zeppelins afterward against the clear sky when the guns were firing at them. They suddenly disappeared from view in a sort of haze, apparently of their own creation. Powerful searchlights were being played on the aerial raiders, but the rays did not seem to be able to pierce the haze or fog which enveloped them, and they got away."

FIGHT WICKEDLY BEGUN ON US, SAYS KAISER

But He Confidently Trusts God, the Lord, Will Continue to Aid a Just Cause.

AMSTERDAM, (via London, Saturday, Oct. 23.)—Emperor William, replying to the congratulations extended by the King of Bavaria on the occasion of the five hundredth anniversary of the Hohenzollern dynasty, telegraphs:

"Although it is painful to me after my long reign of peace to be obliged to take up arms in defense of the freedom and honor of the Fatherland, I, with your Majesty and all the German Princes, confidently trust that God, the Lord, will continue in support of a just cause and grant us and our loyal allies a victorious issue of the fight wickedly begun against us."

SWOBODA IS OUT OF PRISON

But Is Detained Till French Determine His Nationality.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Raymond Swoboda has been discharged from prison, the charge of espionage, on which he was held, having been dropped recently. He has been detained by the Prefecture, however, pending the settlement of the question of his nationality.

Swoboda, who denies that he is a German, as has been charged, and claims American citizenship, was arrested in June on a charge of setting fire to the French Line steamer La Touraine. This accusation was dropped, but he was held on suspicion of espionage. On Oct. 5 it was announced that the French military authorities had decided that there was no evidence on which to hold him. It was reported at that time that he might be sent to a concentration camp.

Denies Papal Appeal to Albert.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 22.—The Messagero, which was first to give out the news of the Pope's appeal to the King of the Belgians for peace, maintains the truth of its assertions, giving proofs, although the Vatican organ denies their authenticity.

SEES SEA RAIDER IN ZEALANDIA

Continued from Page 1.

cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, now interned at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., who recently broke their parole: Heinrich Rudenbusch, Heinrich Hoffman, Walter Fischer, Wilhelm Forstreuter, Julius Lustfeld, Erich Biermann.

"Besides these, the following are reported missing from the Prinz Eitel Friedrich: Lieutenant Zur See Koch, Dr. Kruger Kroneck, Dr. Nulte. This list includes civilian Dr. Nulte, who disappeared May 14, 1915.

"On the Kronprinz Wilhelm were twenty-six officers, of whom six are absent without authority, and there is a crew of 394 men, none of whom is absent. On the Prinz Eitel Friedrich there were twenty-seven officers, of whom three are missing, and there is a crew of 328 men, none of whom is absent."

GERMANY SAYS SHE CANNOT STOP TURKS

Made Representations About Armenian Massacres, But Found Officials Uninterested.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Confidential advices received today by the State Department said the German Government had officially made efforts to alleviate alleged atrocities upon Armenians in Turkey, but that Turkish officials apparently displayed lack of interest in such endeavors.

Representations were made by the United States through Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople some time ago, warning Turkey that continued persecution of Armenians would alienate the friendship of the American people. A number of dispatches on the subject have been received from Mr. Morgenthau, but there has been no announcement of a definite answer from the Ottoman Government.

MAY ACQUIT CHARLTON OR FREE HIM QUICKLY

If Found Mentally Irresponsible, He Is Likely to Escape More Punishment.

COMO, Oct. 22.—The trial of Porter Charlton on the charge of having murdered his wife was resumed today. Micelli Picardi, Charlton's chief counsel, was present in court today, although he has not completely recovered from his illness. Charlton's physical condition has improved, and it is expected that there will be no further interruption of the trial. A verdict is looked for on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The court gave an opportunity to Signor Picardi to familiarize himself with the case. He asked many questions concerning the previous sessions.

Twenty witnesses were interrogated. Among them were hotel keepers, boatmen, porters, physicians, a druggist, a milkman, and the owner of the house in which the Charltons were living at the time Mrs. Charlton met her death. The witnesses gave contradictory testimony concerning the mode of life of the Charltons and their quarrels.

The reading of evidence taken in America produced an impression favorable to Charlton, especially the testimony of Drs. Alexander Hamilton, George King, William Arlitz, Edward Fisher, Arthur Hasking, and Alfred Herzog, agreeing as to the irresponsibility of Mrs. Charlton. A deposition by William Craix to the effect that Mrs. Mary Scott Charlton had at one time attempted to shoot him, and another by John Glinteen, who testified that Mrs. Charlton considered her husband "an infant in her hands," were offered in evidence.

Under the Italian law a Judge submits to the jury a number of questions and pronounces sentence according to the answers. In Charlton's case the main questions will be: First, whether when he killed his wife he was mentally responsible; second, whether he was partially responsible; third, whether there were extenuating circumstances, such as provocation, intoxication, or jealousy.

If the first question is answered in the negative, Charlton will be acquitted; if in the affirmative, he may be condemned to serve about twenty years in prison, the Judge having certain discretionary powers.

If the second question is answered affirmatively the penalty may be reduced by half.

If an affirmative answer is given to the third question, Charlton may be sentenced to imprisonment for six years or less, which would probably mean that he would be released, since on Oct. 24 he will have been five years and four months in prison and would benefit by the year's reduction granted in fixing penalties for all offenses, committed before Italy entered the war.

NEW ROOSEVELT MOTTO.

"To Hell with the Hyphen," He Suggests for National Use.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt expressed his sentiments regarding hyphenated citizens in a single phrase in a letter to Julius Chambers, a writer, of 214 West 110th Street, which was received yesterday.

In reply to a suggestion contained in a letter from Mr. Chambers, the Colonel said that he thought that the motto "E Pluribus Unum" on the coins and seals of the United States might well be changed into "language adapted to the needs and speech of the present day United States," and the motto ought to read "To Hell with the Hyphen."

NO SEAL PROSECUTION.

Secretary Redfield Sees No Reason for Changing His Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—In response to an inquiry Secretary of Commerce Redfield has written Attorney General Gregory that he sees no reason to change the opinion formed some time ago that there is no ground for a Government suit against the lessees of the Alaska seal islands. The Attorney General will abide by the view of the Secretary of Commerce.

Repeated efforts have been made to have the Government enter suit on the showing made by a Congressional investigation. When the matter was brought to the attention of Secretary Redfield he went over the charges and came to the decision that there was no ground for interference by the Government with the present leases.

RICHMOND PLACES BLAME.

Ex-Convict's Love Affair Started Church Trouble, Rector Testifies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, of St. John's Episcopal Church, took the stand in his own defense before the Ecclesiastical Board trying him on seventy-five charges today, and laid blame for his two years of warfare with the leaders of his congregation and with Bishop Philip M. Rhinelander and other dignitaries to the objections his lay reader, William T. Hamilton, had to the love affair of Mr. Hamilton's daughter with a young protégé of the rector, who had been a convict in Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. Richmond told the story of the ex-convict's attentions to Miss Hamilton, of his discovery that he loved another woman, whom he has since married, and said his faith in the former wrongdoer has been justified by the fact that he was now the secretary to the President of a big corporation and a good husband and citizen. The man is E. Howard Neumer. Yesterday he appeared before the triers in defense of Mr. Richmond.

"Mr. Hamilton objected to Mr. Neumer's attentions to his daughter," said the clergyman. "I thereupon advised Neumer to devote his time to re-establishing himself before the world, and to let girls alone for the present. He did so. Later he informed me that he had fallen in love with another girl, whom he has since married, and with whom he is very happy. When that news reached Mr. Hamilton he renewed his attacks on Neumer and went about the parish telling everybody that we had a convict among us. Then I threatened to depose Mr. Hamilton from the lay readership. He defied me and enlisted others."

HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Prof. Illus. 2d edition. $1.50 postpaid.
LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea premature gray hair and its Treatment by the Quartzlamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. 87 Illustrations. Price $1.50.
W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub., Sixth Ave. and 48th St., New York.

TELLS LAST HOURS OF EDITH CAVELL

Continued from Page 1.

wherever such sympathies still exist, than any happening during the war.

To estimate fully the significance of Dutch newspaper comments and to show to what temerity Dutch editors have been aroused by this execution, I need only remind you that one Dutch editor comes up for trial next week for having even dared to speak of the Germans as "conscienceless rascals."

The Nieuws van der Dag, a paper which so far has maintained a rather colorless neutrality, published today a whole-hearted condemnation. It says:

"This is news to make one shiver. War had so accustomed us to horrors that it needed a special horror to make us shudder anew; but this special horror is forthcoming in the action of the Germans against a woman who was executed, not for the debased crimes which fall under general condemnation, but merely for collusion with the enemy, who in this case was no more than her own country. We feel that on such an issue neutrals and all who try to hold the balance of judgment fairly between the two parties must not allow their words of protest to be smothered. There must be no quibbling about pro-German or anti-German, and no shuddling to any side, no matter how powerful. Against such things one must rebel openly in the cause no less of humanity than of Germany herself.

Sees the Reign of Terror Outdone.

The Telegraaf says:

"Under the fatherly government of von Bissing the Belgians at present have cause to envy the Parisians of 1793, in the Reign of Terror. Not a person is sure of his life, and certainly not an honest and brave person, for the German Reign of Terror seeks by frightful examples to make the whole of Belgium a nation of traitors and cowards. Love of country, which the Germans themselves claim to honor as the highest virtue, they punish in the enemy as the most frightful crime. The sentence executed by them has caused the whole civilized world to shudder with horror. We wrote once in this journal: 'Holland is incapable of shuddering any more.' We were wrong: the death penalty on a brave woman has caused the whole of this country to freeze with horror. The German nation has now given up all make-believe of respect for the laws of nations. Openly and unashamed she makes herself a nation of outlaws against whom in future every possible measure of reprisal must be counted as warranted."

The Echo Belge, published at Amsterdam, says:

"This execution was simply and solely assassination."

CAN LOOK ONLY TO US.

Spectator Hopes We Will Press Inquiries in the Cavell Case.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—The Spectator says of the Cavell case:

"The American action is no stronger proof of the emotions which have been aroused in the United States than we should have expected. We sincerely hope the United States Government will press their inquiries further and be ready to inform Germany in the event of any similar episode that they are sensible of the enormous importance to the world of keeping military acts on a certain level of decency and chivalry. If the only great power outside the war does not do this, we do not know where to look for a champion of humane custom. We say this without any ulterior or mischievous thought whatever of embroiling the United States with Germany. Without coming into the war—a course of action which we have never urged and never shall urge on America—America could do much to recall Germany to forgotten standards.

"No man can say when the time may not come for America herself to profit by the principles of clemency in the conduct of affairs but apart from that we know enough of the American people to be sure that they will follow the steps of their Ambassador with the liveliest good wishes. Nothing will appeal to the American people more powerfully than what is in motive a mission of mercy."

WASHINGTON STIRRED BY EXECUTION STORY

Official Action Unlikely, But Case Makes Bad Impression in Official Circles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—From what was said by officials today there is no likelihood that the United States Government will take any action with respect to the execution of Miss Edith Cavell by the German military authorities in Belgium, but the case will probably tend to revive the feeling that existed here over the reports of German atrocities.

There was a marked disposition among officials to avoid comment, but at the same time it was manifest that the execution had created a very bad impression. The opinion is widespread that the disciplinary and punitive effects of the treatment of Miss Cavell could have been gained as well by exiling her from Belgium or sending her to prison.

Military men, familiar with wartime law and practice, do not question the right of the German military authorities to execute Miss Cavell. They were entirely within their powers, it is said, in imposing the severest penalty, particularly if, as she is said to have done, Miss Cavell admitted the charge against her of having harbored British and Belgian subjects in violation of the German military code now in force in Belgium. But it is pointed out that all such codes are to be applied in accordance with the instincts of humanity and morality, and it is felt that there was a marked disposition to hurry Miss Cavell to her death.

The official reports in the case have taken away much of the feeling of satisfaction that prevailed in Washington over the news that the Kaiser had pardoned Countess Jeanne de Belleville and Mlle. Louise Thulier, two other women sentenced to death for harboring enemies of Germany in Belgium. They obtained clemency through the good offices of the United States, exercised in their behalf by James W. Gerard, the Ambassador in Berlin, in accordance with instructions from Secretary Lansing. The willingness of the Kaiser to annul the death sentence in these two cases has emphasized, in the minds of the people here, the anxiety of the German military authorities in Belgium to hasten Miss Cavell's death, apparently to prevent this Government and the Government of Spain, which acted with it in Miss Cavell's behalf, from appealing to Berlin.

High officials were asked today whether the United States would regard as a breach of good faith the manner in which the American Legation at Brussels had been kept in the dark as to the imposition of the death sentence on Miss Cavell after a promise had been given by a responsible German official that the legation should be notified of the action of the court, but no illuminating response was given. It was evident that the officials did not care to appear as parties in the affair. It was gathered from what was said at the State Department that no decision had been reached with reference to Miss Cavell's case for the reason that the official report of the American Legation in Brussels had not been received there.

The only satisfaction that Washington finds in the accounts of this distressing case comes from the story of the strenuous efforts made by Secretary Gibson, acting in behalf of Minister Whitlock, to induce the German authorities in Brussels to postpone Miss Cavell's execution. The detailed story of the persistent importunities of Mr. Gibson and the Spanish Minister to bring the German authorities to a realization of the horror that would be created by the execution of a woman before any opportunity was given to make an appeal to the Imperial Government in Berlin, excited admiration here, where the opinion prevails that both Mr. Whitlock and Mr. Gibson did everything that was possible to save Miss Cavell's life.

The detailed report of his efforts made by Secretary Gibson to Minister Whitlock, and transmitted by the latter to Ambassador Page, has not been received at the State Department, where it was said today that the Ambassador and the Minister had an arrangement under which matters affecting British subjects in Belgian territory held by the Germans were to be reported directly by the Minister to the Ambassador in order that the latter might inform the British Government. The fact that the official reports of Mr. Gibson were made public before they were transmitted to the United States Government is not regarded as constituting any impropriety. Ambassador Page furnished the reports to the British Foreign Office and they were given to the press by the British Government. In giving the reports to the Foreign Office, Mr. Page acted as the medium of Minister Whitlock, who appeared in this case as the agent of the British Government in Belgium, just as Ambassador Gerard would have been acting with perfect propriety if he had made a report to the German Government concerning the execution of a German spy in England.

So far as official notice goes, it is not likely that the case of Miss Cavell will figure in the relations between the United States and Germany. This Government regards its efforts in behalf of enemies of Germany in Belgium or any other territory controlled by the Germans as entirely informal when these enemies have been convicted in accordance with German military law. In instructing Mr. Gerard to use his good offices with the German Government in behalf of the Countess de Belleville and Mlle. Thulier, Secretary Lansing informed the Ambassador that he was to act informally. This meant that the United States Government was not pressing clemency for the two women as an act of right, but as an act of grace on the ground of humanity. The action of the United States exercised through Mr. Gerard did not question the right of the German military authorities to execute the women, but was intended to point out that if they were put to death a very painful impression would be created.

CHICAGO WOMEN SHOCKED.

But Mrs. Grace W. Trout Defends the Execution of Miss Cavell.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The execution of Miss Cavell is regarded by the leaders of the women's movement in Illinois as wanton and ruthless and without justification. There are some exceptions, but they are few.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, long prominent in the woman suffrage campaign in Illinois, frankly espouses the German side of the question. She says Miss Cavell was guilty of violating the laws imposed by the German Governor General of Belgium, and therefore the Germans were justified in putting her to death, regardless of sex.

This view, however, is not shared by the great majority of public-spirited women of Illinois. They concemn Miss Cavell's execution in unmeasured terms. Mrs. Robert W. Kohlhamer, one of the delegates to the International Woman's Peace Conference at The Hague, says:

"It is barbarism. Those are wickedly extreme measures to take in this age of the world's history."

"A cruel and unnecessary taking out of this world of a wonderful spirit," is the verdict of Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley, President of the Chicago Women's Club. "Germany probably felt she had justifiable reasons for doing this," said Mrs. Cooley, "but it must have been that there were no alleviating circumstances if Miss Cavell was considered an enemy by them. She had given aid to Belgians, English, and Germans alike. Her work was greatly merciful."

"If Miss Cavell was convicted of helping prisoners to escape she ought to be dealt with exactly as a man would be under similar conditions," said Mrs. Trout, President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. "We, as women, regret her death exceedingly, but if she was guilty she was engaged in dangerous work, and she should pay the penalty exactly as would a man if caught. But my heart aches for a poor girl who is put to death in this manner. She was a victim of circumstances, she had no voice in bringing on the frightful war; but, as has always been the case in this world, the woman must pay the price just the same as the man who is responsible for the conditions. Her bravery in the face of death and her loyalty to her country compel our admiration and show to the world that, though merely a woman, she could go to the end with the same fortitude as a man."

CALL CAVELL KILLING A CROWNING ATROCITY

Oscar S. Straus and Others Denounce Germans; Suffragists Condemn War.

Condemnation of the execution of Miss Edith Cavell by the German military authorities in Belgium was general in this city yesterday. Herman Ridder, speaking for German sympathizers, said that not even their own people could support the officials at Brussels in their action. Oscar S. Straus and other men spoke of it in terms of horror and detestation. Woman suffrage leaders who expressed their views, however, were inclined to make the killing a text for the denunciation of war rather than of the Germans.

Oscar S. Straus, former United States Minister to Turkey, said:

"It is one of the most shocking and atrocious incidents of this war, and it is one of the most atrocious incidents that any war in modern times has disclosed. It is another evidence in line with the destruction of the Lusitania, that, amid the barbarities of this war, Germany has no appreciation of the public conscience of the world."

Wants Us to Act.

Maurice Léon, an authority on international law, said:

"How many more incidents of German frightfulness will be needed to make us realize what awaits us if Germany wins this war? Miss Cavell was not accused of espionage, but of helping fugitives to escape—an offense for which no woman has been put to death in modern times except with the authority of the German Emperor. The account of our representative in Brussels giving a minute statement of the manner in which this unfortunate woman was railroaded to death gives convincing proof that German officers derive a special pleasure in such human sacrifices. The suggestion has already come from certain quarters that we can do nothing about the matter. From that view I unhesitatingly dissent. Our Minister and his secretary were treated with flagrant discourtesy. They were lied to and rebuffed by people who expect us to look after their interests in the countries of their enemies.

"Are we to pocket that affront and call it another insult, and a light one? In the case of the Lusitania we undertook to act as the spokesman for humanity. Is the limit of that endeavor reached when we have sent two or three harmless notes containing demands that are promptly swept aside with contempt? How much longer must we remain neutral between crime and its victims?"

Hopes Americans Will Protest.

"As a minister of the Gospel and an American citizen," said the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, "I join with the rest of mankind in a profound sense of horror at the murder of a defenseless woman, with absolutely no extenuating circumstances so far as we can learn from the newspapers. I believe that the killing of Miss Cavell will do more harm to the German Empire than a long series of defeats on the field of battle. People in Germany, I am sure, share the feeling with the Christians in the rest of the world that the military powers have a hysteria of hate when they resort to cold-blooded assassination. It is the duty of every right-minded man to protest against this awful deed, and I hope American citizens will not be restrained by any considerations of money or policy from voicing their protests to the German nation."

Condemned by Herman Ridder.

"It is a terrible thing," said Herman Ridder. "It seems too awful that such things should have to happen. There should never be a necessity for the execution of a woman under any circumstances. Had Miss Cavell's case been taken before the Kaiser she would probably have been pardoned. There are times when German commanders may do things in the heat of war in which even their own people will not support them."

"The killing of Miss Cavell is all a piece of warfare," said Miss Mary Ware Dennett, chairman of the Committee on New Voters of the Henry George League and former Secretary of the National Suffrage Association. "I cannot see that it is much worse to kill an individual than to kill off an army. It only seems more despicable when we view it in cold blood. If the case of Miss Cavell, horrible as it was, would cure people of the idiotic idea that war ever settled anything, then it would have served a great purpose and have benefited humanity. Such incidents as the shooting of this English nurse always follow the trail of war. There is no such thing as a gentlemanly war. Nations no more than individuals can be expected to remain polite or moral when they are engaged in the business of killing each other."

"The execution of Miss Cavell is an outrageous thing," said Miss Olive Carpenter, who has been prominent in the women's peace movement. "No word can be too strong in condemning it. It shows the attitude toward women that developed in a militarist nation. It shows that a nation that resorts to force as its final court of appeal develops contempt for weakness and lack of respect for human life."

An Argument for Suffrage.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Suffrage Association, said that, while she could not enter into the question of the justification for the killing of Miss Cavell, she did see in it an imperative reason why women should have the suffrage.

"The killing of Miss Cavell is only another of the many reasons why women should have the right equally with men to protect themselves," she said. "When it comes to the finalities women have to suffer and die just as do men. A woman is another human being, and men never could attempt to free humanity the price that all must pay for the onward march of progress. Men die upon the field of battle armed, while women die unarmed. There is the full measure of suffering with the men and with woman none of the rights to shape events or defend herself. This is the great lesson that comes to us in the killing of Miss Cavell."

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union, who has just returned from England and France, said:

"It is shocking, and I believe unjust, but there is no reason to become sympathetic because the victim was a woman any more than had a good man been done to death. There should be no distinction between men and women. People are being shot every day as spies, and if a woman chooses to act the spy's part she must expect the spy's reward. The Germans have shot many good men."

"When war so brutalizes a people," said Dr. Anna Shaw, "that they will take a woman like Miss Cavell—not because she is a woman, a nurse, a woman who has nursed their own men, and not one who has been found to be a spy, but who has assisted fugitives—then a brutalized people will take such a one out and kill her, then does not such action show the crime of preparedness for war?"

PRESS OF NEW YORK CONDEMNS THE KILLING

Miss Cavell's Offense Held Not to Have Justified the Extreme Penalty.

"Better Have Lost an Army Corps."

From The World.

Germans are forever complaining that Americans do not understand them. It is not worth while for any American to try to understand the mind and purposes that decree in cold blood the shooting of a woman for such an offense as that which Miss Cavell committed. Americans cannot understand it. Americans can never understand the mental processes of a people who are capable not only of tolerating such a military system but of exalting it and of deifying it. German psychology in the Cavell matter is as inexplicable to us as German psychology in the Lusitania matter. What everybody who is not a German knows is that the Germans might better have lost an army corps than to have shot this woman for the comparatively trivial offense that she committed. Her blood will blot the honor of the German Army and the German Government for generations to come. It is one of those stains that cannot be erased, and centuries hence German historians will be apologizing for the ruthlessness of a military commander who was unable to see that common sense is mightier than the letter of military law.

"Has Struck the World with Horror."

From The Sun.

In spite of the manifestations of "frightfulness" with which the record is already crowded, we are not willing to believe that chivalry to women is dead in the German Army. To the rank and file von Bissing can never be a hero. Doubtless his monstrous deed will be justified; nevertheless, it will sicken the soul of many an honest German officer. And the German women—for woman is true to her sex the world over—will deplore the fate imposed upon one who was a victim of her sympathies. Never has there been a war in which women have not played such a part as this English woman did.

Indeed, to all Germans who have not been corrupted by Prussian militarism the hurried, stealthy shooting of hapless Edith Cavell in the dead of night behind prison walls will always be a bitter memory. More than all the counts in the Bryce report of atrocities in Belgium it will weigh in the scale of judgment, for it has struck the world with horror.

"According to German Military Law."

From The Herald.

For the consolation of those weaklings who object to the execution of Miss Cavell it is announced that the black act was done according to German military law, and therefore "legal."

So the slayings in Louvain, Dinant, and other bloodsoaked spots in Belgium were in accordance with German military law, and therefore "legal." The sinking of the Lusitania was, of course, in accordance with German military law and therefore "legal." The desolation of Armenia is, of course, in accordance with Turkish military law, and therefore "legal."

The order of Herod, if re-enacted by the military authorities of Germany, would be in accordance with German military law and therefore would be "legal," but the civilized world would denounce it just as it denounced the Belgian, Lusitania, and Armenian slaughters, and as it is denouncing the execution of Miss Cavell.

"Incomprehensible Stupidity."

From The Tribune.

Alive, Miss Cavell was but an offender against German military rules; dead, dead after summary conviction, dead under circumstances that gave the incident the character of a midnight assassination and the color of an atrocity, she becomes to all men of English blood a martyr and an inspiration to new patriotic devotion.

The thing is like the Zeppelin raids, it is like the Louvain slaughter, it is like the Lusitania massacre. The wrongs done to the women and children of a race do not terrify the men. They only serve to rouse the spirit, strengthen the arm, nerve the will. "Terribleness" is but the emptiest of threats and the weakest of weapons.

There is something almost pathetic in the German dullness to the things that move the world. It begs, whines, pleads for the good will and the approval of neutral mankind. It stands almost as a suppliant for the alms of approval of other races. But in the same moment, without warning, without reason, without anything but an incomprehensible stupidity and folly, it does something that shocks the moral sense, the humanity, of men and women the world over.

"Weighty Reasons" for the Deed.

From The German Herold.

The merits of the Cavell case may be discussed when the German Government publishes its version. We may point out that Miss Cavell confessed her guilt and that, according to a London dispatch, she had been suspected for a long time. Miss Cavell, occupying an official position, (on account of her connection with the Red Cross,) was in German eyes in a far worse position than the other defendants, because she used the prestige and the influence of her office for the benefit of the enemies of Germany.

It is probable, too, that she sent secret information to England or France. She was evidently an ardent patriot and there is no reason to suppose that she would restrict her activities to furnishing new men for the Allies' armies. We are sure that the execution would not have been ordered unless there were weighty reasons, and final judgment in this matter should not be pronounced till we have heard from the German Government.

Compared with Lusitania Horror.

From The Press.

This woman was sentenced to die and was killed because in the presence of the military court she defied it by iterating and reiterating her proud love of her country and her holy devotion to the duty of saving life, contrary to any military law. And the brutal butchers of such a woman under such circumstances will do more damage to the German name, will stamp the barbarism of German militarism more deeply into the memory of mankind, than any other thing, except the Lusitania horror, which that militarism has done to outrage civilization and to inflame with an irrepressible thirst for vengeance those nations and races which are at war with Germany.

VIEWS OF OUT-OF-TOWN PRESS

Offense Merited No Such Fate, According to General Opinion.

Following are comments of representative American newspapers on the execution of Miss Cavell:

Urges Punishment of von der Lancken.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The German Kaiser can remove a foul blot from the German escutcheon in one way, by removing General von der Lancken as Military Governor at Brussels and cashiering him as a soldier. And this course of action appears to be more obligatory upon him because of the evidence that von der Lancken, in unceremoniously and brutally hurrying the military execution of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse charged with aiding the escape of British, French, and Belgian prisoners, was seeking to forestall more merciful action by the Kaiser.

She had aided her friends without committing any act of downright hostility against the Germans. She had been guilty of a woman's indiscretion under the impulse of a woman's sentiment. Such an execution was an act of barbarous inhumanity, from responsibility for which the German ruler, acting for himself and his people, should free the German name in the degradation of von der Lancken.

A Warning to Our Pacifists.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The execution of Miss Edith Cavell has sent another thrill through this country. People who have taken little exception to Germany's determination to write new international and military law to suit her needs cannot but feel a shudder at this latest development.

Disobey the military dictator even by doing those things which have always been considered noble, and the penalty is death, death by shooting in the chill of the early morning hours—death to a woman alone and separated from relatives and countrymen. Short of torture, the mind can conceive of no more terrible penalty.

This should and may be the cause of mental awakening on the part of those who have hitherto remained obstinately secure in the face of a world of terrors.

* * * Civilization is breaking faster and faster. How far the sword and torch will sweep no man can prophesy, but this we know—the American nation as a nation has given to the German Empire an offense greater than that furnished by Belgium, and has not as yet taken any step to protect itself from retribution.

"An Insult to the United States."

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Administration has a duty in this matter, which it should not overlook. Miss Cavell, as a British subject, was under the protection of the American Legation. The American Minister made both an official and a personal request that her life be spared. This request was not only refused; it was treated with contempt. Mr. Gibson's report is scrupulously restrained in language, but his indignation may easily be read between the lines. The sentence of the court was carried out with a haste that emphasizes the insults to the United States; the procedure from the beginning was marked by insolence to its representatives. To let the matter drop here would be a confession that this country can neither protect its citizens' interests nor those of other nations whose interests it has undertaken to guard. Is the patience of even the President equal to this strain upon it.

Called a Crowning Atrocity.

From The Baltimore Sun.

It is difficult to speak in temperate language of the execution of Edith Cavell. * * * Coincidently with the publication of the details regarding her execution comes the report of the way in which a woman of German birth, Mrs. Louise Herbert, was treated by an English civil tribunal. She was engaged in a work quite as dangerous to England, to say the least, as Miss Cavell's work was to Germany. Miss Cavell was shot by a squad of soldiers, Mrs. Herbert was punished by six months' imprisonment.

The world will pronounce this one of the crowning atrocities of cold-blooded brutality. It is impossible to think of it without horror, to speak of it without execration.

MEMORIAL TO MISS CAVELL.

Shilling Fund Started in London—Frampton to Make Statue.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—The Daily Telegraph with a donation of 1,000s. ($250) has started a shilling fund to provide a memorial statue to Miss Edith Cavell. Sir George J. Frampton, the sculptor, has promised to execute the statue as "a labor of love."

There are many suggestions in the morning newspapers today that a national memorial be erected for Miss Cavell. The Daily Mail suggests the foundation of an institution for trained nurses. Mrs. Humphry Ward, the novelist, proposes that the Queen take the lead in the name of the women of England in the formation of a national committee to erect a memorial tablet to Miss Cavell in St. Paul's Cathedral or Westminster Abbey.

A memorial service for Miss Cavell will be held in St. Paul's next Monday.

GERMANS PUNISH MORE WOMEN OF BELGIUM

Many Imprisoned for Refusing Army Work—Food Supply Reported Stopped.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—A correspondent of the Havas News Agency, telegraphing from Hazebrouck yesterday, said that the town of Harlebeke, Belgium, near Courtrai, was being punished by the German Governor because the women of that locality refused to do military work for the Germans. Twenty-nine women, he said, have been sent to Germany as prisoners.

"The Belgian Food Committee has been forbidden to supply Harlebeke with food," the dispatch added. "All cafés are closed. No Belgian is allowed to go outdoors between 4 P. M. and 7 A. M.

"The town of Lessines has been compelled to pay a heavy fine because the women there declined to do work for the Germany Army."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22, (via London.)—The Telegraaf says it has received information from Brussels to the effect that ninety-four Belgians have been sentenced to terms of from two months to five years for refusing to work for the Germans.

GENEVA, Oct. 20, (via Paris, Oct. 22.)—The Strassburg Post describes the manner in which the Belgians received the news of the successes won by the Allies on the Western front last month.

"When the first news of the Allies' victory became known a feverish emotion took hold of Brussels," says the Post. "Boys in the streets shouted the news out. The number of German prisoners taken by the French and British was greatly exaggerated.

"With great effrontery the French and Belgian national anthems were whistled all day in the streets, but on the approach of German patrols there was silence.

"There was general joy at the victory over the 'enemy' among the Belgians. Many rich Belgians from the outskirts of the city went into the capital and ordered champagne. Many of them were accompanied by their women folk in splendid evening costumes.

"At the corners of the streets, where the German official reports were placarded, there were laughing, unbelieving crowds. Then an enemy aviator appeared above the city. The citizens rushed to the roofs of their houses, thinking it was the hour of their deliverance.

"We must educate Brussels and the Belgians."

HELD AS ZEPPELIN SPIES.

Two Men Said to Have Signaled Raiders from a London Roof.

LONDON Oct. 22.—Two men, whose names are not given, were delivered today by the civil authorities into the hands of the military for court-martial. They are charged with having given signals from the roof of a hotel at the time of a recent Zeppelin raid over the London area.

MANCHESTER A BANKRUPT.

Receiving Order Against the Duke on a Creditor's Petition.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—It was announced here tonight that an order for a receiver had been issued against the Duke of Manchester on the petition of a creditor.

The Duke of Manchester married in 1900 Miss Helena Zimmerman, daughter of the late Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati.

Financial difficulties of the Duke of Manchester in this country became acute in September, 1914, with the collapse of the International Social Service League, of which he was the President. Earlier in the Summer the Duke had become Vice President of the Church and School Social Service Bureau, an institution designed to provide moving pictures for school and religious work. Then he suggested that the benefits of such a work ought to be extended to all mankind. The result was the incorporation of the International Social Service League with the Duke as the President.

While the concern was getting under way two events happened which had a disastrous effect on the business. The first was the death in an automobile accident of H. J. Hite, who was to be the practical moving-picture man of the concern, and the other was the outbreak of the war in Europe. In September the Duke went South, and shortly afterward creditors took over the furniture of the Forty-first Street offices.

KEENER ASKS A CHANCE.

Son of Late Judge Promises to Support Wife and Child.

A romance which began in the love of a college student for an actress had an anti-climax before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday when Ashley Nixon Keener, 33 years old, a civil engineer, pleaded guilty to abandonment and asked that he receive another chance. Keener is the son of the late William A. Keener, Professor of Law at Harvard, later dean of the Columbia Law School, from which place he was elevated by Governor Odell to fill an unexpired term on the Supreme Court bench.

The wife, who made the abandonment charge, said their six-year-old son, Ashley Nixon Keener, Jr., was in the Knickerbocker Hospital suffering from pneumonia. Before her marriage Mrs. Keener was Adele Hertrais, an actress, who played prominent rôles in old musical comedy favorites. She has worked as a manicurist during the last three years.

The couple met about twelve years ago, when Keener was a student at Williams College and Adele Hertrais was a member of Beauty and the Beast Company which appeared in Williamstown for one night. Keener became infatuated with her and they were married in Arlington, N. J., on Aug. 8, 1908. For several years they lived together very happily, and then, according to the wife, Keener began to drink.

Family dissensions ensued and three years ago Keener deserted his wife and child. She had him arrested and the Domestic Relations Court ordered him to pay $5 a week to his family's support

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.

Finding New Things for Boys

Shopping holiday for boys—Saturday—makes the De Pinna establishment today's center of attraction to parents, and to the boys themselves.

Suits, coats and sweaters—haberdashery and shoes—outfits for day school and outfits for dancing school—every item of the wardrobe required by the boy of the period.

Academy Boys' School Suits

The same distinctions between these suits, patterned from foreign models, and the Norfolk knickerbocker suits usually encountered, as between men's suits made by leading Fifth Avenue tailors and the ordinary man's suit.

Imported materials and imported ideas, with the well-known tailoring of De Pinna.

Suits for boys from 9 to 15 in a varied assortment of correct styles and colors.

The new Russian and English styles for smaller boys, from 3 to 8, in wash fabrics and navy serge.

Overcoats admirably displaying the individuality of De Pinna styles, for the larger schoolboys—English slip-ons and new belted-back styles.

Also the new foreign-looking styles in overcoats for the smaller boys.

Suits for the Dancing School

Boys' afternoon and dancing-school suits—in the conventional black or blue unfinished worsted.

As punctilious in their correctness as a man's evening suit.

Also the French middy suits, as used abroad for dancing-schools and evening parties.

Boys' Haberdashery

A store that is unique in America—the De Pinna haberdashery shop for young men and boys.

Neckwear in which the finest grades of imported silks are utilized—colors and shapes selected exclusively for boys.

The correct underwear and imported hosiery; shirts of special materials; bath-robes fashioned expressly for boys' use; imported sweaters and golf stockings.

The correct felt hats and cloth hats.

In every case, the special thing which usually is difficult to find.

"Anniped" Shoes for Every Purpose

A shoe department as complete as the haberdashery shop—"Anniped" shoes for school, for afternoon dress, and for the dancing school.

Recognized as the New York standard in boys' shoes.

Just now the stocks are exceptionally complete—the boy may be promptly and correctly fitted in any style shoe.

"Anniped" damp-proof shoe, in tan or black, for all kinds of weather.

Special skating shoes and the proper shoes for all athletic sports, for the younger boys as well as their older brothers.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-sixth St.

GOVERNMENT PUTS MORGAN IN COMBINE

Jury Hears That Late Financier Took Away New England's Key to New York.

NEW HAVEN GOT IT AT COST

Mellen Tells Court That Washbollers Brought About Purchase of Rival Road.

By means of the testimony of Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New Haven Railroad, and by records of the road's transactions, the Government yesterday unfolded in the Federal District Court, where eleven past and present New Haven directors are on trial for conspiracy to monopolize the traffic of New England, how the late J. P. Morgan and William Rockefeller, one of the defendants, helped the road to get its hold on New England traffic by buying control of the New York & New England's entrance into New York City—the Housatonic Line, jointly interested in the Wilson's Point route—and reselling it to the New Haven at cost. Mr. Mellen also showed how the rate on washboilers had to do with the purchase of the New England by the New Haven.

With the Wilson's Point line gone, the New England tried to retrieve its position by 'fiddling around' with the New York & Northern, the line which connected with the New York Central and is now its Putnam Division. The New York Central bought control of this company, and then it seemed the New England would get its long-desired entrance to New York by its connections with the New York Central, but here, according to the story as the Government will unfold it, it was shut out by the famous tripartite agreement. This was between the New York Central and the New Haven and the owners of the Grand Central Terminal, and divided between the two big companies the territory from which they might bring traffic into the Grand Central in such a way as to prohibit the New York Central from routing into the terminal traffic from New York and New England points.

New York Central's Role.

That everything was not proceeding as it ought to was, however, revealed to the New Haven by a letter written on Aug. 31 to Mr. Mellen as Second Vice President of the New Haven, by C. Peter Clark, General Freight Agent of the New Haven. He communicated the alarming intelligence that the New England was quoting an eighteen cents a hundred pounds rate on wash boilers in carload lots from Brooklyn to Providence by the Putnam route.

Mr. Lindabury of counsel for the defense objected, but Judge Hunt let Mr. Swacker of the Government counsel go on with his story, and after he had digressed allowed him to give further particulars of the taking over of the Housatonic by the New Haven through Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Mellen stated that Mr. Clark, President of the New Haven, had informed him "that the New York and Northern was not to be used in any way as a competitor of the New York & New Haven," but that he "found tariffs in effect that were indicative of its intention to become a competitor." So he told Mr. Clark, with the result that the New Haven Directors ordered certain technical alterations in the freight arrangements with the New York Central which might bring it to time.

Negotiations with the New York Central failed, and so in May, 1895, the New Haven Directors directed the purchase of the majority of the stock of the New England for a sum not to exceed $5,000,000.

"Mr. Mellen," asked Mr. Swacker, "did you take any steps to injure the New England?"

"I don't know whether I should call it injuring the New York & New England or helping the New Haven. My business was to look after the New Haven and not the New England."

"Did you order traffic going to or coming from the New England to be prepaid?"

"I don't know. I presume likely if it would add to the revenue of the New Haven it would be my duty to do so. I would not dispute it if any one said so," was the reply.

Mr. Swacker wanted to know if the negotiations with the New York Central concerning the New Haven's traffic grievances ceased when the latter had purchased the control of the New England, but Mr. Mellen replied that as he was at that time a Director he could not say.

The Corsair Agreement.

Then the Government brought up what was known as the "Corsair Agreement," which was made on Mr. Morgan's yacht, the Corsair, and covered the division of business interchanged between the New York Central and the New Haven by the Boston & Albany junctions.

Mr. Mellen said that he had written to Mr. Clark, the New Haven President, a letter concerning the traffic situation that that agreement covered which he had ordered to be printed, as he had been so much impressed by it. Documents were put in evidence concerning the Corsair agreement and the effect on the traffic situation of the acquisition by the Boston & Maine of the Connecticut River line, but this line of testimony had not been developed when the trial was adjourned until Monday morning.

By the cumbersome method of reading long legal documents and formal Directors' minutes, the Government laid before the jury in the morning the beginnings of the schemes to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. Mr. Mellen sat most of the day on the steps of the witness stand as Assistant Attorney General Robert Stephenson read the tedious documents, and so hard were the proceedings to follow that Delancey Nicoll suggested they were being held "in camera," and Judge Hunt himself said he found it difficult to hear.

The main document on which the Government laid stress was what was known as the Sound Lines Agreement, which regulated the traffic of the New England steamboats and was first drawn up in 1881. Its age gave the defense an opening, and R. V. Lindabury scoffed at the idea that it could possibly have any bearing upon the criminality of the Directors under an act not passed until after 1890. He was overruled, and Frank M. Swacker of counsel for the Government proceeded to show how it could affect the defendants.

Then the Sound Lines Agreement of Jan. 18, 1881, was read into the minutes. It was formed between the Boston & Providence Railroad, the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, which constituted the Stonington and Providence Lines; the old Colony Railroad and Old Colony Steamship Company, the New York & New England Railroad Company, controlling the Norwich Line, the Metropolitan Steamship Company, and the New Haven. It was a traffic arrangement determining the rates for both passengers and freight carried by these lines and the territories each line might serve.

There was a penalty attached to any breach of the regulations, and all complaints under it were to be referred for settlement to Charles Francis Adams, Jr. If the agent of any line broke the bargain the company must either dismiss him or pay a $3,000 fine.

In 1891 the New York & New England Railroad Company, the capture of which by the New Haven the Government considers its first important step toward monopolization, proposed to establish its route to New York by way of Wilson's Point and the Long Island Railroad. This the New Haven Directors considered an infringement of the Sound lines agreement, and consequently began their fight with the New England, which ended in its absorption. Moreover, the Government contended that by the resolution of the Directors of April 11, 1891, recognizing the Sound lines agreement, the defendants laid themselves open to whatever of criminality there was in it.

Much of the morning's session was taken up with reading the documentary evidence afforded by the minutes of the Directors of the New Haven as to the purchase by that company of the New York, Providence & Boston Railroad, and the leasing to it of the Providence & Worcester Railroad about 1892. In 1894 it also acquired an interest in the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, which had been connected with the Providence & Boston Railroad.

Nicoll Wants to Hear.

This was not done without the defense raising technical objections to the admission of the evidence and a protest from Mr. Nicoll concerning the difficulty of knowing what was going on.

"These proceedings," he said, "are almost conducted 'in camera,' except so far as the little group around the witness is concerned. I hear very little. I am certain those behind me hear almost nothing. The gentlemen of the press tell me this morning they hear nothing. If they are to report this trial it is only fair that they should know something about it."

"Well," said Judge Hunt, "it is very hard for me to hear. Long experience tells me it is very hard to hear in these court rooms, and where we have to have air it is still more difficult. Speak up, Mr. Stephenson; do the best you can."

"He's a good, strong, healthy young man," said Mr. Nicoll. "He should talk just as loud as I am talking."

"Mr. Nicoll," retorted Mr. Stephenson, "I don't depend on loudness."

Then the court settled down to listening to the minutes broken only by the formalities of the lawyer's technical objections. These came to a head when Mr. Swacker asked Mr. Mellen to look at the Sound lines agreement, which was drawn up in 1881 and amended in 1887.

Mr. Lindabury objected that it was not illegal, as it resembled the Hamburg-American Line agreement, which had recently been passed upon in that court. Moreover, he urged, the very core of the Government's case depended upon a conspiracy to combine certain concerns which were specifically named in the indictment. But these did not exist in 1881. Moreover, the Sound lines agreement lost all significance after the New Haven had acquired the Boston & Providence and the Old Colony, he said.

Judge Talks of Murder.

He also read a long objection on technical grounds drawn up by some of his colleagues, but Judge Hunt overruled all his arguments. None of the Government's counsel entered any argument, and so far in the trial the court has not seemed to expect counsel for the Government to reply to the objections of the defense. He has ruled directly on the arguments of the counsel for the defendants and has said down without any solicitation his view of the kind of evidence to be admitted.

In making his ruling Judge Hunt imagined the long continuing conspiracy to murder which was joined from time to time by other individuals, and he held that these might be convicted of murder provided it be proved that the conspiracy existed before they joined the association, that it continued, and that they were parties to it within the period of limitation, even though they did not know of the existence of the conspiracy until just before they became parties to it. Consequently the Government in this case might offer evidence which at first sight seemed isolated, in order to prove the existence of the conspiracy.

Mr. Lindabury brought out, however, that there was nothing secret about this agreement. It has been on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission for twenty-eight years, and Mr. Adams, the umpire, was the Chairman of the first Massachusetts Railroad Commission.

Mr. Swacker replied the Government contended that under the agreement the steamship lines gradually lost their independence and the fact that the agreement filed at Washington did not affect its legality under the Sherman law. Then to bring the participation of the defendants in it within the period of the Sherman law, he put in minutes of the New Haven directors on April 11, 1891, showing that when the New York & New England proposed to open up its Wilson's Point line it regarded it as a breach of the Sound lines agreement, and threatened in reprisal to withdraw all joint business with the New England, so far as it lawfully might.

It is expected that Mr. Mellen will be on the stand for another day to cover the first period of his connection with the New Haven as second Vice President. Then, if the Government can have its way, he will be temporarily excused after the defense has had an opportunity to cross-examine him.

50,000 ARE EXPECTED IN SUFFRAGE PARADE

Fifth Avenue to See Women's Biggest Plea for the Ballot This Afternoon.

GAY REGALIA ALL READY

Titian-Haired Beauty on a Milk-White Palfrey to Lead the Cavalry Brigade.

The suffragists expect to have their greatest parade today with from 45,000 to 50,000 in line. The women will march up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Fifty-ninth Street and it is expected that the leading organizations will disband before the last have fallen into line.

By numbers the women hope to impress upon the voters that they want to take upon themselves the duties of citizenship. The marchers are instructed to keep their eyes to the front, to refrain from talking and laughing and to "Remember you are marching for a principle."

The parade will start from Washington Square at 3 o'clock sharp, the different divisions falling into line from the streets along Fifth Avenue. The last body in line will be the Women's Political Union which will have a parade on the east side before beginning the Avenue march.

The parade will take place, rain or shine.

The Women's Political Union, with five bands and a group of cavalry, will form at Houston Street and Second Avenue, and move at 3:30 up Second Avenue to Twenty-second Street which it will cross and join the main parade.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse gave out last night the number of marchers as the enrollment figures in the different organizations indicated them to her as follows:

International Suffrage Alliance	330
National American Suffrage Association	200
New Jersey women	500
New Jersey State Association	100
Press and Publicity Council, Empire State Campaign Committee	50
Teachers	5,000
Private schools	200
New York State Suffrage Association	1,000
Borough of Manhattan	5,000
Women's Trades Union League	1,500
Germans	1,000
Brooklyn	10,000
Bronx	2,000
Queens	1,000
Patrolmen's Wives	200
Letter Carriers' Wives	200
Richmond	1,000
Equal Franchise Society	350
College Women's League	500
Men's League	10,000
Occupations and professions	1,500
Nurses	300
Civil service	500
Business women	500
Labor women	1,500
Women's Political Union	2,500
Total	47,230

No division will carry itself more proudly than the New Jersey women. Mrs. E. F. Feickert, President of the State Suffrage Association, will be preceded by the band, which the women will provide, and a banner on which will be the words: "New Jersey—Delayed but Not Defeated."

"We are proud of our success," she said yesterday. "We received 140,000 votes in a fight against a currupt political machine. To have lost by only 25,000 votes is not a bad defeat for women with a small organization and little money to carry on their campaign."

Mrs. Lina O. Van Winkle will march with the Women's Political Union, whose fight she headed in New Jersey.

The Presidents or Chairmen of the different organizations will march at the front of their organizations with the officers. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw the veteran President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, will be one of them. Dr. Shaw has always refused to ride in any of the parades, saying that she is too proud not to walk. She insisted this year that she must have a band of her own and proposed to hire one, but the National Association took the matter out of her hands and a very good band will march directly in front of her. She will wear her university cap and gown.

There will be many banners and costumes designed especially for this parade and much brilliant regalia. The women marchers are asked to wear white and the white parade hat which is sold for 50 cents, but they will be welcomed in any costume that may suit them.

Miss Leslie Johnson, who will lead the cavalry corps of the Women's Political Union has Titian hair and will ride a white horse. The Women's Political Union van, which helped the Jersey fight, will be drawn by two white horses in purple, green and white trappings. The Union's bands will play only one air, "Democracy," written for the occasion by Miss Agnes Stout.

All the headquarters were busy with visitors yesterday, and the stocks of buttons, banners, and regalia at the Empire State Campaign Committee headquarters were exhausted.

BUSES GIVE UP TO PARADE.

Fifth Avenue Lines Will Take Other Routes for an Afternoon.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which operates the Fifth Avenue buses, announced last night that while traffic is stopped in Fifth Avenue during the suffrage parade this afternoon, the stages will temporarily take other routes.

The east side lines, embracing the Fifth Avenue, the Seventh Avenue, and the Manhattan and St. Nicholas Avenue lines, will take the following route: From Washington Arch along University Place to Fourteenth Street, to Broadway, to Seventeenth Street, to Fourth Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, to Madison Avenue, to Thirty-eighth Street, to Park Avenue, to Forty-second Street, to Vanderbilt Avenue, to Forty-fifth Street, to Park Avenue, to Sixty-fifth Street, to Fifth Avenue, continuing thence on the regular routes.

The west side line, known as the Riverside Drive line, will run as follows: From Washington Arch through West Fourth Street to Sixth Avenue, to Greenwich Avenue, to Eighth Avenue, to Fifty-ninth Street, to Columbus Circle, thence following the regular route.

8,000 MARCH IN PHILADELPHIA

Suffrage Parade to Welcome the Women's Justice Bell.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—This was woman suffrage night in Philadelphia. Eight thousand men and women advocates of the cause, bearing torches and lanterns and bedecked in a hundred varieties of uniforms, marched on Broad Street in what was called a Festival of Light. One hundred thousand persons witnessed the spectacle, which culminated in a mass meeting in the Academy of Music. Five thousand persons who could not gain admittance to the hall formed the audience in an overflow meeting outside.

The occasion was the arrival after its long tour of the "Women's Justice Bell." Resting on a bank of flowers, completely hiding the wheels upon which it rolled, the bell was drawn over the streets by 100 young women dressed in white, flowing garments, garlanded with daffodils. The "Yellow Suffrage" automobile of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw also appeared in the procession.

Women representing every profession, trades union, college, and of course, suffrage organizations, as well as men from every line of endeavor were in line, and only the aged rode. Many costumes were striking and novel.

Speakers in the Academy of Music included Norman Hapgood, George Creel, Commissioner Katharine Bement Davis of New York and Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota.

SUFFRAGE MAJORITY 157.

Ocean County Finishes Counting Tuesday's Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Oct. 22.—Ocean County has been prominently mentioned within the last few days, because it was the only one of the twenty-one counties of New Jersey carried by the Suffragists in their campaign for equal franchise.

The actual vote of Ocean County, with all the districts in, shows 1,450 votes for and 1,298 against the proposition to amend the Constitution in New Jersey to allow women to participate in elections. Thus the women carried Ocean County by 157 votes.

SUFFRAGE BILL TO GO IN DAY CONGRESS OPENS

Sutherland of Utah to Offer It in Senate and Mondell of Wyoming in House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage announced tonight that Senator Sutherland of Utah and Representative Mondell of Wyoming would offer the Susan B. Anthony Equal Suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution to the Senate and the House on Dec. 6, the day Congress convenes. The amendment provides that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"We are proud of our success," she said yesterday. "We received 140,000 votes in a fight against a currupt political machine. To have lost by only 25,000 votes is not a bad defeat for women with a small organization and little money to carry on their campaign."

"I shall urge the Senate Committee on Suffrage, of which I am a member, to give a speedy hearing on the resolution which I will introduce," said Senator Sutherland today. "I shall press for action on a vote in the Senate. The matter should be disposed of as early as possible. The suffrage resolution received a majority vote in the last Congress. It will receive more the next time.

"It is just as absurd to debar the women from the ballot box as it would be to disfranchise all the red-headed or all the people beyond a certain line.

"It is urged that giving the ballot to woman will destroy her charm and femininity; that she will develop unattractive masculine traits. These are new words set to a very old tune. The same thing was urged against the new woman a hundred years ago when she demanded an equal opportunity for education.

"To my mind, the most convincing argument for the political enfranchisement of women is the absence of any really persuasive argument against it. If it be right to extend the voting privilege to all sorts and conditions of men, I am not quite able to see the justice of denying the same right to all sorts and conditions of women. If we have extended the privilege too broadly in the case of men, and wisdom demands that we should eliminate the unfit, the thriftless, and the illiterate, that is a good reason for denying the privilege to these classes of both sexes. It is no reason for denying it to the women who are fit and capable. In other words, the line which should separate the voters from the nonvoters is one of character and not one of sex."

TAX ROLL GAINS $652,350.

Persons Examined Yesterday Were Assessed for $42,729,300.

Tax Commissioners examined yesterday 401 persons who are on the 1916 tentative personal tax assessment rolls. Their assessment amounted to $42,729,300. Out of the total number examined, sixty-two were held for a final assessment of $652,350. Of those exempted, thirty-five were excused because of nonresidence and six were reported dead.

Since the books were opened on Oct. 1, 3,322 persons have been examined on a total tentative assessment of $276,795,900. Five hundred and forty-three have been held for $4,022,891.

MAYOR NOW SURE SUFFRAGE WILL WIN

Pledges Himself Anew at Carnegie Hall Meeting to Vote For Amendment.

MALONE OPTIMISTIC, TOO

Urges That Women Be Allowed to Vote to Uphold President's Great Work for Peace.

Mayor Mitchel, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Senator Borah of Idaho, Dudley Field Malone and other speakers at Carnegie Hall last night predicted victory for woman suffrage in New York and drew encouragement from the recent defeat in New Jersey. Hundreds of suffragists, grouped under vari-colored banners, applauded Mayor Mitchel and again and again interrupted to cheer his remarks.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who presided, introduced the Mayor as the head of a great city who believed women should vote.

At that there was a storm of applause that did not end until the Mayor smilingly begged for silence.

"I believe I can congratulate the women of this State tonight on their prospects for success. I recollect one year ago today upon this platform I had occasion to say that when enough women wanted the ballot they would get it. That statement was taken a little amiss, but so many women have declared themselves that legislators must listen and grant the franchise as a matter of justice. It seems to me tonight that it can be demonstrated that the predominant opinion of the people of this country is that the franchise should be extended to women, and it remains only to translate this statement into law. As I have frequently said before, I shall cast my vote for the suffrage amendment. I sincerely urge upon my fellow-citizens that they vote for this amendment."

In the words of a suffrage worker, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was the life of the party, and her sallies kept the crowd in good humor. She, like every other speaker, was optimistic, but she did not go as far as Dudley Field Malone, who foresaw the women going to the polls next year to vote for a President.

Dr. Shaw recalled that she came here by way of Castle Garden sixty-four years ago, but that she had the true spirit of the democracy. "When I see the names of many of the men and women who sign anti-suffrage appeals, I think that though they were born here they have repudiated democracy," said Dr. Shaw. "I am reminded of early days in Lawrence when we recited much poetry. Among the lines that are fixed in my memory are: 'I would rather be a dog and bay the moon than such a Roman.' I paraphrase it thus: 'I would rather be a dog and bay the moon than such a woman.'

She told how a week ago a clergyman had threatened to brand her from the public platform because she had charged that a man of low character in California had contributed to the anti's campaign.

"Bad men co-operate to get what they want," said Dr. Shaw, "and good men are sometimes so good that they are good for nothing. A clergyman only recently said that a woman with the vote was an offense to the Almighty. He said that her mental inferiority was shown by her apparel. At the time he was preaching he had on a gown that was as near a woman's as he could get. If a man is going to criticise women's clothes he ought to keep out of them.

"If we lose in this State we will still be the victors. We have discovered our power; we know now our force and know ourselves as never before. This campaign has done more to fit us for the vote than twenty years of voting."

Dr. Shaw read from anti-suffrage literature and raised many a laugh. She analyzed a circular sent out in Pennsylvania in which the antis gave "six reasons among ten thousand" why women should not vote. "They call upon the men to protect them," she added, "but they don't say to protect them from what. Well, I considered myself and having no husband and no father, and a brother 3,000 miles away, I looked about to see what I was to be protected from and found a man."

Senator Borah declared it a mistake to say that women did not use the vote. "Those who say the women won't vote," he said, "cannot have lived in a State where they do vote. I have known women to travel miles to a political meeting. Politicians know they will vote and vote intelligently. There was a convention in our State, and the night before a slate was made up. Now nothing usually can break slates, but this slate was not like others. The day of the convention word came that the women objected to one of the candidates and the slate was smashed in fifteen minutes."

Dudley Field Malone declared that the right of suffrage involves the question of justice. The exercise of it raises the question to one of ethics.

"In one generation," he said, "eight million women and children have been compelled to leave their homes to earn enough to support their homes. In New York and New Jersey one-third of all the women of voting age go out to work; in Massachusetts forty out of every 100 women of voting age must work; in Pennsylvania we find 30 per cent. of the women work.

"Because my ancestors landed not at Plymouth Rock but at Castle Garden I have always had a profound belief that men of all origins and all blood-relationships should be admitted to citizenship after remaining a given period under the influence of our institutions. But it is also desirable to place in the electorate every mature individual, male or female, of brains, character, intelligence, and love of country in order to perpetuate the American traditions and the American idea of democracy.

"If the men of New York will give the women the vote they will contribute a mighty element of moral force to sustain our great President in his unparalleled effort to keep America at peace and actively ready to be a compelling service to all mankind."

CURRAN STRONGLY BACKED.

Mitchel and McAneny Campaign for Republican Chairman.

Mayor Mitchel, George McAneny, and Park Commissioner Cabot Ward last evening urged the re-election of Alderman Henry H. Curran in the Twenty-sixth Aldermanic District at a meeting in the public forum of Public School 41, Greenwich Avenue, near Sixth Avenue. Mr. Curran and Robert McMarsh, candidate for the Assembly, who is running against J. G. Milburn, Jr., in the Twenty-fifth District, also spoke.

"We have had during the past two years a co-operative Board of Aldermen," said the Mayor, "and it is for our best interests that we should continue to have such. We have been conducting our municipal government not merely as a cold-blooded business proposition, but with a humanitarian spirit. In place of being a joke, as in former times, the board has become a real engine of efficiency. Nobody will regret the loss of Mr. McAneny's services more than myself, but if we must part with him I want a man like Mr. Curran to take his place."

Mr. McAneny said:

"We should elect a Board of Aldermen that will conduct the affairs of the city along non-partisan lines. Although a Democrat, I am here to urge Mr. Curran's re-election. It will be my own bad fortune to retire from my present position shortly after Jan. 1, and if I could have my way, I would say, put Henry Curran in my place and I will feel well satisfied.

"I come as a Democrat who feels very strongly his party obligations, but as one who nevertheless believes that in choosing our city officials we should leave politics out."

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A Boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	84%	Physics	85%
French, 2d year	80%	French, 3d year	75%
American History	83%	Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs.	85%

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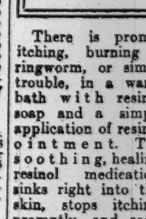

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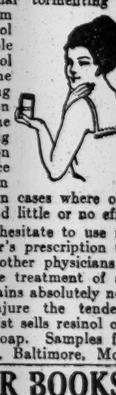

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"A very modern, up-to-the-minute novel of society and affairs with its scenes laid in Boston, New York, and Bermuda," says The New York Times. "'The Bachelors' are men twenty years out of college, of widely varying interests and characters, but warm friends. The story deals with their suddenly developed desire to marry, their efforts to win wives and the complications that ensue."—N. Y. Times.

Jan: A Dog and A Romance

By A. J. Dawson

Do you care to read of the bravery and the fierce life of the wilds? Then read this wonderful story of a wonderful dog—of his first training in a quiet English neighborhood, and of his active career in Canada. His endurance, and daring, and his keen delight in the rough life of the North, make of Jan a kind of superdog, whose adventures can thrill as those of a human hero. And the human characters of the novel are shown as they appear in the dog's eyes.

Australian Byways

By Norman Duncan

A chatty, leisurely account of a trip along the outskirts of Australian civilization. The big cities were merely passed through, and the journeying was principally by stage-coach, on camel-back, or small coastal steamers from Western Australia to New Guinea.

In Vacation America

By Harrison Rhodes

America has now become perforce the continent for peaceful vacations. Therefore Mr. Rhodes' delightful picture of the varied possibilities of our own country as a field for every sort of pleasant recreation is sure to be doubly welcome. If you are wondering where to go this winter or looking ahead for next summer you will find suggestions of practical value her Winter and summer resorts, healing springs and bracing mountains, North, South, East, and West, the country is covered in a delightful running narrative.

College Sons and College Fathers

By Prof. Henry S. Canby

You have just sent your son to college, or you will send him next year. What is it you expect him to get out of his four years there to benefit him most and to fit him to best serve the community? Professor Canby who is a professor at Yale University has written a book you cannot afford to miss. "It's up to the fathers," after all, he shows, to demand the most of the colleges.

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NEW NAVY SECRET TO BALK TORPEDOES

Our Next Dreadnoughts to be Provided with Novel Defense Against Submarines.

DANIELS READY FOR BIDS

Wilson Sounding Legislators on Army Increase—Navy to List Merchant and Private Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Secretary Daniels announced today that bids would be opened on Nov. 19 for the construction of two new dreadnoughts, and it also became known that the vessels would be provided with the greatest defense against torpedo attack yet introduced into any American battleship. Several new ideas will be appended in the construction of the hulls to enable the ships better to withstand submarine torpedo blows.

What these innovations are cannot be obtained from Secretary Daniels or higher officials of the Navy Department at this time beyond the fact that they are the result of the caisson experiments which were conducted in the lower Chesapeake Bay last Summer. They consist of several thicknesses of hull, with a number of subdivisions and a provision for the placing of internal armor within the hulls of these vessels.

One lesson learned from the European war is the necessity for greater protection for huge warships against torpedo attacks. In the past this has been attempted, among other ways, by torpedo nets. Nets have not been used in the United States Navy, but Secretary Daniels is planning to use them on some of the new battleships. However it is not with nets but with a different method of hull construction that it is intended to render the new battleships safer against torpedo attacks.

These vessels are now officially known as battleships 48 and 44. After contracts have been awarded they will be named. The policy of the Navy Department for many years has been to name battleships and armored cruisers after States. The board thinks the navy should have forty-eight battleships in the first fighting line. This would enable the navy to have a fleet or fleets in which the name of each State would be represented. The only State not now represented by a ship in the navy is New Mexico.

The new dreadnoughts for which contracts will be awarded on Nov. 19 were authorized by the act of March 4, 1915. The contracts would have been awarded last Summer but for the fact that preliminary plans for the vessels were delayed by the desire to incorporate in the two new ships some lessons of the war in Europe, and also to better safeguard them against torpedo attack. It is understood that the displacements of the new ships will be about 32,500 tons each. They will be about 625 feet long over all, and about 98 feet beam. Their mean draught will be about 30 feet of water. They will carry a full supply of fuel oil, amounting to about 2,200 tons for each vessel, and will have a maximum stowage of 8,271 tons of fuel oil. The speed on trial is to be not less than 21 knots.

The armament of these vessels will be virtually the same as that of the California, Idaho, and Mississippi. In their main batteries each of the new dreadnoughts will carry twelve fourteen-inch guns, arranged in four turrets. There will be three big guns in each of the turrets. Each of the units will have four submerged torpedo tubes. The secondary batteries will consist of twenty-two five-inch rapid-fire guns, four three-pounder saluting guns, two one-pounders for boats, a three-inch field piece for landing parties, and two 30-calibre machine guns.

Wilson Continues Conferences.

Formal announcement of army plans in the national defense program to be laid before Congress by the Administration this Winter awaits word from President Wilson that he has concluded his conferences with Congressional leaders on the subject. While the President has approved the plan which calls for building up an army of more than 1,200,000 men in six years he has not yet had an opportunity to discuss it with all those members of the House and Senate whose views he wishes to obtain.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, now is en route to Washington from Oregon.

It was learned tonight that, although it had been determined to recommend establishment of several new harbor defenses on both the Atlantic and Pacific, armed with 16-inch guns, final designs for these giant weapons had not been completed. Army ordnance experts say the 16-inch gun in no sense represents the biggest weapon that can be designed. If ships are built that can withstand the blow of a 16-inch projectile, it merely is a question of building a bigger gun. For that reason the new coast-defense guns will be designed only as they are authorized, so as to include latest ideas.

Listing Merchant Ships.

Organization of the naval districts of the United States and the insular possessions to aid the Bureau of Naval Intelligence in gathering information that will be of use to the department in war or peace times is included in plans upon which officers of the Navy Department are at work. There are thirteen of the districts in addition to those at Honolulu, Manila, and Panama, each under the supervision of the commandant of a navy yard in that region.

It is proposed to make this organization active in registering all American merchant vessels that might be of use in war times, including power boats and motor launches, to organize by these districts the various radio stations, public and private, as long-distance eavesdroppers to "listen in" on any wireless conversation at sea off the coasts, and also to make the proposed navy training camps correspond to the district organization.

A proposal has been made and probably will be presented to Congress that all pleasure power boats be required to carry registry by number in order that close track may be kept on them. It has been reported that Great Britain has a fleet of 2,000 armed trawlers and motor launches now patrolling her coasts, manned largely by civilian crews. An additional thousand power boats for this work, it is said, will be completed soon. Navy officers believe a similar organization could be formed among American power boat owners.

The boats would have considerable value as aids to the great fleet of coast defense submarines it is proposed to build up within five years.

CANAL SLIDES WORRY NAVY.

Cruiser Brooklyn, Going to China, Must Use Suez Route.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The gravity of the situation at Panama on account of the slides from the standpoint of national defense and military policy, was brought home to officials of the Navy Department today when they decided to send the cruiser Brooklyn to the Orient by way of the Suez Canal. The vessel is to be used as the flagship of Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, the new Commander in Chief of the Asiatic fleet. His present flagship is the first class cruiser Saratoga, formerly the New York.

By reason of long service on the Asiatic station the Saratoga is greatly in need of repairs and overhauling and must be brought back to the United States. When Admiral Winterhalter was placed in command of the Asiatic fleet he picked the Brooklyn for his flagship, and this vessel has been thoroughly repaired and overhauled for a long tour of duty in the Orient. For several weeks the Brooklyn has been ready to proceed. She is to be sent direct to Shanghai, China.

Officials of the Navy Department had worked out an itinerary for the Brooklyn to Shanghai by way of the Panama Canal. When she was ready to proceed the slides came, closing the canal. The Navy Department waited patiently for the reopening, but as there is no prospect of this before the first of next year, another route for the voyage had to be chosen. This new route is from New York by way of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, India and China.

The Brooklyn will leave New York on Oct. 5. The distance to be traveled over the Suez route will be 1,411 miles longer than by way of Panama. This is equivalent to five days of extra steaming by the Brooklyn.

Congress last Winter enacted a law which provided that the Atlantic battleship fleet should be sent through the canal to San Francisco to attend the fair and celebrate the opening of the waterway. Naval strategists objected to this when they learned from Governor Goethals that there was a prospect of more slides at Panama. An equally important reason was that it was believed to be wiser to keep the battleships in the Atlantic while there was a possibility that events growing out of the European war might involve the United States. The Administration withheld its decision until last July, when it announced that the cruise to the Pacific would be abandoned. Naval officers are now very glad that that decision was reached. If the fleet was now in the Pacific it could not return to the Atlantic coast except by way of the Straits of Magellen or the Suez Canal.

THE NEVADA LEAVES QUINCY.

New Dreadnought Coming Here to Begin Her Speed Trials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The superdreadnought Nevada, which is soon to be added to the Atlantic battleship fleet with her sister ship, the Oklahoma, both of which will be the biggest vessels in the fighting line, left the Fore River Ship Yard, near Quincy, Mass., this morning for the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she is due tomorrow. The Nevada is to be docked preliminary to her builder's speed trials, which are to be begun next Monday.

Keen interest is being manifested in naval circles in these coming speed performances of the Nevada. One reason is that she is the largest battleship provided with Curtis turbines yet brought to the trial stage for the American Navy. There has been considerable trouble experienced with Curtis turbines in the navy, and for this reason the experts of the department are eagerly awaiting the performances of the Nevada. The only other battleship thus far completed with Curtis turbines for the United States Navy is the North Dakota, which has occasioned the Navy Department much worry on account of her engines. The Navy Department will ask Congress to make an appropriation for an entire set of new engines for this ship.

The second reason for the interest in the trials of the Nevada grows out of the fact that the engineering experts of the navy are anxious to compare the performances by the Curtis turbines with those to be made by the reciprocating engines of the Oklahoma.

The displacement of the Nevada is 27,500 tons. She is 583 feet long, has a beam of 95 feet 2¼ inches, and draws 28 feet 6 inches. The draught of the Nevada was so great that she was only able to leave Quincy this morning at high tide. The Nevada is 96.4 per cent. completed. Her sister ship, the Oklahoma, is 98.1 per cent. completed. The Pennsylvania, which is 88.2 per cent. completed and is being finished at the Newport News Ship Yard, will be ready to enter the fleet next Spring. The Pennsylvania displaces 31,400 tons, and is more than 600 feet long.

Program for Home Nursing Course.

The subjects which will be covered in "The Home Nursing Course" at the Harlem Evening High School for Women, 114th Street, west of Seventh Active, are the nurse, the sick room, the patient, accidents and emergencies, first aid to the injured, special medical cases, new-born and sick children, physiology and descriptive anatomy and hygiene. There are still a few vacancies in the class.

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ROOSEVELT GIVES HIS DEFENSE IDEAS

Navy Second in World, Army of 250,000, Centralized Control, and Joint Manoeuvres.

ATTACKS WILSON REGIME

Let Navy Run Down, He Says—Germany and Britain Criticised.

Attacks upon the Wilson Administration, Germany, hyphenated Americans, and the pacifists are made by Theodore Roosevelt an an article published today in the November Metropolitan Magazine. The Colonel couples these attacks with a severe criticism of Great Britain, alleging that Great Britain is not doing its full share in the war. Turning to the question of preparedness in this country, he gives suggestions for a constructive policy.

In opening his article, Colonel Roosevelt asserts that had we begun the work of preparation when the war started we should now be able to make our national voice felt effectively in helping to bring about peace with justice. This he follows with an attack on the German-American newspapers and adds:

"The professional German-Americans here, acting, as has been shown by President Wilson's ardent supporters in New York, with the connivance of the Administration and by the direct instigation of the German Government, have deliberately campaigned against the United States, have exulted in the German atrocities, and have openly stated that the support of the German-American vote was conditioned upon the Administration's attitude toward Germany, and that Germany would let President Wilson play a part in the peace negotiations only if he actively or passively helped Germany in the war.

After reviewing briefly the history of our army and navy after the civil war, and answering criticisms which he said had been made that he did not do enough in his Administration to build up our forces, the Colonel made this attack on the Wilson policies:

"During the years 1913 and 1914 our navy had deteriorated with frightful rapidity. This was partly due to the way it was handled in connection with our absurd and humiliating little make-believe war with Mexico. Our ships were not manoeuvred and were never trained in fleet or squadron gunnery during these two years; and in consequence of this, among other causes, our fleet now stands certainly not higher than fifth among the nations in point of efficiency, and is not fit at this moment to defend us from serious attack."

His Program for Defense.

Colonel Roosevelt asserts that a half year's military service would be a priceless boon to young men and would tend to social cohesion. We should, he wrote, make our military preparedness as complete as that of Switzerland, adding:

"This means that first of all we should deliberately enter upon the policy of making our navy the second in size and efficiency among the navies of the world. Every worthless navy yard should be abandoned and every worthless military post; and not a navy yard or a military post should be kept, save from military and naval considerations. The administration of the army and navy should be centralized; no individual Congressman or Senator should interfere in such matters as the posts and navy yards.

"To permit the navy to deteriorate as it deteriorated during 1913 and 1914 should be accepted as an impeachable offense. The fleet and the army alike should be manoeuvred every year in mass; that is, all the battleships should be manoeuvred together in company with all the auxiliaries of every kind for weeks at a time, and a mobile army of at least 100,000 men should be similarly manoeuvred for at least a month or two. Our professional army should be increased at least to 250,000 men—and unless some form of universal military service is instituted it would have to be increased to a half million men, if our needs are adequately to be served."

In treating of the pacifists Colonel Roosevelt wrote:

"As for the woman who approves the song, 'I Did Not Raise My Boy to be a Soldier,' her place is in China—by preference, in a harem in China—and not in the United States. Every woman who has not raised her boy to be a soldier at need has in unwomanly fashion striven to put a double burden on some other boy whose mother had a patriotic soul.

"Every professional pacifist in America, every representative of commercialized greed, every apostle of timidity, every sinister creature who betrays his country by pandering to the anti-American feeling which masquerades under some species of hyphenated Americanism—all these men and women and their representatives in public life are at this moment working against democracy. A riot of unrestricted individualism in time of peace means impotence for sustained and universal national effort toward a common end in war time."

Criticism of England.

Of England's position in the war the Colonel wrote:

"England at this moment affords a lamentable example of the punishment that will surely in the end befall any nation which fails to take its duties seriously. Her navy has done admirably—thanks to men like Lord Fisher, who built it up, and to Winston Churchill, and especially to Prince Louis of Battenberg, who mobilized it in the nick of time, with an efficiency comparable to that which marked the mobilization of the German Army. Her soldiers at the front have behaved splendidly. But the English people as a whole have appeared to very great disadvantage when compared, for instance, with the French. This is true of their capitalists. It is still more true of their workingmen—compare their striking workmen with the French workingmen, who toil night and day, and exchange brotherly greetings with the Generals at the front. It is most true of their demagogues in Parliament and the press who oppose universal military service.

"After a year of war, wealthy England—England, the home of industrialism, England with its great military past, its tradition of fighting men—has failed to do its duty, as Germany and Austria, as Russia, France, Serbia, Montenegro, and Italy have done theirs. Relatively to her population, she has put an army of utterly inadequate size into the field, compared to what the other powers have done. More lamentable still, she has utterly failed, even with a year during which to work, in the effort to produce the artillery and munitions of war which will make her able to be as effective as her German opponents or her French allies."

Then, turning his guns upon Germany, the Colonel wrote that we should avoid with horror the ruthlessness and brutality and the cynical indifference to international rights which the Government of Germany had shown during the last year.

"But," added the Colonel, "if we value the heritage bequeathed to us by Washington and saved for us by Lincoln, we will at once begin the effort to emulate the German efficiency which is not only military but also social and industrial."

NAVY TO HAVE DIVING SCHOOL

Daniels to Provide Training for Deep-Sea Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The successful use of deep-sea divers in the recovery of submarine F-4, which was lost outside of Honolulu Harbor, has convinced Secretary Daniels of the importance of extending and developing the diving service of the navy. With this in view he announced today that he had directed the establishment of a training school for divers at the Newport torpedo station.

The Inspector of Ordnance at the station will be in charge, and Gunner George D. Stillson will be Assistant Inspector of Diving. Stillson, who has been stationed at the New York Navy Yard, is considered the most experienced diver in the navy. He was in charge of the divers who were sent to Honolulu to assist in raising the F-4.

TAFT SAYS AMERICA CAN'T HAVE BIG ARMY

Doubts Half a Million Men Can Be Raised Without Conscription, Even Early in War.

THINKS COST PROHIBITIVE

Ex-President Advocates Large Navy and a Stronger Force for the Nation's Coast Defenses.

Ex-President Taft last night suggested a difficulty which might arise in the increasing of the army in the course of an address on "Our World Relationships," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

"The danger of militarism," he said, "is very remote in this country. We couldn't maintain a large army if we wanted to. We pay our soldiers $15 a month, and we have all we can do in good times to get the 80,000 men we have. If we wish to raise an army of half a million men in time of peace we will have to raise the pay from $15 to $35 or $40 a month, and this would be prohibitive. Without conscription we could hardly raise half a million men in peace, or even in the first stages of a war; and how long would an Administration stay in power if it passed a conscription law?

"Militarism is a desire for territorial aggrandizement and a desire to go around trying to pick a quarrel to demonstrate your greatness. We can have a big navy, an adequate navy, without danger of militarism. We are better prepared at present than many enthusiasts will admit, but we do need reasonable preparedness, and the navy and coast defenses are short of men. We need a navy as large as the navy of any other nation which has a standing army big enough to spare 250,000 soldiers within a month for an attack on this country.

"We had a navy in 1902 that was as big as that of Germany, the nation with the biggest standing army, but now we need an increase of 30 per cent. to catch up with the Germans. We have the best coast defenses in the world, but we lack 10,000 men of the number required to man them. We should need a year to train an army for war, but by keeping our navy and coast defenses up to the proper strength we can make the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans real bulwarks against unjust aggression from either side. We Americans show our intelligence and ability in many lines of activity, but in matters of government we seem to think God will take care of us, and we shall not have to do anything ourselves."

Mr. Taft expressed his opinion that America certainly would take part in an international conference after the war, "even if some of the belligerents don't want us," and outlined the suggestions made by the League to Enforce Peace. In discussing Mexican relations he said:

"Now we have recognized Carranza, one of the warring contestants, and the question is, Can he establish a government capable of maintaining law and order? If not, our responsibility for Carranza and the further anarchy because of the part we have already played will increase the probability of our having to intervene to stop the persistent international nuisance that Mexico has become to all nations whose subjects or citizens live or have property within her borders."

Mr. Taft expressed the hope that Carranza could establish a stable government, but ventured no opinion on the probability of it.

Prices of Blue Fox Skins Soar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Brer Blue Fox must lie low. The official report of returns at the Government sale held this week in St. Louis of all pelts gathered in Alaska shows that all fur prices have gone high and the blue fox is highest of all. The average price received by the Government for blue fox skins was $114.47. These skins sold last year at an average of $42.21.

APPEALS FOR PORTO RICANS.

Mohonk Conference Would Grant Them Full American Citizenship.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—That there is room for improvement in the Government Indian service was pointed out in a platform adopted here tonight at the closing session of the Lake Mohonk conference on the Indian and other dependent peoples.

In answer to an appeal by Governor Yager of Porto Rico and several other officers of the Porto Rican administration, who delivered addresses here, the conference recommended the immediate grant of full American citizenship to the people of that island.

The platform recommended, further, that a careful study be made of methods to improve the standard of living of the masses of the people, and to relieve the increasing congestion of population, which speakers from Porto Rica said was threatening the lower classes with slow starvation.

McGraw Indictment Dismissed.

GRAFTON, W. Va., Oct. 22.—The felony indictment against Colonel John T. McGraw, Democratic National Committeeman and Director of the Grafton Bank, recently closed, charging violation of the State banking laws, was dismissed in the Taylor County Circuit Court here today. Colonel McGraw was accused of having borrowed $5,000 more from the bank than the limit set by law to any one person.

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A knit wool coat, light in weight, swagger in lines and shower-proof against the weather. It is unsurpassed as an all-around serviceable member of a busy man's wardrobe.

Men's Sack Suits, $18.50 *to* $45.00.
Overcoats, $17.50 *to* $50.00.
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MEN'S FINE SHOES
$6.00 to $8.00 Boots
$4.85

Fine selected leathers in tan, black calf or patent leather.

$10.00 Bench Made Boots
$6.85

Dull tan, patent leather in smart styles.

"Cordwainer" Boots
$5.85

The best wearing men's shoes, made in all leathers.
Ground Floor.

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FOR GOOD SHIRTS

Shirts of all silk, and others in madras made up to fit right around the collar and with the various sleeve lengths. Plain or pleated, soft or starched cuffs.....$1.95

Correct Dress Shirts with French embroidered bosoms and French cuffs.....$1.95

Good every day shirts of madras. Soft bosoms with French cuffs or plaited and plain bosoms with starched cuffs; others with stiff bosoms and cuffs of imported Russian cords, $1.25

New Neckwear Arrivals

Scarfs of imported and domestic silks with large flowing open ends. The patterns are exclusive with us.....95c

Sleeping Suits for Men

Pajamas made of madras or plain white cheviot with a double row of fasteners....$1.00

Hosiery Needs

These half hose of lisle thread sell regularly for 50 cents. You will need plenty of them this autumn. Plain and fancy colors with clocks or stripes..3 pairs for $1.00..pair, 35c

Men's Union Suits

Made of a fine quality Egyptian ribbed cotton in both regulars and "stout" sizes....$1.25
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Representing the finest Men's Clothing Values in New York Today

THE SUITS, cut in the most distinctive models of the season, cover the entire field of what is correct in fabric, coloring, and effect.

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Every garment embodies the newest style touches that the well-dressed man demands.
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The 4000 Scarfs at 65c
A maker of fine scarfs for men sold us his surplus stocks of $1 and $1.50 qualities and reinforced them with scarfs of the same grade made from his sample squares.
We made the purchase some time ago, for delivery NOW. Had we waited, we would have had to pay considerably more in the face of a rapidly rising silk market.

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Ordered from one of our best Shirtmakers, who made them up at concessions during his less busy season, over our own generous measurements. Splendid fabrics, such as high count percales, printed and woven madras, etc., in a wide assortment of handsome stripe effects. Stiff cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17. Main Floor

Men's 50c Cashmere Socks at, pair, 20c
"Seconds" of a celebrated make. Black, Oxford and natural.

Men's Silk Socks at, pair, 50c
Black, white, and tan. Good, strong, durable quality.

Men's Silk Socks at, pair, 28c
Much under price. Black only. Double soles, heels and toes.

Men's Glastenbury Underwear, Garment 95c
Regular $1.50 value. Medium weight silver grey Australian wool. Shirts 34 to 50. Drawers 30 to 50.

Men's English "Wolsey" Underwear, $1.25
Regular $1.50 value. Of fine wools. Shirts 34 to 50. Drawers 30 to 48.

Men's Cotton Union Suits, $1.20
Regular $1.50 value. Heavy grade, bleached white. Short or long sleeves. Main Floor

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New York

The Delineator

is one of the three magazines called by advertising men The Butterick Trio and bought as an advertising unit. The other members of the Trio are The Designer and The Woman's Magazine. The average monthly net circulation of The Butterick Trio is guaranteed to be in excess of 1,400,000.

MAN-A-CEA WATER promotes good digestion

Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

STEEL CHIEFS URGE MILLS TO ADVERTISE

George H. Jones Advises Million-Dollar Campaign for More Trade and New Fields.

GARY FAVORS PUBLICITY

Tells American Iron and Steel Convention "Public-Be-Damned Policy" Is Out of Date.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22.—A million-dollar advertising campaign, stimulating a demand for steel products and opening new selling fields, was urged as a cure for business depressions by George H. Jones of Chicago, before the American Iron and Steel Institute in session here today. He talked on "Underadvertising of the Steel Business."

His address and that of ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation and President of the institute, who spoke on "Publicity in Business Methods," were well received by the steel manufacturers present.

Mr. Jones also urged co-operation among the various steel manufacturers, declaring that the day when competition was the life of trade had passed, and that it was now necessary for men in the same line of business to "get together."

"There is no industry that is so lacking in progressiveness in the most modern method of stimulating trade as the steel business," he said. "More money is spent in advertising toothpaste in this country than in advertising steel products. Steel men can pave the way to make depressions less severe by stimulating a demand for steel products.

Competition Suicidal.

"The badge of sanity today is the ability to co-operate. Competition may have been the life of trade once, but it is no longer. Competition became suicidal when the inventive genius of America devised machines that would manufacture beyond present economic wants."

Judge Gary declared he did not agree with statements that this country might expect a prolonged continuance of the great prosperity now experienced. He said he believed, however, that American industries would recover more quickly from the effects of the war than those of any other nation. He characterized the steel industry at present as "very prosperous."

"The public and corporations have known too little of each other in the past for the good of both," he said.

"Publicity has never done as much harm as secrecy. The corporation with a disposition to publish whatever facts were proper to be known has, without many exceptions, been treated justly."

Judge Gary referred to the famous expression "the public be damned," saying: "Whatever the truth may be in regard to this well-advertised and much-discussed expression, it is no doubt true that the sentiment which it conveys has in days gone by existed in the minds and actuated the conduct of a considerable number of the leading business men of this country and other countries during various periods of their history. Included in this class are men of intelligence and influence in all the various departments of industrial activity."

Publicity Could Prevent War.

Referring to the right of the public to know what its officials were doing and what policies were being considered and enforced, Judge Gary said that proper publicity would have prevented the present situation in Europe.

"If the masses of the people of the different nations engaged in the terrible conflicts that are now waging in Europe," said he, "were fully informed of all the facts, is it to be supposed the wars would be much longer continued? If they and every one of them, in the armies or at home, knew, as now published in our newspapers, that the daily cost of the war is $85,000,000, or at the rate of $30,000,000,000 per year, an annual interest burden, at 5 per cent., of $1,500,000,000, and that the indirect loss is about as much more; if they were aware that, on the basis of the war being prolonged to next February, there will have been killed in battle at least 5,000,000 men, deaths from sickness 2,500,000, and permanently crippled 5,000,000 more—and these the very best; if they could see that 75 per cent. of the men in the armies who survive will never fully recover, physically or morally, from the effects of their service and association; if they realized that their countries are drifting, nay, speeding, into bankruptcy and must necessarily hereafter and for many years be at a decided disadvantage in the race with other nations for progress and success; if they understood that on the present basis of pension payments in the United States the amount to be paid for this purpose in consequence of the war will approximate $1,000,000,000 per year; if the leaders, the monarchs, the few who plan and control and command and know in advance and in detail what has been and is being done and is intended for the future, were to communicate all the facts to the public, when it could be done without prejudice to the daily conduct of the war; if all these startling facts and figures were of universal knowledge, would not the masses of the people, including the soldiers in the ranks, rise up in such vigorous protest against a continuance of the conflict as to compel the men in control to find some way of bringing it to a satisfactory termination and for the establishment of a basis which would prevent future, prolonged wars?

"If, indeed, before the wars were started the masses of the people of the different countries had been informed that wars were to be started, and the reasons or lack of reasons for starting them, would they have submitted to their precipitation?"

Business Conditions Here.

Turning to business conditions in this country, the speaker said:

"The business men of this country, particularly those engaged in the iron and steel trade, have reason to be thankful for the present conditions, which are very prosperous. The furnaces and mills are generally operating to full capacity and prices received for many, if not most, of the commodities produced are larger than they have been during the last few years, and should result in profits.

"We are at peace with all the world, and it seems likely that the wise policy which has permitted this state of affairs will be continued. We sincerely hope and pray that the wars which are raging in Europe may soon be brought to a close and a basis reached for the prevention of prolonged wars in the future.

"Apparently we are to have a period of industrial peace in this country. Many of the antagonisms which have hitherto been so hurtful and which have prevented natural business growth have disappeared, and legitimate business will, therefore, have opportunity to progress in accordance with its deserts.

"No doubt the sudden and marked improvement in conditions during the last six months is due, in a large measure, directly or indirectly to the purchasing necessities growing out of the wars; but there are other reasons.

Our Wealth Increasing.

"The total wealth of the United States, according to the last published figures, is more than one-fourth of the aggregate of all the nations, and it is rapidly increasing. Many of us believe that we may become and remain the leading nation financially, commercially, and industrially, provided nothing unnecessary is done by our people to prevent. Personally I do not agree with the statements which have been made that, at the close of the wars, we may expect in this country a prolonged continuance of the great prosperity now experienced, especially if we do not have protection against the results of cheap labor and the impoverished conditions abroad, which are inevitable. I do think that, with wise administraton and with the co-operation of the State and National Governments, our industries will be able to recover from the injurious effects of the wars much more rapidly than those of any other country, and that within a few years we shall be more successful than ever before.

"The value of good crops we all understand and appreciate. Evidently the season's crops are, in most respects, excellent, and with a good market therefor the farming communities will be prosperous and the country at large will be benefited.

"The American Iron and Steel Institute is to be congratulated on the good work it is doing and the high reputation which it deserves and has secured, and particularly on the splendid services which are being rendered by the young men, including those who are producing at our meetings, for our benefit, most admirable discussions of various topics which directly affect our industry."

PREDICTS A TRADE INVASION.

C. W. Fairbanks Demands a Protective Tariff to Meet It.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—Warning that the United States should prepare for "a commercial invasion" as well as for a military invasion was voiced by Charles Warren Fairbanks, former Vice President, in an address delivered at a political meeting here tonight.

"The present prosperity of certain industries based upon war orders is inherently temporary," he said. "Within the period of the next Administration in the world at large will be profoundly affected by the great conflict now raging abroad. We must meet that with a constructive pro-American program which consists of:

"First, the restoration of the protective tariff; second, adequate preparedness for national defense; third, the restoration of the American Flag to the oceans; fourth, organization to market our wares in the world markets.

"We must not only have our own ships; we must establish ample banking facilities at strategic points in both hemispheres so as to affect credits more and more through our own agencies and to extend credits. We must send young men to the different countries to learn the language of the people, to learn their wants, whims, and prejudices. If we are to win new trade we must do business as others desire rather than to try and force upon them our methods."

After the war, Mr. Fairbanks said, only one rich neutral market in the world will present itself, America.

"To our shores will roll a tide of commercial invasion which will be paralyzing under a free trade on a tariff for revenue only policy," he said. "We are even more unprepared to resist commercial than military invasion. The weapon of cheapness, wielded by our impoverished commercial rivals, will be irresistible."

STRONGER MEASURES TO PROTECT BORDER

Another Infantry Regiment and Squad of Secret Agents Sent to Stop Raids.

PRESIDENT WILSON ACTS

Troopers Kill Two More Mexicans While Trying to Escape Across the Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Government took new steps today to put a stop to the Mexican border raids which, in the latest outbreak, caused the death of three American soldiers and the wounding of eight others. While Secretary Garrison ordered the Twenty-eighth Infantry to Harlingen, Texas, near Brownsville, from Galveston, the Department of Justice was called upon to find out the real cause and origin of the disturbances.

President Wilson conferred with Attorney General Gregory, who, it was announced, is preparing to send a large squad of agents of the Department of Justice to the scene.

Officials here are convinced that the Carranza authorities have no connection with the disturbances and are anxious to stop them. The belief prevails that influences on the American side of the line have had much to do with a conspiracy to cause trouble.

Eliseo Arredondo, who received the recognition of the United States and the Latin-American republics for the Carranza Government in Mexico, will leave here tomorrow for the Mexican border to present in person to his chief the communications handed him by Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American Ambassadors and Ministers last Tuesday. Mr. Arredondo has had long talks with Secretary Lansing and members of the Latin-American Diplomatic Corps on Mexican affairs generally, and will make a full report on the negotiations he has conducted here. It is understood that among the subjects he will discuss with General Carranza will be the situation on the border resulting from persistent raids by Mexican bandits into American territory.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 22.—A detachment of the Sixth Cavalry late today fired on and killed two supposed Mexican bandits who were crossing the Rio Grande at the San Pedro ranch, twelve miles up the river from Brownsville. Both were armed. The bodies were not recovered. Lieutenant T. R. Van Natta of Troop L, Sixth Cavalry, was in command of the detachment.

WARNS CARRANZA OF FOES.

Obregon Says Enemies Lie in Wait in Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

TORREON, Oct. 22.—General Obregon, in a speech welcoming General Carranza to Torreon, Headquarters of the Army of the Northwest, said:

"On the battlefields they cannot vanquish us, but the enemy lies in wait for you. There, in the city where the mountains are dressed in white snow, you will find the enemy under another form. There reaction will try to drag us down to the ignominy of the times of the tyrant Diaz. But go we will. Be tranquil, even though you are there in that centre of corruption, because you are incorruptible.

"We are going to the north of the republic to annihilate completely the reaction. Should there arise another traitor we shall always be with you."

YAQUIS AMBUSH MEXICANS.

Forty-four Soldiers Reported Killed and Their Bodies Burned.

TOPOLOBAMPO, Mexico, Oct. 21, (by Wireless to San Diego, Oct. 22.)—A detachment of troops has been ambushed by Yaqui Indians between the plantation of the United Sugar Company at Los Mochis and San Blas, Sinaloa, according to reports received here today, and forty-four of the forty-six soldiers were killed.

The Indians then piled the bodies on a railroad bridge and, setting fire to the latter, destroyed all. The band consisted of 150 Indians.

The Indians are now reported crossing the Fuerte River and moving toward one of the United Sugar Company plantations at Aguila, about nine miles from Los Mochis. Carranza troops have been sent from Los Mochis garrison against the Yaquis. Latest reports state that conditions are quiet at Los Mochis.

HUERTA'S ASSOCIATES FREE.

Grand Jury Fails to Find Indictments for Conspiracy.

EL PASO, Oct. 22. — No indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury against Frank and Ike Alderete, General Marcelo Caraveo and José Zezaya for the alleged conspiracy of General Huerta.

The Grand Jury was dismissed today and the Alderetes and their associated defendants were released of their bond obligations.

General Huerta, who was arrested at the border for conspiring with the men named in the above dispatch and General Pascual Orozco, is still a prisoner of the United States Army at Fort Bliss. Orozco escaped from his guards in El Paso, fled to Mexico and forfeited his bond. He was later killed by Texas authorities when he led a raid across the border.

FELIX DIAZ WITH ZAPATA?

El Paso Hears Former Is Leading March on Mexico City.

EL PASO, Oct. 22.—A message, said here to have been received in Juarez today, is quoted as stating that Felix Diaz had joined the Zapata forces and was now at the head of 40,000 men with whom he is menacing Mexico City.

Receipt of the message was reported from two different sources.

CARRANZA FAVORS BASEBALL.

Will Encourage American Game and Stop Bullfights and Racing.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22.—Venustiano Carranza, head of the de facto Government in Mexico, is going to encourage the American game of baseball in the republic as a substitute for bullfights and other diversions along the border, according to Adolfo Carillo, his Consular agent here.

Carranza, Mr. Carillo said, would shut down on border iniquities as practiced at Juarez, Mexcali, Tiajuana, and other border towns, and would not recognize race tracks or Monte Carlos, or concessions therefor.

TAX DRIVES MINING OFFICES FROM LONDON

Several Companies Remove to New York, Which May Become World's Mining Capital.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The new budget, which provides for a supertax of 50 per cent. on the profits of all British companies, has already caused the removal to the United States of the headquarters of several companies representing South and Central American gold mines. Mining men here assert that unless the tax is reduced this movement will become so great that New York, instead of London, will become the mining capital of the world.

Mines whose production is just beginning are particularly hard hit. Unlike tea and rubber companies, mining companies have not been enabled by the war to raise their prices. The excess of profits is determined under the new ruling by subtracting from the income for the current year the average income for ahy two of the last preceding three years. Mining companies just coming into the field have no such opportunity, and will be compelled to pay 50 per cent. of their total profits for the year.

The tendency to remove headquarters to the United States is becoming so pronounced that mining interests here are bringing pressure to bear on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, to have the supertax modified in favor of gold mines.

Directs Sale of Rock Island.

Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court yesterday confirmed the report of Bronson Winthrop, Special Master in the foreclosure suit brought by the Central Trust Company against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. He directed the Special Master to retain on deposit to his credit $85,988 out of the proceeds of the sale of the property for the purposes specified in the decree.

TOO MANY POLICE, CHINATOWN PLAINT

Bluecoats Spill Fan-Tan Beans and Spoil Big Domino Games.

APPEAL MADE TO MAYOR

Realty Owners Say Tenants Move to Jersey to Get More Liberty.

Playing dominoes in Chinatown has become such a rough-and-tumble indoor sport that the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association of the Sixth Ward has made a complaint to Police Headquarters about the practice.

Nearly always now when visiting Chinese business men go behind a red curtain and sit down to a sociable game property damage results. Doors are smashed, partitions are splintered, windows fall in, and furniture is strewn all about the place, the complaint says. The association says that everything would go quietly enough if Inspector Dwyer's men would stop molesting the Celestial tenants. Even a little innocent pastime with beans in a bowl, which some persons call fan-tan, generally results in the chaos of the furnishings, for the police come in and spill the beans.

The association consists of thirty owners of real estate in Mott, Pell, and Doyers Streets, that little tangle of thoroughfares known as Chinatown. It controls about sixty houses, largely tenanted by Chinese at first, but now meagrely so. The Chinese are disappearing rapidly from the quarter, the owners say, because of the activity of the police, and for that reason they made a formal protest to the Mayor. The City Hall referred the complaint to Police Headquarters, and yesterday Third Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham said that he was making an investigation of the matter. There was a hearing Wednesday, at which the association was represented by John F. McIntyre. The attorney declared that acts of oppression against his clients had become intolerable. Unoffending Chinese who were going about their business were often beaten in the streets, and if they sat down to a quiet game of dominoes there was likely to be a swarm of policemen upon them, who would break up the surroundings, he said. He filed another complaint yesterday about the presence of a policeman in full uniform in front of 11 Mott Street, who forbade any one to go into the house unless he lived on the premises. Mr. McIntyre declared that if any charge of gambling or other misconduct were made against his clients, it could easily be met, but there was no definite accusation, but merely destruction. He will, therefore, try to get what redress he can at Police Headquarters before entering upon legal proceedings. He declared that one firm alone, which had been doing a business of $1,500,000 a year, had lost half of its trade through the tactics of the police, which were not only driving the Chinese from Chinatown, but the visitors who bought goods in the quarter.

A. J. Porges, Secretary of the association, said that he did not know whether the tenants were gambling or not when they played dominoes. If they were, he declared that it would be more satisfactory to arrest such as were suspected instead of having the police continually walking in and out and disturbing well-meaning Celestials.

Mr. Dunham observed that there seemed to be a feeling in certain quarters, although not in Broome Street, that the Chinese were more or less privileged in the matter of games of chance and lotteries. He has asked the association for specific cases of alleged police oppression.

Mine Unionists Accuse a Leader.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 22.—William Stinson, District Board member, was found guilty today of accepting a bribe for signing the permissible powder contract with the operators, when the special convention of District No. 11, United Mine Workers of America, voted 163 to 106 to sustain the charges against him. Stinson accuses district officials of conspiracy to corrupt the last election of mine workers.

JOHN FORSYTHE

SHIRTMAKERS

Ready-to-Wear Shirts That are Custom Made

IN our custom department only imported shirtings of the highest grade are used.

So many odd pieces accumulated that it was found necessary to dispose of them.

So our own custom cutters and shirtmakers made them into shirts equal in every respect to the finest we have ever turned out.

The patterns are different; uncommon might perhaps describe them better.

In all sizes and sleeve lengths with soft or stiff cuffs.

On Sale at Both Stores

At 3.00

201 Broadway
At Fulton Street

20 West 34th St.
Near Waldorf-Astoria

The Life of

Henry Codman Potter

Seventh Bishop of New York

By GEORGE HODGES

Dean of the Episcopal Theological School

The official biography of a great churchman who was a friend of all sorts and conditions of men. His story is the story of a man who touched life at many points and who was an influential and inspiring personality in nearly every important recent movement of Democracy.

Illustrated. $3.50

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, New York

Bargains in Good Books

Purchases from individuals and private libraries. Many desirable and rare items—often as good as new—at bargain prices. It is worth while from time to time to look over this interesting and constantly changing stock.

New Catalogue No. 17 (60 pages) just ready

Persons wishing to sell libraries or smaller collections of books should confer with us.

Putnams, 2 West 45th Street, N. Y.
Just West of 5th Ave.

The Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees

The Largest, Strongest and Most Progressive Fraternal Benefit Society for Women in the World.

First Woman's Fraternal Society in the world to erect its own building. Cornerstone laid October 22, 1915.

Total membership May 1, 1915	186,043
Net gain first four months 1915	6,334
Net gain in benefit members last six years to May 1, 1915	41,675
Balance reserve fund	$8,625,800.29
Total death claims paid	$12,742,207.19
Reserve interest earnings for 1914	$328,678.88
Prospective interest earnings for 1915	$400,000.00

NEW BENEFITS FOR NEW YORK MEMBERS.

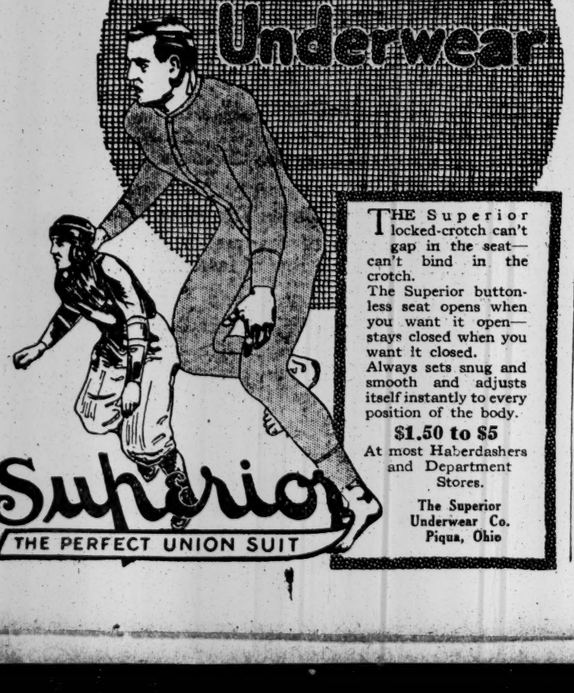
Free Hospital Service for needy sick. Last Illness and Burial Benefits—Sick Benefits.

Ask the record keeper of any review for rates, or inquire of Mrs. Carrie L. McDannell, Great Commander, 284 Richmond Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., concerning these new features.

MISS BINA M. WEST, Supreme Commander.
MISS FRANCES D. PARTRIDGE, Supreme Record Keeper.

Home Office Building, Port Huron, Michigan.

The Active Man's Underwear



THE Superior locked-crotch can't gap in the seat—can't bind in the crotch.
The Superior buttonless seat opens when you want it open—stays closed when you want it closed.
Always sets snug and smooth and adjusts itself instantly to every position of the body.

$1.50 to $5

At most Haberdashers and Department Stores.

The Superior Underwear Co.
Piqua, Ohio

Superior
THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

The 95th Street Market

"To the upper West Side house managers, the opening of the market was an epoch."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"Prices were a trifle below the average along Broadway in the neighborhood."—*N. Y. Times.*

"Inside and out, it is as beautiful as a market could well be."—*Eve. Sun.*

Food of Every Variety

95th Street at Broadway

Operated by VINCENT ASTOR

Budweiser

Hops

—On hop quality depends beer flavor

Those remarkable qualities of Budweiser and Michelob which distinguish them as being superior to other beers are their deliciously refreshing, never varying taste and exquisite bouquet—due to the exclusive use of the very best Saazar (Bohemian) Hops.

And there's no danger of our supply of these vitally important hops failing.

For years it has been an established rule to keep on hand a two-year in advance supply.

During the summer of 1914 our president, while on his annual hop buying trip abroad, selected and purchased 775,000 pounds (1550 bales) of the choicest *Saazar Hops*—and was fortunate in having them shipped to this country before the embargo was rigidly enforced in March, this year. Add this to the 500,000 pounds on hand and you'll see how secure is our position.

This foresight enables us to give to our millions of friends *exactly* the same beer, flavored with *exactly* the same hops that have helped to make *Budweiser* quality and *Michelob* goodness known and liked the world over. Our supply is sufficient to last at least until the closing days of 1917.

Anheuser-Busch St. Louis, U. S. A.

8085

The above illustration shows our tremendous Hop Building—where hundreds of thousands of pounds of Hops are scientifically stored—kept at the same constant temperature by means of perfectly regulated refrigeration. Insuring retention of the unsurpassed fragrance of these wonderful blossoms.

Ethel Barrymore is talking

(in her latest comedy success)

"Our Mrs. McChesney"

by EDNA FERBER now playing at the Lyceum Theatre)

"It's graceful, bouffant, practical and serviceable and at the same time elegant. Made in all the fashionable shades."

Thus of HEATHERBLOOM, the petticoat idea of this charming comedy, inspired by the graceful and practical qualities of the world-famous

HEATHERBLOOM TRADE MARK

The PETTICOAT that made the play possible.

On sale at all good stores

The SAN LAC SEAL prevents anything from entering or even touching the neck of our Grade B Milk bottle—besides, it is convenient.

MUTUAL MILK

Grade B Pasteurized
NINE CENTS A QUART

Let this milk reveal to you the palatable satisfaction that can be enjoyed from a cleanly pasteurized milk. The SAN LAC SEAL conserves its wholesomeness.

Learn How Good It Is

Let us leave a bottle in the morning. We deliver everywhere in Manhattan and Bronx.

MUTUAL MILK AND CREAM CO.
214 E. 22nd St. Phone, Gramercy 6346.

BETWEEN THE LINES

By BOYD CABLE.

No heroics, no melodrama, no manufactured pathos; but the naked terror and splendor of war brought home to the reader's heart and mind.

At all bookstores. $1.35 net.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Av., N. Y.

HOSPITAL MENACED BY BARREN ISLAND

Health Department Gathering Evidence of the Offensive Fumes.

NEPONSIT, L. I., COMPLAINS

Dr. Emerson Says Modern Equipment, Though Expensive, Would Do Away with the Odors.

Definite steps to put an end to the nuisance caused in the vicinity of Barren Island by the disposal plant there are being considered by the Health Department. Dr. Haven G. Emerson, Sanitary Superintendent, said yesterday that the Department probably would bring a suit against the contractors, charging them with maintaining a public nuisance.

"It would be premature to go into details regarding the Department's plans in this matter at the present time," Dr. Emerson said, "but it can be said that this and the problem of the fumes which come across to Riverside Drive from the Jersey shore are two of the most important problems with which the Department is dealing."

The fumes from Barren Island have long been complained of by residents of Neponsit, L. I., which is just across from the island, but in the past year, since the removal of the old Sea Beach Hospital from Coney Island to Neponsit, where it is known as the Neponsit Beach Hospital, they have become a matter of grave concern to the medical authorities. Persons who have had to inhale the fumes say they are not only highly objectionable, but actually a menace to health, and the Health Department officials say that they are by no means a necessary feature of the work done on Barren Island and could be easily done away with by the expenditure of the amount of money needed to make the disposal equipment modern.

"I took a house in Neponsit during the Summer of 1914, but I certainly would not go back this season," said D. A. Frank, a lawyer with offices at 15 Dey Street, yesterday. "Why the smells were so bad when the wind was blowing across Barren Island toward Neponsit that they sickened a great many people, and naturally disgusted them with the place.

"One evening when my wife and I returned late from a theatre party in Manhattan the wind was blowing directly from Barren Island. Mrs. Frank was actually overcome by the noxious fumes and had to be assisted home. There was one woman living near us for a while who was so seriously affected by the fumes that she had to have medical treatment to get over the effects. The Neponsit Beach Hospital was being built there at that time. There is no wonder invalids in the hospital find life an ordeal with those fumes to contend with; they are as much as the average man in perfect health can stand.

"Needless to say, the foul odors from Barren Island have a very depressing effect on real estate values in the community. Much of the land there no doubt would be readily salable at twice its present price if it were not for the smells. Agents complained often of losing sales because the wind veered around; and if I had bought a $10,000 place there instead of merely renting I would feel that I was 'stickING' a man by selling it to him for $5,000."

The contractors at Barren Island are the New York Sanitary Disposal Corporation, Dr. Emerson said.

"It would all be a very simple matter if the city would take charge of this disposal work," Dr. Emerson said. "Then the city could construct a modern incinerating plant such as the plants used in Europe, which are absolutely odorless.

"The great difficulty has always lain in the fact that this Barren Island work has been let out on short-time contracts, and the contractors complain that to install the new equipment needed to stop the fumes would be too expensive for such short contracts. I believe the contracts have generally been for three years. They should be for at least five years in order to justify the contractor in the outlay of funds for the needed improvements.

"The contractors have spent considerable money on the plants on Barren Island and have continually promised to have the conditions remedied by certain dates, but have always failed in this. We started to bring suit against them last December, but it was finally agreed to postpone any prosecution until they had installed certain equipment they were then ready to put in. The last of the new equipment was installed on Sept. 20 last, but the fumes were still there.

"We sent inspectors to Neponsit and the hospital on Sept. 22, and have been sending inspectors there ever since to gather evidence. We are now trying to collect all of the evidence in the case that we can."

FINLAND ON OLD ROUTE.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt Among Those Sailing Tomorrow.

The Finland, which sails at noon tomorrow for London by way of Falmouth, will be the first vessel of the American Line to leave New York for that port and the first to carry three classes of passengers to London since the Monarch Line went out of business twenty-seven years ago. The steamers Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea, and Siberia, recently purchased from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, will also be placed on this service when they arrive from San Francisco by way of the Straits of Magellan.

Among the sixty first-class passengers booked on the Finland are Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Alexander Kirk, Assistant Secretary to the United States Embassy in Berlin; Don Luis Enrique Bonilla, Minister from Colombia to Great Britain; Mr. and Mrs. W. Reed Williams, C. F. Valentine, and Mrs. Vernon Hull. The Finland has 75 second-cabin and 150 steerage passengers.

Captain H. Candy, former chief officer of the Philadelphia, will command the Finland, in place of Captain R. Prager, who was born in Schleswig-Holstein, and might be objected to by the British Admiralty officials at Falmouth.

Holiday on German Liners Here.

The German liners in Hoboken were all decorated yesterday with flags to celebrate the five hundredth anniversay of the Hohenzollern reign in Brandenburg, Germany. The bands played on the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland and the North German Lloyd liner George Washington, and the officers received their friends during the afternoon.

DISLIKE OF FASSLER IS NO FLAW IN WILL

Appellate Division Holds Mrs. Oakley Must Abide by Father's Wishes.

FEARED SHE WOULD WED

Egbert B. Seaman Provided That in Certain Contingencies Daughter Should Receive Income Only.

The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed the ruling of Surrogate Cohalan in admitting to probate the will of Egbert B. Seaman, who was a Director in the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company when he died, and who left his entire estate in trust for the life benefit of his widow, Mrs. Maria P. Seaman.

Upon the death of Mrs. Seaman the estate was to be divided into three equal shares. One share each was to be paid to the son, Egbert B. Seaman, Jr., and another share to the daughter, Mrs. Carrie L. Midlitz.

"The third share," the will reads, "I give, devise, and bequeath unto my daughter, Frances B. Oakley, widow of John B. M. Oakley, provided, however, that at the time of my decease my said daughter shall be married to some person other than one Leo Fassler, who now resides in New York and is there engaged in the practice of law, or provided that at the time of my death the said Leo Fassler is dead."

The case went to the Appellate Court after Mrs. Oakley had objected to the validity of the will, and the Surrogate had ruled against her.

The will also contained provisions for various contingencies. If Mrs. Oakley was unmarried and Mr. Fassler living, or Mrs. Oakley married to Mr. Fassler, the trustees must pay her only the income from her third during her lifetime. If she married Mr. Fassler and predeceased him, her share was to be given to her brother and sister. If Mrs. Oakley, however, married Mr. Fassler, and he predeceased her, the third was to be given to her outright.

FILE THOMAS HUNTER'S WILL.

Educator Divided $23,000 Equally Among His Three Daughters.

The will of Thomas Hunter, the educator for whom Hunter's College was named, was filed for probate yesterday. It leaves $20,000 in realty and about $3,000 in personal property in equal shares to his three daughters, the Misses Anna, Jenny, and Margaret Hunter of 2,079 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Loving cups presented to Mr. Hunter by the classes of Grammar School 35 and the Normal School of New York City are to be kept, under the provisions of the will, by the daughters as family relics. The proceeds of the sale of a narrative history of the United States and of a book on plane geometry are to be divided equally among the daughters.

Epidemic Stops Milk Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 22.—More than 400 families in Hackensack, Englewood, Bogota, Leonia, and Maywood had to do without milk this morning, for State Inspector D. C. Bowen of Trenton ordered the Hackensack Board of Health to forbid a dairy company of Hackensack to distribute its usual 3,000 quarts of milk. He asserted that an epidemic of scarlet fever in these places was traceable to the milk supply of a creamery company in West Town, Orange County, N. Y. In fairness to the dairy company it was announced that pasteurized milk would be delivered to all customers tomorrow.

To Welcome First Voters.

A citizens reception in honor of first voters will be given at the Adolph Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York, 137th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, next Friday evening by the Citizenship Day Committee. Lorne W. Barclay, Executive Secretary, 70 Fifth Avenue, will supply cards of admission.

TWO BOMBS FOUND IN LOT.

Fifty Children Were Playing Near Deadly Explosive Machinery.

Detective Barberi of the Second Branch was walking through a vacant lot adjoining the six-story tenement house at 402 East Twelfth Street yesterday afternoon when he noticed a bundle with newspaper wrappings. He kicked it aside and two bombs fell out.

Barberi called Policeman Healey of the Fifth Street Station and they soaked the bombs in water and notified Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles.

The bombs were in steel cylinders, ten inches long and six inches in diameter. Each contained three sticks of dynamite joined by fuses and several railroad spikes. They were done up in an Italian newspaper dated April 3 and an American newspaper dated Oct. 17. Egan said they contained about nine pounds of dynamite.

About fifty children were playing in the lot when the bombs were found. There have been several bomb explosions in the neighborhood recently, but the police have not been able to learn the name of any one who has received threatening letters.

WILL TRY TO OUTBID SCHWAB

Cambria Steel Interests Enter Field for Pennsylvania Steel Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Negotiations for the sale of the Pennsylvania Steel Company to Charles M. Schwab have come to a sudden halt. An eleventh-hour decision on the part of William H. Donner, President of Cambria Steel Company, and his associates, that they were prepared to exercise their option of Pennsylvania Steel stock, held by the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Companies, to the extent of outbidding Schwab, promises a titanic struggle to prevent this company from falling into the hands of the Bethlehem interests.

Mr. Schwab had virtually completed arrangements for acquiring the property. A few days ago, however, on the very eve of the consummation of the deal, the Donner group made use of its option to be the preferred purchaser, providing its offer was not beaten by Mr. Schwab.

It is understood that the Donner group is not acting in its own behalf in fighting for control of the Pennsylvania Steel. According to good authority these interests are representing a third party which recently appeared in the transaction.

The identity of this new interest cannot be learned, but it is freely predicted that the ultimate ownership of the Pennsylvania Steel Company will be preceded by the straining of the purse-strings of the parties involved.

With the Gods on Mt. Olympus

The first complete account of the great snow-capped peaks of Olympus. Aristides E. Phoutrides and Francis P. Farquhar describe their ascent of this mountain of classical legend in the

November Scribner

Splendid Pictures

All Newsstands

Should There Be A New Marriage Ceremony For Ministers' Wives?

An astonishing question, astonishingly answered with eight new marriage-ceremony promises for ministers' wives. A woman who knows has daringly written an article on what a church has the right to ask of its minister's wife that promises to be the most-talked-of article in church circles this winter.

It is in the November

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

15 Cents—Now On Sale—Everywhere

ALSO IN NOVEMBER
"THE THREE THINGS"
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Phoebe Snow,	39c
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Pretty Village,	19c to 74c
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Chessmen—wood,	$2.74 to $3.39
Chessmen—bone,	$1.49 to $2.97
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Checker Boards,	19c to $4.89
Lotto,	19c to 39c
Dominoes,	34c to $1.39
Crokinole Boards,	98c to $1.49

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Facts in Jingle—*Stoner, Jr.*,	.89
Picture Book of Wisdom in Pastime Pasters,	1.34
Princess Golden Hair—*Speidelberg*,	1.12
Games for Playtime and Parties, with and without music—*S. V. Wilman*,	1.34
Half Holiday Pastimes for Children—*Grozier*,	1.58
Boy's Book of Pets,	1.58
Just Girls—*Thurston*,	.89
What We Saw at Madam World's Fair—*Gordon*,	1.12
Deal Woods—*Griswold*,	1.12
Child's Book of American Biography—*Stimpson*,	.89
Mother Goose—*Volland Edition*,	1.79
Places Young Americans Want to Know—*Tomlinson*,	1.34
Indian Why Stories—*Linderman*,	1.79
Boys and Girls Ask-at-home-Questions—*Bailey*,	1.12
Testing of Janice Day—*Long*,	1.12
Cinder Pond—*Rankin*,	1.12
Life of Robt. Louis Stevenson for Boys and Girls—*Overton*,	.89
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Tom Strong, Junior—*Mason*,	1.12

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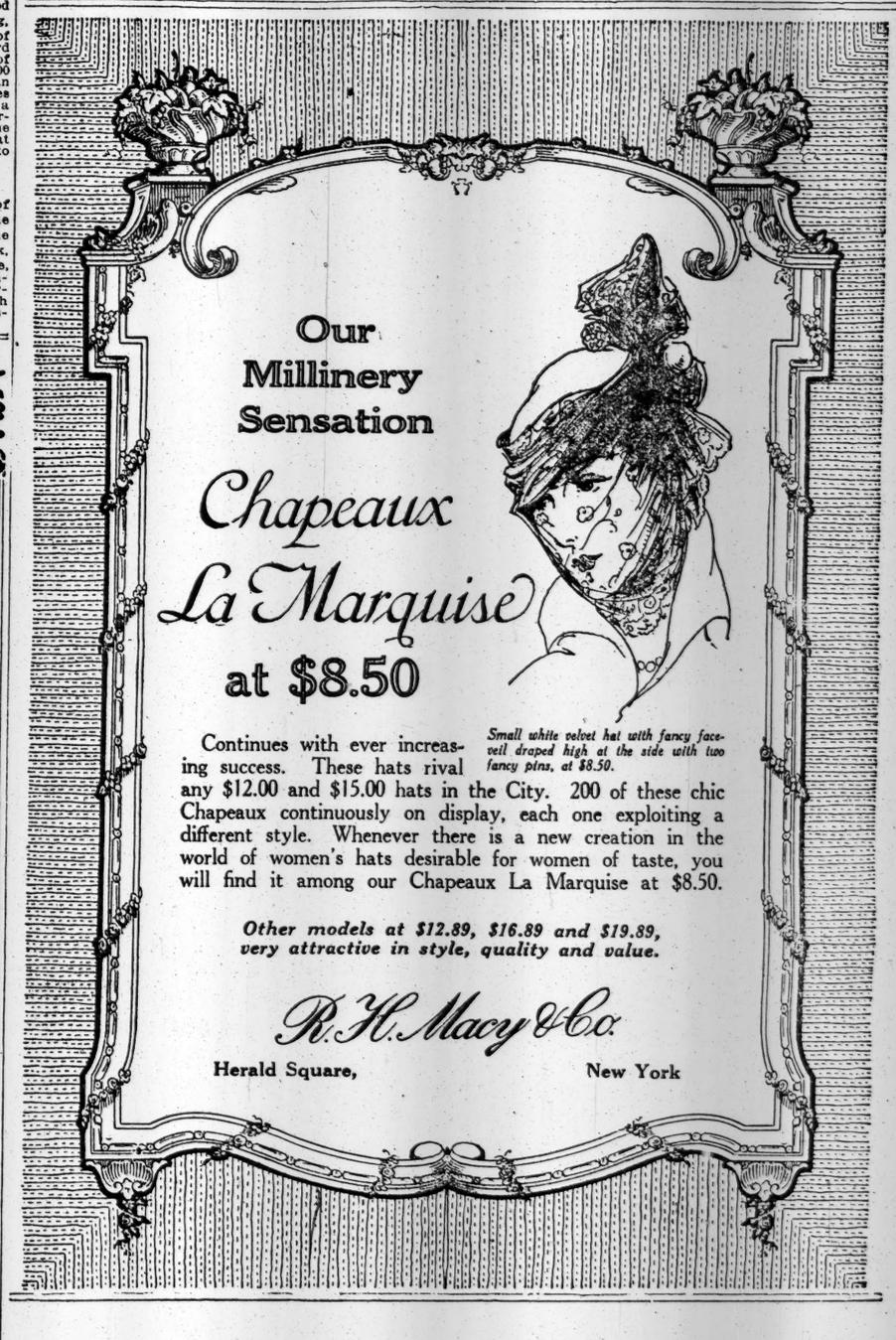

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TIGER CONSTITUTION IS TAMMANY'S HOPE

Fights New Document on Belief That Wilson Will Lift Wigwam Into Power in 1916.

WANTS ITS OWN BASIC LAW

Friends Seek Source of Funds Used to Carry on Broad Propaganda of Opposition.

Tammany Hall is counting on President Wilson's candidacy for re-election to make next year a Democratic year, on the consequent ability of New York Democrats to pass the referendum in 1916 providing for another Constitutional Convention in 1917, and on the Wigwam's getting control of that convention, and thereby to deliver to up-State Republicans the chastisement put into storage by the Republican victory in the 1914 campaign, which gave that party control of the 1915 convention.

This was the construction put by Republican leaders yesterday on the repudiation of the Constitution on Thursday night by Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, candidate for Sheriff, and Senators Robert F. Wagner and James A. Foley, all of whom voted for the Constitution in the convention, but spoke against it in a Tammany Hall meeting and got much applause.

"It all goes to show that the whip has been cracked," said former Attorney General George W. Wickersham, one of the Republican leaders of the Constitutional Convention, last night. "Smith, Wagner, and Foley know the proposed Constitution is a good thing—they all voted for it—but, of course, their personal opinions count for nothing at times, and this is one of the times. I am particularly surprised at the action of Al Smith, who gave us such intelligent help at Albany from the store of his ability. I thought he would stand by his vote.

Tammany Sees Better Chance.

"But Smith hit the nail on the head when he said that Tammany would have a better chance next time. Under the provisions of the present Constitution, if the proposed Constitution fails of adoption, the question of having another Constitutional Convention must be submitted in 1916. Now, Tammany is betting on Wilson's candidacy—making it a Democratic year and the ability of the Democrats to order another Constitutional Convention in 1917. Tammany believes it can control that convention, just as it thought it could control the convention this year. It will be remembered that Tammany did not control it, however.

"But this scheme which has brought Tammany Hall out against the Constitution, over the vote of its representatives who adopted it in convention, is a mere will o' the wisp. In the first place, next year may not be a Democratic year. But if it is, I am confident that, if the proposed Constitution is beaten on Nov. 2, the people will not vote for another convention in 1916. A vote against the Constitution would mean that the people had enough of Constitutional conventions.

"Tammany's opposition to the proposed Constitution will not hinder its ratification—quite the contrary."

Republican leaders showed no chagrin at Tammany's open opposition to the Constitution. They pointed out that in their belief it would solidify the Republican vote and mean a great gain for the Constitution up-State, where party lines often fade away when the issue is Tammany Hall. They expressed their confidence that the Republican vote and that of independents and independent Democrats would pass the proposed Constitution. They said they knew all along that Tammany would fight the Constitution in subtle ways, and that the open opposition clarified the situation.

Tammany Opposition a Help.

Frederick C. Tanner, Republican State Chairman, said he was not surprised, and did not think the cause of the Constitution had been injured.

Joseph M. Price, Fusionist, said the open opposition of Tammany would win votes for the Constitution instead of hurting it.

"Tammany is playing a political game and is blind to the economic benefits of the new Constitution," he said. "And the thinking people will gauge their opposition by that standard. The proposed Constitution is nothing less than a charter of liberty for New York City, although it doesn't give the Fourteenth Street organization all it might have gotten if it had controlled the convention.

"If thinking Democrats would study the Constitution—its introduction of business methods into the conduct of State business, its fixing of responsibility in State government, its tax, and many other reforms—they would vote for it, regardless of Tammany. It isn't a partisan proposition, Democrats and Republicans alike voted for the Constitution in convention, and it is an insult to the people of New York to allow politicians to bring in the vagaries of partisanship. I believe the good sense of the people will prevail and that the Constitution will be accepted."

Despite the expressed confidence of the Constitution's friends, it is known that they are perturbed over the activity of its opponents and are planning greater efforts for its adoption. They are trying to find the source of funds which are being used lavishly to defeat the Constitution. Hundreds of thousands of circulars are being sent through the State, especially in up-State counties, setting forth opposition arguments. This propaganda bears the names of many organizations, but appears to be backed by a well-devised system, and advocates of the Constitution do not conceal their belief that much of the money comes from a headquarters they have not been able to locate.

Attack on Conservation.

Among the pamphlets sent out is one which attacks the conservation article as an open sesame to the lumber interests and water-power interests for an entrance into the State forest preserves. Another tells farmers that if the Constitution is adopted they will have to furnish a sworn list of all their possessions, from the family dog to the parlor organ, and be prepared to prove that nothing is undervalued. The "listing system" which aroused so much opposition among farmers in Ohio, is offered as an example of what will follow in New York if the proposed Constitution wins.

Another pamphlet says that raising legislators' salaries from $1,500 to $2,500 and allowing weekly railroad expenses will keep them at Albany the year round to enact laws to vex business men and farmers. These criticisms spread faster than the advocates of the Constitution can contradict them.

Louis Marshall, a delegate to the convention, yesterday challenged President Lawyer of the New York State Forest and Game League to prove his alleged statement in a meeting of the league at Watertown recently that $50,000 was at his disposal to defeat the Constitution. Mr. Marshall says he wants to know just who is putting up this money.

Mr. Wickersham said last night that he was much interested in Mr. Marshall's effort to find where the opposition's money was coming from.

Might Lose Special Favors.

"I don't know the source of it," said Mr. Wickersham, "but one may have his suspicions. It is not hard to make a list of those interests which will be affected by the adoption of the Constitution. Who are the people who have been going to Albany every year for 'pork' and concessions? Who are the people who have representatives in Albany every year working for some special favor? List them and you will probably find those who do not want to lose their old-time unjust privileges through which they preyed upon the taxpayers of the State.

"From reports from all parts of the State, I am convinced that the Constitution will win a substantial victory on Nov. 2."

There was no further declaration from Tammany yesterday, but word will be sent along the line to beat this Constitution and wait until Tammany calls a convention.

GIBBONEY WOULD REJECT IT.

Democratic Lawyer Says Work Should Be Done Again in 1917.

Stuart G. Gibboney, Democrat, issued a statement last night in which he advocated the defeat of the proposed Constitution and another convention in 1917 by "delegates of the people." The statement says in part:

"If the voters do their duty and the Constitution is defeated this Fall, delegates truly representative of the people can be elected to a new convention in 1917 which will draft an entirely different Constitution, both in purpose and provisions—a Constitution which will provide for the good of the many rather than favor the powerful few, and the great State of New York may start life anew with a Constitution which is progressive and forward-looking, fulfilling the needs of the present day, rather than with one which at its best is ten years behind the times.

"The convention, having betrayed the trust reposed in it by the people, should be rebuked by an overwhelming defeat at the polls.

A Critical Examination.

"Fortunately, the proposed Constitution is now being intelligently discussed in every section of the State. This aroused public interest was not expected by the Elder Statesmen of the Republican Party. They would have builded far differently if they could have foreseen the critical examination to which their handiwork is now being subjected. The reactionary spirit of the makers of this Constitution is reflected in all its important provisions.

"An evident distrust of the people to govern themselves through their chosen legislators is apparent throughout, and the most fatal objection to the Constitution as a whole is that it is not in fact a Constitution at all, but a conglomeration of undigested statutory provisions dealing with the details of government with which the fundamental law of the land should have nothing to do. The United States Constitution as originally adopted covers but eight pages; the proposed Constitution covers sixty-nine.

No Objection to Lawyers.

"The convention had no mind to leave anything to legislation. It seeks to copper-rivet upon the people commissions and offices which cannot be altered to meet changed conditions by future Legislatures, but which shall continue without change for twenty years.

"The fact that 134 of the 168 delegates were lawyers is not necessarily a reason for voting against the Constitution, but that the lawyers representing privilege were in control of the convention is evidenced by their scrupulous desire to safeguard great corporate interests. Nor was it strange that a convention under such influences should have turned a deaf ear to labor's plea.

"For a long time the farce was kept up that the proposed Constitution was non-partisan, but the Republican Party, made desperate by the fear of defeat, has now been forced into the open, and the Republican States Committee has been hurriedly called together and made to indorse the work of its delegates. It is a partisan Constitution, placing the interests of the Republican Party above that of the people at large.

Ballot Could Be Shorter.

"Though the convention was in a confused way aware of the necessity of catering in some degree to the spirit of the times, as was evidenced by the brave talk of the President of the convention about our 'Venezuelan' form of Government, of which he had been so prominent a pillar, yet it made itself ridiculous in the sop it has thrown to the populace in the form of the so-called short ballot.

"For it does not provide for a short ballot at all, but only attempts to deceive the people by abolishing as Constitutional elective officers the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and State Engineer. There was an ostentatious attempt at one time to make the State Controller an appointive officer, but when the present incumbent, a good Republican, showed his teeth, the convention readily capitulated. If the delegates had really meant to adopt the short ballot, it would have followed the Federal system and have made only the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elective officers, and thus have created a centralized responsible Government.

Contains Some Improvements.

"The deeper you dig into this mass of undigested enactments, the more you are convinced that every dictate of reason demands that the citizen without regard to party, who has the true welfare of the State at heart, should vote to defeat a Constitution which has manifestly ignored the true needs of the State and, instead, seeks to serve the privileged few.

"That the proposed Constitution contains some improvements over the present one, it would be foolish to deny. This is particularly true of the new budget system, which is a marked improvement. But the unwise and harmful provisions far outweigh the good."

A. E. SMITH INDORSED BY CITIZENS' UNION

Says Tammany Man Will Improve Conditions in the Sheriff's Office.

THIS ANGERS GRIFENHAGEN

Demands to be Told Where and How His Office Can Be Better Administered.

The Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union yesterday indorsed Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, Tammany candidate for Sheriff. The committee said there was no question of his qualification for the office, and that the service he rendered to the State in the Constitutional Convention entitled him to special consideration.

The committee also indorsed Charles A. Perkins, Republican candidate for District Attorney of New York County, and James C. Cropsey, Republican candidate for District Attorney of Kings, as well as several other local candidates.

Regarding Mr. Smith, the committee said:

"In giving this high praise of Mr. Smith we are neither unmindful of his political connection or his record during his earlier career as a member of the Assembly when we repeatedly had occasion to criticise his activities as representing a desire to serve his party's interest rather than the public interest. Although a party leader, Mr. Smith has in recent years been instrumental in obtaining much desirable and important legislation.

Will Improve Sheriff's Office.

"We are indorsing Mr. Smith in the expectation that he will improve the conditions in the Sheriff's office."

Philip C. Samuels is indorsed to fill the only vacancy in the City Court. The committee said:

"By temperament and training he is well fitted for the office. The election of either Mr. Samuels or Charles E. Manierre, the Prohibition candidate, would be far preferable to that of Lorenz Zeller, the nominee of the Democratic and Republican Parties, who is clearly not fitted for the office. His record on the bench should have prevented his securing the nomination. His election would be an unfortunate reflection on the intelligence of the voters. The Citizens' Union will urge the united support for Mr. Samuels as the only opportunity to prevent the re-election of Judge Zeller."

George Medalie is indorsed for the Eighth District Municipal Court and Edgar J. Lauer for the Ninth District, the Bronx. Medalie has been in the District Attorney's office since 1910 and Lauer is a candidate for re-election.

Stephen Callaghan is indorsed for Justice of the Supreme Court and John McCrate for Register in Kings County. For County Judges in Kings Robert H. Roy, Harry D. Lewis and George Frifeld are indorsed. The committee also sets its approval on Lucius S. Bayliss, Edgar M. Doughty, and Charles H. Fuller, candidates for the Sixth District Municipal Court in Brooklyn.

Grifenhagen Is Indignant.

When Sheriff Max Grifenhagen learned that the Citizens' Union had said it was supporting Mr. Smith in the expectation that he would "improve conditions in the Sheriff's office," the Sheriff was indignant and said:

"It is outrageous and contemptible for any officer connected with the Citizens' Union, which is supposed to represent something in our civic life, to make such unfounded representations as were given to the public in that statement. I demand of the Citizens' Union that it as a body or any of its officers indicate to me how and where this office can better be made to serve the interests of the public.

"It is due the people that the Citizens' Union point out any element in this administration which is not for the public good, and which has not been for the public good since we took office. This is due me as well from the Citizens' Union, which has indorsed me for every public office I have held, and which was responsible originally for bringing me into public life."

FORESTS WELL PROTECTED.

Adirondacks Association Indorses Conservation Article.

The Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, of which John G. Agar is President, has issued an additional statement indorsing the conservation article of the proposed Constitution. The statement says in part:

"The Association believes that the proposed Conservation Commission of nine members, one from each judicial district of the State, serving without compensation and for long terms, with the powers given in the amendment, promises a disinterested administration whose recommendations will be received without suspicion of sinister motives and will be carried into practice without fear of consequences. The amendment will take from the Legislature much of its power to interfere with the management of the forest, fish, game and other natural resources. The commission will have ample power to protect faithful employes from political interference.

"The power to remove dead timber, but not to sell it, and to construct fire trails, the Association believes will conduce greatly to the safety of the forests. The section of the present Constitution, which allows the use of 3 per cent. of the area of the Forest Preserve for water storage, remains with its careful safeguards, unchanged, and is regarded as adequate to meet the requirments of water conservation, while the general powers of the Conservation Commission are ample for the development and protection of the natural resources.

"The association regards the amendment as a whole a safe one. It excludes the most dngerous and most radical of the propositions which have been mooted for the past twenty years for invading the forests, is elastic enough to allow a progressive conservation policy, and at the same time is hedged about with safeguards sufficient to warrant confidence in its operation and to justify popular indorsement at the polls."

SEES FEDERALISM IN LAW.

Realty Owners Say No State or City Men Made Constitution.

The United Real Estate Owners' Association yesterday issued a long analysis of the proposed Constitution, the conclusion of which was:

"As a result of all the above, we most earnestly and urgently advise the people to vote against its adoption for the following reasons:

"Apart from politicians, the people of this State never knew what the present Constitution contained, thereby proving conclusively that there was nothing in it which hurt them in any way, and nothing omitted which might otherwise have benefited them.

"The proposed Constitution as adopted is wholly the work of the Federal Republican Party, who controlled the convention, and not the work of either the State or City Republican or Democratic Party."

$20,000,000 B. R. T. BONDS.

Railway Corporation Gets Permission for New Subway Issue.

The Public Service Commission granted permission yesterday to the New York Municipal Railway Corporation to issue $20,000,000 in 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds under its $100,000,000 mortgage to the Central Trust Company of July 1, 1912. As $40,000,000 in bonds has already been issued under this mortgage, this new issue will complete the $60,000,000, which it is reckoned the company will expend on the construction and equipment of its share of the dual subway system.

The bonds will be sold at not less than 97, and will be dated July 1, 1912, and will mature Jan. 1, 1966. They are to be redeemable at 107½ on any semi-annual interest date, and are to be amortized before maturity by the sinking fund provided for in the terms of the mortgage. All these bonds must be sold before Jan. 1, 1916, or the company will have to apply to the commission for further authority.

Threatens Police with Whitman.

The New York Society for the Enforcement of Criminal Law at a meeting yesterday adopted a series of resolutions calling for the suppression of gambling and the enforcement of the excise law. The resolutions say that if the police are not more vigilant in their duty, it will ask the co-operation of Governor Whitman in a campaign to have the law enforced.

MRS. REVELL DENIES ATTACK ON SERVANT

Merely Barred Way to the Nursery, Publisher's Wife Testifies.

FEARED FOR HER BABY

Intimates to Court That Discharged Nurse's Complaint Was Instigated by Offended Neighbor.

Mrs. Marian Revell, wife of Fleming H. Revell, the publisher, testified yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Devendorf and a jury in the suit of Delia Cronin, the nurse who wants Mrs. Revell to pay $5,000 for an assault alleged to have been committed in Mrs. Revell's apartment at 250 West 104th Street on March 21, 1914. Miss Cronin, who is about 50 years old and is a frail, nervous woman, accused the defendant of having beaten her with her fists and feet and with a heavy coat weighted with lead.

Mrs. Revell is a small, slight woman about 24 years old, and was on the stage for half a year before she was married. She denied every one of the charges made against her by the nurse and declared that she had a sweet disposition, as could be testified to by all of her servants. Asked to tell what really occurred on the day of the alleged assault Mrs. Revell said that she had returned to her apartment with her husband at about 5:30 P. M. She had previously discovered, she said, that Miss Cronin, whom she had hired only a week before, was very untidy and careless.

"I went into the nursery," Mrs. Revell testified, "and saw some of the baby's linen hanging on the radiator. I concluded that I wanted a different kind of a nurse, and I discharged the plaintiff on the spot. Miss Cronin became very violent and abusive, and cried out that she hoped my baby would die. She started to enter the nursery, and, fearing that she intended harming the baby, I stood in the doorway and pushed her away. I did not strike her at all."

Mrs. Revell was sharply cross-examined, but she stuck to her story.

Across the hall from the Revell apartment lived Mrs. Stewart M. Brice, widow of the son of the late United States Senator Calvin S. Brice. Miss Cronin said that after the alleged assault she was carried into Mrs. Brice's apartment, where her wounds were dressed. Mrs. Revell intimated that Mrs. Brice's appearance in court to testify for the plaintiff was largely due to the fact that she had not displayed any inclination to know Mrs. Brice or her daughter-in-law, who lived with her. She thought the testimony of the hall boys, which appeared to favor the plaintiff, had been influenced by liberal tips from Mrs. Brice.

"I do not tip the boys," explained Mrs. Revell, "because I cannot afford to."

Then Mrs. Revell said that she had received an anonymous letter threatening harm to her baby. She did not know that Mrs. Brice had written the letter, but she thought it very strange because she had not been able to keep a servant since Mrs. Brice came to live in the house.

Mrs. Brice testified that Miss Cronin had been carried into her apartment, and corroborated the story of the plaintiff concerning the extent of the bruises she said she had received. Mrs. Brice admitted having complained to the janitor of the crying of little Millicent, the Revell baby, but she denied writing any letter, anonymous or otherwise, to Mrs. Revell.

Dr. Josephine Walter, who examined the plaintiff two months after the assault by a court order, testified that she had found the plaintiff's condition to be about normal.

"I made a very careful examination of the person of the defendant," said Dr. Walter, "and found nothing that would bear out her story of an assault."

A sealed verdict will be returned on Monday.

SUES ACTRESS FOR $25,000.

Mrs. Mitchell Says Ruth Austin Stole Her Husband Away.

Mrs. Ruth Austin, artist's model and actress, appeared before Justice Pendleton of the Supreme Court yesterday to defend a suit for $25,000 for alienation of the affections of James Murray Mitchell. The plaintiff is Mrs. Anna Mitchell, who is stout and partly gray. Mrs. Austin is much younger and not gray at all.

Mrs. Mitchell testified that she lived very happily with her husband until September, 1913. Her troubles started, she said, while she was dining with him at a Broadway restaurant. Mrs. Austin came in, she said, and stopped at her table long enough to say, "Why there is Murray Mitchell and and there is Mrs. Murray Mitchell, too." Later, Mrs. Mitchell testified, her husband told her to go to Pelham Manor with the children and live with her parents. She did so.

Mrs. Mitchell told of several occasions when the telephone in her hotel apartment rang and a woman's voice asked for her husband. She said she recognized the voice as that of Mrs. Austin. On another occasion she was called to the telephone and a woman's voice told her if she wanted her husband to come and get him.

Mrs. Mitchell said her health gave out and she went to a sanitarium in Stamford and remined there from May 16 to July 14, 1914. Testimony was also offered showing that Mr. Mitchell and a woman registered at the Collingwood Hotel as man and wife, and that they lived there from February to April last. The trial will be resumed on Monday with eleven jurors, Richard C. Patterson, the third juror, was excused because it was discovered after the trial began that he was a friend of the plintiff's brother.

BROKERS ALTER COMPLAINT.

Amend Bill in Conformity with Cotton Futures Act Ruling.

Stephen M. Weld and other members of the brokerage firm of Weld & Melville, who attacked the constitutionality of the Cotton Futures act on the ground that it imposed a duty on exports, have amended their complaint and withdrawn that contention.

The new complaint, filed yesterday in the Federal District Court, asks for the return of the $960 duty collected under the act by John A. Lowe, Jr., Collector of Internal Revenue, on the plea that the act originated in the United States Senate, although as a tax measure it should have been introduced first in the House of Representatives. In this they follow the line of Judge Hough's decision in the Hubbard Brothers' suit.

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CALLS MAYOR'S TALK WILD AND WOOLLY

President Churchill Aroused by Mitchel's Reflections on Board of Education.

ROW OVER EVENING SCHOOLS

Finally, $50,000 Is Appropriated to Continue the Classes for Another Week.

There was a clash before the Board of Estimate yesterday between Mayor Mitchel and Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, over the question of obtaining sufficient revenue to enable the evening schools, high and elementary, to continue the rest of the year.

Some 500 students of evening schools who filled the chamber applauded when President Churchill said he would need $270,000 to keep the schools open. At one point the Mayor suggested that the Board of Education Commissioners resign if they could not run the department on the money allotted them. Finally $50,000 was obtained, and the schools will remain open.

"If any gentlemen in the Board of Education entertain the idea that the Board of Education cannot be run on the money allowed them by the Board of Estimate, I invite their resignations, and I will appoint men who can," said the Mayor. "As Mayor I don't purpose for one moment longer to entertain the implication that the responsibility rests here. It does not."

Mr. Churchill replied that he had no intention of resigning. He said he didn't intend to "leave the Mayor in the lurch."

"We need $270,000 right now to conduct the evening schools until the end of the year," said President Churchill. "If we get the money we can go ahead. If we get $150,000 we can keep the evening schools open until Nov. 18. We have curtailed expenses in every way possible. We now have vacancies in 1,260 teachers' places, and we have not been able to appoint a regular teacher during the last year. We have consolidated schools and increased classes to over fifty. We are in a deplorable state. It is impossible for us to reduce expenses further. If we don't get this $270,000 we will have to cut off the evening schools right away."

Mayor Urges Judicious Economy.

"I am in favor," said the Mayor, "of giving the schools $150,000 now, if it is absolutely necessary to continue the sessions, but I do feel that with reasonable and judicious economy the need for new funds would have been obviated."

Mrs. Mathilde C. Ford, educational adviser to the Board of Estimate and secretary of the Committee on Education, whispered to the Mayor at this point, and the Mayor said he had been informed that there was a $200,000 balance unexpended in the general repair and replacement fund, and that some of that amount could be transferred to the evening school fund.

"I am sure," said President Churchill, "that we will be glad to pick up any left-over bits for this purpose."

It was here that the Mayor suggested that the Board of Education members resign if they could not conduct the department within their appropriation. Mr. Churchill replied that he thought the Mayor was indulging in a display of "Irish temper."

"On the contrary," said the Mayor, "I am serious in my belief that a Board of Education can be obtained to run the schools successfully on what the Board of Estimate allows."

"With all due respect to the Mayor," replied President Churchill, "I would suggest that those are wild and woolly words. I don't know how much of a clairvoyant you are, but I do know, Mr. Mayor, that some of the appointments you have made are no better than those made by your predecessor. I don't think it comes with good grace for you to put a blight on the Board of Education. Either it is gross stupidity on our part or we ought to be praised for economy."

"I know," said the Mayor, "that the Board of Education comes down here every year and asks for more money than it needs."

Churchill Challenges Mitchel's Statement.

"Thinking so does not make it so," replied Mr. Churchill. "I do not think we had enough money this year, and today's demonstration shows it."

"Today's demonstration does not show it," retorted the Mayor.

President Churchill asked the Mayor to point to one instance where a saving could have been made. The Mayor said he couldn't do so, but that Mrs. Ford could.

"Yes, Mrs. Ford, that's the trouble," replied President Churchill. "It's because of the Mrs. Fords that we have this distress today. It's the Mrs. Fords who try to wipe out the forty-six members of the Board of Education. You have so much respect for the ladies, Mr. Mayor, that you take their word for everything."

Mrs. Ford was allowed to show where money could have been saved by practicing economy.

A report from the Board of Education to President Churchill showed that there was $107,700 still left in the repair fund, and that the board had already committed itself to contracts for this year which would very largely deplete the fund. Chairman John Greene of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education told the Mayor that if $50,000 were transferred from the repair fund to the evening school fund it would be enough to continue the evening schools for a week. The board allowed the money to be transferred.

Amen Brethren to Celebrate.

The fifteenth anniversary dinner of the Brethren of the Amen Corner will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday, Dec. 3. The occasion is described as "a red, white and blue dinner, and a celebration of the first dinner of the brethren held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in 1900." Charles T. White is President of the association; James J. Montague, Vice President; William Leary, Treasurer, and Walter Lauder, Secretary.

$40 FOR VOLTAIRE LETTER.

Total of Sale of Joline Library Already Reaches $58,832.

The sale of the seventh part of the late Adrian H. Joline's library was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total receipts for this part was $5,255.40, and for the entire sale to date it was $58,832.65.

George D. Smith paid $40 for a letter by Voltaire, dated Ferney, July 12, 1764, and addressed to M. Du Pont. In it Voltaire says: "I begin, my dear philosopher, to recover my sight." Mr. Smith also obtained for $42 a letter by Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, dated Berkeley Square, March 22, 1790, and expressing his condolence on the death of Lady Browne.

A letter of William Wordsworth to Samuel Rogers, the poet, asking him to use his influence among his Parliamentary friends for the support of Talfourd's Copyright bill, went to Mr. Smith for $22. An autograph poem by Paul Verlaine was knocked down to Frederick Coykendell for $29. Mr. Smith paid $26 for a receipt signed by Jean Racine for the fourth part of his income as Prior of Saint Jacques de la Ferté, June 12, 1678. He also gave $18 for a letter of Richelieu, Paris, April 13, 1633, to M. de Pcyanne, notifying him that he was expected by the King at Fontainebleau to receive the order of knighthood.

P. F. Madigan obtained for $18.50 an extract of the verbal process of the National Assembly of July 13, 1790, signed by Maximilien Robespierre. A letter of Jean Jacques Rousseau, Oct. 18, 1782, to the brothers De Luc, merchants in Geneva, sending news about the health of their father, went to Mr. Smith for $30. A letter of Elizabeth Germaine to Jonathan Swift in answer to an application for an appointment sold for $26.

James F. Drake paid $19 for a letter of Lord Alfred Tennyson in regard to his accepting a check. Tennyson says: "I do so, taking it for granted that you will not look upon me as an Oliver Twist asking for more."

A letter of Hester Lynch Piozzi, (Mrs. Thrale,) in regard to Pope Pius VI., brought $10, and a letter of the Duke of Wellington $6.50.

BLACKLISTED, SAYS ACTOR.

Testifies Vaudeville Combine Kept Him Idle for a Year.

Edward Clarke, a vaudeville actor, testified yesterday at the hearing of the Sherman law suit for $300,000 damages which is being brought by Clifford C. Fischer against the United Booking Offices of America and its individual members before Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court, that he had been on the stage for twenty-four years, but in 1909, after he had been working for William Morris, Inc., J. J. Murdock told him that the so-called trust would not engage any one who had gone to the Morris agency.

Not until William Morris, Inc., had been absorbed by Marcus Loew, he said, had he obtained any work from the United Booking Offices, after he had been out of work for an entire year. Percy G. Williams, Clarke testified, had told him he was on the "black list" for playing under Mr. Morris, and Edward Darling, secretary for E. F. Albee and booking agent for Procter's Fifth Avenue Theatre, had told him the same thing. Moreover, Edward Keller, manager of the Warburton Theatre at Yonkers, had told him, as he canceled a date with him in 1910, that he had done it under order from Mr. Murdock.

In reply to Max D. Steuer, of counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Clarke said he was testifying voluntarily, after consulting with Harry Mountford of the White Rats.

REAL BAD BOYS HELD.

Alleged Burglars Say They Scared One Judge to Death.

Two boys, who said they so frightened a Justice of the Peace in Tarrytown, N. Y., that he committed suicide, after which they were sent to Elmira Reformatory—not for frightening the Judge to death, but for robbing his house of $2,000 in valuables—were arraigned before Magistrate Joseph Fitch yesterday in the Jamaica (Queens) Court, charged with robbing two houses at Rockaway Beach. Detectives Charles A. Harden and Patrick Kehoe said they found a lot of jewelry in the home of one of the boys. They said the two were under parole from Elmira, having left there two months ago.

Anderson and McCabe were arrested as the result of an alleged confession to the detectives by Patrick O'Connell, 15 years old, of 68 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn. O'Connell had a loaded revolver and an electric flashlight in his pockets when he was arrested Tuesday night. One of his friends dropped a "jimmy" while a policeman was chasing him. O'Connell told the detectives his companions were McCabe and Anderson.

Magistrate Fitch held McCabe and Anderson in $1,000 bail each for a hearing on Monday. The youths said they were friends of Raymond Beck, Brooklyn's "angel-faced boy" burglar, who is under many indictments.

WOMAN SHIELDS GUARANO.

Mrs. Bell for Man Accused as White Slaver.

In an effort to save Ralph Guarano from conviction for white slavery, Mrs. Jenny Bell, who says she has a daughter 10 years old, testified before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday that she went to live with the defendant of her own accord.

Guarano was brought to trial on evidence obtained against him by "Miss Helen Davis," a Bryn Mawr graduate, who is really Mrs. Joseph A. Bryant of Boston.

On Thursday Mrs. Bryant, who devotes herself to sociological investigations, told the jury how she gathered evidence against Guarano and others by posing as a keeper of a resort. She returned to Boston yesterday. The trial of Guarano will continue on Monday.

Fewer Fires and Smaller Loss.

A substantial decrease in total loss, as well as a decrease in number of fires, is shown for the third quarter of this year in a report submitted to Commissioner Adamson yesterday. The losses were $1,151,463, or $384,008 less than in the third quarter of last year. The total of fires was 3,063, a decrease of 151.

Ream Estate Escapes Tax here.

The State Controller's office yesterday notified the Surrogates' Court that no opposition would be made by the State to the application of the executors of the estate of Norman P. Ream for exemption from any transfer tax. Mr. Ream died a resident of Thompson, Conn., and any tax must be made in Connecticut, if at all.

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SETH LOW PAYS TRIBUTE

"No Living Son of New York More Deserving"—John Bassett Moore Speaks of "a Higher Place."

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Elihu Root by the University of the State of New York at the closing session of its fifty-first convocation here tonight. The degree is the highest honor the university can pay to any person; only nineteen other persons have received it.

The degree was conferred by John H. Finley, President of the university, in the presence of a distinguished audience. Nearly all the members of the Constitutional Convention, of which ex-Senator Root was President, were present.

President Finley, after a brief explanation, gave the degree in the language used in the first bestowal of the honor in 1792. He said:

"Since honor is the reward of merit and for that reason it is customary in all schools of learning for those who surpass all others in character, talent and their knowledge of liberal arts to be endowed with the greatest praise and the highest honors, we, therefore, the Regents of the University of the State of New York, by the power delegated to us by the State, by these presents, desire to bear witness that this honorable and learned man, Elihu Root, has been exalted to the rank of Doctor of Laws, and that to him have been granted all rights and privileges that are wont to be conferred either here or elsewhere upon those raised to high honor of the Doctorate."

Before the degree was conferred, Mr. Root's work was praised by Seth Low of New York, who spoke on "Elihu Root, the Statesman," and by John Bassett Moore of New York, who took as his subject "Mr. Root's Service to the Nation."

Low's Tribute to Root.

"It is always a pleasure," said Mr. Low, "to take part in doing honor to one who has rendered distinguished public service, and certainly there is no living son of the State of New York better entitled to such recognition than the Hon. Elihu Root."

After sketching briefly Mr. Root's public career, Mr. Low, speaking of the ex-Senator's "wide range of ability," said:

"I can think of no one among our contemporaries who illustrates so strikingly the cumulative power that a man acquires through the successful discharge of important duties through a long period of years."

Mr. Low reviewed Mr. Root's work as President of the Constitutional Convention, and spoke of the fact that he took pains to give the minority adequate representation on committees, adding:

"Mr. Root held himself always accessible to every member of the convention for purposes of conference, and he aided by his presence and counsel more than one of the most important committees. On several of the most important propositions which came before the convention he took the floor, and by his wisdom and his great familiarity with affairs he steadied and guided the action of the convention; but his influence never surpassed the legitimate influence of a true leader. He did not command, and he did not dominate in any offensive sense of the word. He simply offered a constructive leadership which the majority of the convention followed willingly because they were convinced that it represented the public interest.

"In his personal relationship with the members of the convention Mr. Root won everybody. Those who had before known him only at a distance were surprised to find how genial he was, and how great a fund he has of merry humor which found an opportunity to display itself both in personal conferences and in the more formal meetings of the convention. When occasion demanded, however, it was clearly seen that good nature did not deteriorate into weakness. I think Mr. Root is entitled to feel that his service as President of the Constitutional Convention of 1915 constitute the culminating service of his life to his native State."

Never "Bid" for Any Office.

Mr. Moore reviewed Mr. Root's work as Secretary of War and his early advocacy of proper preparedness for defense, with the measures undertaken to further that policy. The speaker also sketched Mr. Root's work as Secretary of State and touched briefly upon his services in the Senate. In conclusion he said:

"The name of the guest of the evening has often been mentioned in connection with what is sometimes called a higher place than any he has as yet occupied. I deliberately refrain from saying 'higher honors,' because I conceive that honor consists not so much in the position one holds as in the manner in which he performs its duties. But this much I desire to say: After a careful survey of Mr. Root's services to the nation, I am unable to detect in the record a single act or utterance suggestive of what is popularly termed a 'bid' for any office. No trace is found there of rhetorical jugglery, nor of effort to steal away to the skies in a cloud of dubious phrases. On the contrary, order and lucidity mark every utterance, while intelligent purpose characterizes every act. The office is lost sight of in the man, and honor follows achievement. Of all distinctions, this is the highest and best."

Other presentation speeches were made by Don Ignacio Calderon, Minister from Bolivia, and the Regent William Nottingham. Following the conferment of the degree, the benediction was pronounced by the Right Rev. Thomas Francis Cusack, the new Catholic Bishop of Albany.

Ten Employment Agents Accused.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein has filed with the Commissioner of Licenses complaints against ten employment agents for violation of the law. The testimony to be taken during the hearing will be submitted to the District Attorney, Commissioner Wallstein said yesterday.

However much Americans may wish the war would stop, or that it had never started, nevertheless it is the most tremendous and thrilling event that has touched this generation, and people need and demand to know about it. And whatever other wartime books you may read, you cannot afford to miss reading the two named below.

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STARTS BUS FIGHT FOR INTERBOROUGH

Competition Injured Subways in London and Paris, Counsel Tell Estimate Board.

OPPOSES FRANCHISE AWARD

Fifth Avenue Coach Co. Wants a Rehearing Before Rival Concern Gets the New Routes.

The Board of Estmate received yesterday the report of its Franchise Committee, recommending that the franchise for the new motor bus routes should be awarded to the New York Motor Bus Company, in preference to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company or O. C. Brunner and W. T. Gridley, a third set of bidders. The Interborough, which is interested in the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, appeared and entered a protest.

It raised the point that as in London and Paris the subway system had been seriously injured by the competition of the motor bus lines, it was extraordinary that the city which was just about to become a partner in the subway system here should set up a competitor to itself.

The argument for the Interborough was made by W. D. Guthrie and James L. Quackenbush, general solicitor of the company, and they both complained that no public hearing had been held on the advisability of a wide extension of the bus system. It was pointed out to them, however, that the Interborough had been asked to submit briefs on the question, and to inform the engineer of the board what objections there were, but it had not done so.

Mr. Quackenbush replied that the Interborough was accustomed to confer only with principals in such matters, and that the Franchise Committee should have asked him to sit around a table with him and argue the question. It had seemed so important to the company that it had dispatched two of its chief officials, who could ill be spared, to London and Paris to investigate the experience there, and he thought that what they had ascertained should be considered by the city.

Bainbridge Colby, who, with William R. Willcox, appeared for the New York Motor Bus Company, replied that it was for the city to decide the bus question according to the traffic needs of the population and not according to its new vested interest in strap-hangers.

President McAneny wanted to know whether the Interborough would have been as much opposed to the proposed bus routes, if the franchise for them had been awarded to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company and not the New York Motor Bus Company.

"If the Fifth Avenue Coach Company had obtained the franchise," replied Mr. Quackenbush, "and was to enter into competition with the Interborough I should recommend my client to throw its interest in the Coach Company out of the window rather than continue the operation of motor buses."

"Yes," answered Mr. Colby, "but the Fifth Avenue Company was as eager as any bidder for the motor-bus franchise. You wanted the competition as long as you thought you would be the competitor."

The board fixed Nov. 8 as the date for a public hearing on the general question of motor buses and Nov. 19 as the date for a public hearing on the specific application of the New York Motor Bus Company.

A formal protest to the grant of the franchise to the rival concern was handed in by Richard W. Meade, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, with a request for a rehearing. In that he contended that the Franchise Committee had ignored the advantages of one unified bus system throughout the city, and the Coach Company's offer to give the city one half of the net profits.

JITNEYS FOR NEW ROCHELLE

Up-State Public Service Commission Grants Gray's Application.

The jitney bus has gained access to New Rochelle. The up-State Public Service Commission, in a decision handed down yesterday, granted the application of William B. Gray to operate jitneys on four different routes.

All of the routes start at the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Station. One runs into the fashionable Sutton Manor section of the town, and the others into the Stephenson Park, Homestead Park, and the Pelham Road sections. Application to run the buses into Rochelle Park, the most restricted section of the town, was refused, on the ground that a bus line in that direction was not a necessity.

Commissioner Emmet suggested that the buses should be of the "pay as you enter" type, with room for from ten to seventeen persons, and that the fare for a continuous ride be 5 cents. The buses must run on at least a twenty-minute headway.

The application was opposed by the Westchester Electric Railroad Company.

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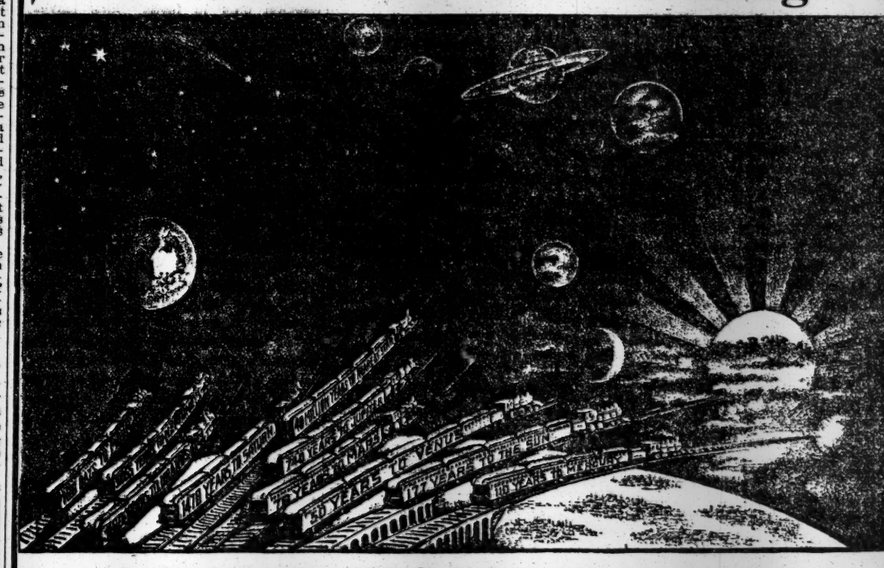

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1915.

A WOMAN PUT TO DEATH.

Miss EDITH CAVELL, the English woman executed in Brussels after trial and sentence by a German court-martial, had aided English and French soldiers and Belgian young men to escape to England. According to the reports of the trial she admitted the truth of this charge. Her act was a defiance of the authority of the German military government of Belgium. Whatever may be our sympathy with the woman, whatever feeling of horror the shooting of a woman by a file of soldiers may arouse, we must not forget that in Brussels she was subject to inexorable military law, the provisions of which she had flagrantly violated. If a man of the English nation had been executed for this offense the world would have paid very little attention to the matter.

It will be said that the world pays attention to the execution of Miss CAVELL because she was a woman, that the putting to death of a woman for a military offense is shocking to the minds and hearts of civilized peoples. Let us here reproduce Article 102 of the Instructions for the Government of Armies in the United States, issued as General Orders No. 100, April 24, 1863:

> The law of war, like the criminal law regarding other offenses, makes no distinction on account of the difference of sex concerning the spy, the war traitor, or the war rebel.

Miss CAVELL was not a spy, not a traitor or a war rebel, but she had given aid and comfort to the enemies of Germany, she had aided them to escape from German control, she had violated German military law in full force in Brussels. We must candidly take account of all these circumstances, we must keep them in full view, lest we be betrayed by humane sentiments into the erroneous conclusion that in putting Miss CAVELL to death the Germans in Belgium inflicted a penalty not warranted by military law.

Nevertheless it is because of this very act of the Germans at Brussels and because of countless other acts of a like kind, all the fruit of the stern, blind German devotion to the ruthless ideas of militarism and State power, that the civilized world has turned against Germany, unsparingly condemns her, detests the ideals she seeks to attain by such inhuman practices, and hopes and fervently prays for her defeat in arms, lest by triumph her unspeakably horrible ideals should come into dominance and the hands upon the clock of civilization be turned back a thousand years. Miss CAVELL is not by any means the only woman who has been put to death in pursuance of a sentence lawfully imposed. Judge JEFFREYS condemned to death ALICE LISLE, a woman whose tender heart and humane services prompt comparison with the character and beneficent work of EDITH CAVELL. He condemned her to death, indeed, for a somewhat similar offense, that of giving shelter to a Nonconformist clergyman and to a lawyer who had offended against the majesty of JAMES II. But in the long history of England the name of JEFFREYS is the most odious of all. When men would by some appropriate comparison speak their utter execration of one of their fellowmen or of his deeds they invoke the name of JEFFREYS. In Russia the Nihilist, SOPHIE PEROFSKY, and another woman concerned in the plot to assassinate ALEXANDER II. were put to death by hanging. But Mr. JOHN W. FOSTER, who was our Minister to Russia at the time, tells us that after the trial M. DE GIERS told him that there was a great pressure brought to bear upon the Emperor to commute the sentences, and he inquired of our Minister as to the details of the trial and execution of Mrs. SURRATT for complicity in the assassination of LINCOLN. After the execution a high Russian official said that they "had followed the example of the United States in the case of "Mrs. SURRATT." Mr. FOSTER adds that he did not fail to remind these Russian officials that "a large part of the people of our country condemned that execution." In the England of today Mrs. LOUISE HERBERT, the German wife of an English physician, has been sentenced to the extremely mild penalty of six months' imprisonment because of an offense much more serious than that of Miss CAVELL. She had sought information regarding munitions in England with the intent to send the information to Germany. That is a far more serious matter than Miss CAVELL's transgression. But Mrs. HERBERT was tried before a Judge who is an Englishman, not a German.

In the great tribunal of civilization the Germans have done themselves immeasurable hurt by their savagery against those who opposed them. Putting the interests of State above the interests and the rights of the individual, putting the ends Germany seeks to attain above all other things on earth, destroying the peace of the world, bringing on the bloodiest war in history, a war that has brought to their deaths millions of the people of Europe and threatens to impoverish great nations, all for the attainment of ends the world has denounced in themselves and by means which too often have violated the foundation principles of humanity and justice, Germany has brought herself into a position where the world turns from her in horror and dreads nothing so much as the success of her arms. She has instilled so deeply in the minds of her people the idea of power, of supreme military power, that she has deadened them to the finer and nobler feelings of humanity. Man's love of life, the chivalric sentiment of man for woman, tender consideration for the helplessness of age and of youth, all these she has maimed and bruised and effaced with her mailed fist, all these she has trampled under foot. The executioners of EDITH CAVELL but carried out the spirit and purpose of the Imperial military policy. They did their part in the working of the brutal, monstrous engine. It is because of this spirit, of these purposes, of such deeds as that at Brussels that Germany has lost her standing among civilized nations devoted to the ideals of humanity and of progress, it is because of these things that the prayer goes up in all the peaceful countries of the earth that her enemies may triumph, to the end that such a ruthless rule may not be established in power upon the earth.

RUMANIA OF THE IRON GATES.

It is possible that the issue between Kultur and Civilization in Europe will be decided not in the east, not in the west, nor on the seas, but upon the war-eroded Balkan Peninsula. By the irony of events that is left for Rumania to say; and her policy is frankly one of "national selfishness." She is interested only in herself. The possibility, approaching probability, that she will put her sword on the side of the Allies is an offset to the discouragement they must feel at the course of the Balkan campaign so far, and also to their disappointment in Greece.

Rumania of the "Iron Gates" rises out of the Black Sea like a gigantic lobster's claw. The northern half is called Moldavia, and thrusts itself between Russia and Hungary. The southern half is called Wallachia, and lies between Hungary and Bulgaria, the tip of it touching Serbia. Thus, Rumania separates allies and belligerents in a most tantalizing manner. She hinders Russians, Teutons, and Bulgars all at once. If she were with Germany, the Austro-German forces, instead of fighting their way through Serbia, could march directly and without resistance to Constantinople. If she were with the Allies, the Russians could invade Bulgaria, join the Anglo-French forces in Serbia, and attack Turkey at the same time. So, just thoroughfare across Rumania is of the highest strategic value. Add to this the fact that the Rumanian Army, 600,000 strong, is one of the crack fighting machines of Europe, and you have a situation now both dramatic and fascinating, and bound to become historically celebrated.

Were ever the diplomats of a little Power in such a position as this? They are "negotiating." That is the euphemistic word. If they forbear to practice extortion they are not Rumanians but angels, for they have precious merchandise to sell and the competition of the buyers is intense. Besides, they rather make a point of not being angels at all, but selfish human beings, intent on getting what material things they want. Their natural feelings are anti-Teutonic, as Bulgaria's were believed to be and probably are still. But their Kings have been doubtful. Indeed, King CHARLES at the beginning of the war sought to bring Rumania into an alliance with the Central Powers, but was foiled by the "national selfishness" of his people, calling themselves "greater Rumanians." He died, and was succeeded by FERDINAND, who apparently is somewhat less disposed to commit his country against its prejudices.

Until now Rumania's neutrality has been punctilious, even under the strain of great pressure from her formidable Teutonic neighbors and notwithstanding the tremendous reverses suffered by her only other powerful neighbor, Russia. If she had yielded military thoroughfare on demand it would not have been necessary for the Austro-German forces to go through Serbia. If now she should abandon her neutrality and take up arms against them, Russia for the first time since the war began would be able to make physical contact with her allies. Then Germans, Austrians, Bulgars, and Turks would meet Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians, Italians, and Serbs on the Balkan Peninsula, in the middle of the world. Would Greece in that case enjoy the rôle of spectator? Her wavering sword is stronger now than it can ever be again.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CAMPAIGN.

The election to be held ten days hence is an unusual one, in that the interest in candidates, in most of the States participating, is subordinated to that in constitutional questions. It is a constitutional election. In some of the States only constitutional questions are involved. In nearly all the questions are of fundamental importance. The States that vote this year have turned aside from the usual campaign of personalities and party policies to debate the question of amending their Governments.

Only eight States will vote—New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, and Mississippi. The Mississippi election is merely a ratification of the nominations made at the Democratic primaries, and may be dismissed as an election only in form. This leaves seven States, and in five of these—New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio—the people are to vote upon radical changes in the Constitution.

New York is to vote upon the new Constitution proposed by its convention and upon woman suffrage. Massachusetts is to vote upon woman suffrage and an income tax amendment. Pennsylvania will vote only upon the woman suffrage question. The interest of the bystander States is concentrated on these three, because of the large place the suffrage question has come to occupy in the popular mind.

The liquor question comes up only in one State, Ohio, which is to choose between two amendments. One, proposed by the Drys, prohibits not only the sale but the manufacture of intoxicating beverages, and the other, proposed by the Wets, prevents the submission of any constitutional amendment more than twice in six years. Ohio will also vote upon other amendments. The referendum is to be voted upon in Maryland, which will also decide about three other constitutional amendments, including home rule for cities. The referendum has not had much success in invading the East, but has been adopted in many Western States.

Governors are to be elected in four States, Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky, and Mississippi, but the Mississippi election does not count. In Massachusetts Governor WALSH, Democrat, is running for re-election against ex-Congressman MCCALL. In Maryland the candidates are OVINGTON E. WELLER, Republican, and EMERSON C. HARRINGTON, Democrat; the present administration is Republican. In Kentucky, whose administration is now Democratic, ex-Congressman STANLEY is the Democratic candidate against EDWIN P. MORROW. Though there is no State election in Pennsylvania, except to fill vacancies on the bench, as interesting a campaign as any in the country is going on in Philadelphia, where the term of the reform Mayor, BLANKENBURG, is ending. GEORGE D. PORTER, one of the chief members of his administration, is the reform candidate for Mayor against ex-Postmaster THOMAS B. SMITH, Republican, and the question is whether to continue BLANKENBURG'S work or return the old machine to power. The New Jersey election is only for members of the Legislature, and the New York election is for members of the Assembly, eleven Supreme Court Justices, and three Congressmen, though there is more interest in the city and county elections.

Off years are generally tame and uninteresting. What makes this year an exception is the coincidence that in most of the States participating alterations in government, and alterations of profound importance, are to be voted upon. It is as important an election as any we have had in recent years.

AN OLD NEW YORKER.

In the death of AMOS F. ENO New York has lost not only one of its oldest citizens, but one to whom the metropolis in all its phases was always interesting. New York City was his hobby, in the pursuit of which his keenest enjoyment lay in collecting old prints of scenes and landmarks long since effaced by modern improvements.

Mr. ENO was one of that small coterie of lovers of New York whose highest ambition is the acquisition of a rare engraving of which it proudly may be said that it is either unique or that but one or two copies are known. He was one of the few great collectors of New York prints, among his genial rivals being JOHN D. CRIMMINS, R. T. HAINES HALSEY, ROBERT GOELET, PERCY R. PYNE, 2d, WILLIAM LORING ANDREWS, SIMEON FORD, ISAAC N. PHELPS STOKES, Ambassador MORGENTHAU, and J. CLARENCE DAVIES. Mr. ENO began when the field had few competitors, and he often related with the true pride of the collector his "find" of some rarity for a few dollars, now worth as many thousands. His investments in these pictorial souvenirs of early New York would doubtless realize, proportionately, a higher percentage of increase than his large real estate holdings.

Mr. ENO was born in New York City, and for the greater part of his long life of eighty-one years he lived, a bachelor, in the old family home at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. He resisted successfully many threatened invasions of business into the lower Fifth Avenue centre, and, like other lovers of their old homes in different localities, he purchased adjacent property to preserve the residential character of his neighborhood. His wholesale jobbing firm, organized a few years after his father built the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was ruined by the civil war, but thirty-six years later Mr. ENO voluntarily paid the creditors of his firm in full, although the debts had long been legally wiped out.

CARRANZA'S FIRST DUTY.

The disturbances along the Mexican border are symptomatic of the unrest still extant in Mr. CARRANZA'S domain, but so long as the more distinguished and influential members of the disrupted Villista party persist in their determination to stand aloof from all demonstrations against the newly recognized Government there is little danger of a new revolution. Law-abiding residents of southern Texas, who have never approved of the activities of Mexican revolutionists on United States soil, have feared that the recognition of CARRANZA might be the signal for attacks on Texan towns and villages by the opponents of CARRANZA. But the incident at Ojo de Agua, a small settlement in Texas about seven miles from Brownsville, seems to have been a sequel to the recent border disturbances, believed to have been inspired for the purpose of exciting American anger and precipitating intervention, rather than the beginning of a new movement by adherents of VILLA. The slaughter of American soldiers on American soil, however, is not a matter to treat lightly. Either CARRANZA must find means to prevent the invasion of Texas by Mexican outlaws or the Government at Washington must resort to measures more severe than any that have yet been employed. It is folly to dismiss such an incident as a State affair which should be attended to by local authorities. If the raids continue there may be such an uprising against Mexicans in Texas before long as will have serious consequences. Some unworthy American citizens may have been involved in the circumstances which led to these international troubles, but they are not the victims of the raids.

The raiders are outlaws and bandits, to be sure, but they are Mexicans, and they have committed enough outrages on our side of the border to justify our Government in demanding their suppression in unmistakable terms, and, if the demand is not promptly heeded, in undertaking the work of suppression itself in an orderly way. At present the only serious trouble in Mexico seems to be right in the Brownsville neighborhood. At Toluca, the Zapata contingent has surrendered to GONZALES and amnesty has been granted. There is no news of any Zapatista activity in Morelos. VILLA sulks in Sonora, but none of his abler followers are with him, and he will be compelled to reorganize his forces before he can start another revolution, if he is really so disposed. Ill-feeling against the Carranzistas is plentiful, and it will increase or decrease according to the First Chief's ability as a pacificator. The continuance of the border disturbances should certainly have his early attention. It is as much to his interest to satisfy the people of Texas as to his desire to be regarded as a good neighbor, capable of keeping his house in order, as it is to gain the good will of his own people. By "making good" with the United States as quickly as possible he will do more to discourage and disarm the various juntas which are looking for his early downfall than he can accomplish by a hundred pronunciamentos. It must be admitted, by the way, that the granting of amnesty to the disarmed Zapatistas at Toluca is a hopeful sign of his intention to temper with mercy the needful austerity of his new rule.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Filling a Sphere with Tremors.

Coming as it does after the establishment, or rather the accomplishment, of wireless telephonic communication from Washington to Honolulu, the sending of messages in the same way from the same place to Paris is an achievement so much smaller as to be, from a scientific or technical standpoint, a mere matter of course and of no particular interest. That, however, is not the way in which this latest exploit will be viewed, and, for the vast majority of us, telephoning thus to Paris seems, and in a sense is, a much greater thing than telephoning to Honolulu.

So far as mere distance goes, we do not very clearly differentiate between the two, but in the possibility of actually talking to people in the French capital we can feel vastly more of personal concern than in that of conversation with somebody off in the interminable expanses of the Pacific. So yesterday's announcement wasn't at all the anti-climax which a too critical analysis of the situation would make it.

There is significance, perhaps little ominous as to the future of wireless telephony and as to the extent to which it will replace other and older means of communication, in the fact that the words nominally sent to France were heard as well in Hawaii. This brings to mind the lamentable circumstance that as yet the ethereal impulses cannot be concentrated or directed to this or that destination, but must be distributed through the whole of a sphere that has the sending apparatus for centre—a sphere of colossal magnitude, at any point in which the message could be as well taken as at any other. The waste of energy involved in this method of transmission is rather appalling to anybody who realizes how expensive energy is. But this certainly grave defect is not discouraging in an invention still in the experimental stage. It will, or at least may, be remedied in due time, and then wireless telephony, instead of being the mere adjunct and auxiliary of the present means of communication, which is all that in soberness it now claims to be, will supplant them all. And when that day comes it may be that we shall have to invent and learn a new language, one with words especially adapted to this sort of transmission, and containing no sounds that the vibrations refuse to carry.

A Way to Get Lots of Money.

As a means of creating a regular income, in distinction from an endowment, for the Actors' Fund, there is one very simple expedient that perhaps deserves trying as well as did the many others already devised for the support of this very worthy charity.

The public that supports the theatres of the country is an enormous one, including, as it does nowadays, all except a small minority of our whole population. It spends a huge sum every year for the amusement and edification supplied by the stage, and almost without feeling the further drain on resources in the aggregate not far from indalculably large, it could pay, on one judiciously selected day in each year, a dime in addition to the price of the tickets bought for use that day.

Many, probably most, theatregoers are sufficiently grateful to the player folk for the enjoyment they provide to be glad to have an opportunity for assisting them when deprived of earning power by old age or other disability, and the remainder, a sour and grumpy lot, could either yield to a gentle compulsion toward generosity or they could stay away on the day of contribution.

The sum that could thus be raised would be far up among the thousands of dollars. There are more than a hundred theatres in New York City alone, not counting the innumerable "movies" of the humbler sort that would hardly claim the name, and most villages have at least one "opera house." As the actors serve so nearly all of us, it would be proper for nearly all of us thus to make a direct offering for their needs. The expense of collection would be practically nothing, as the business could be handled without any increase of the box-office forces, and money thus obtained could be accepted and utilized by its recipients without the slightest sense of humiliation.

Perfection a Dread Misfortune.

It is rather strange that of all our readers who have taken part recently in discussing the question whether or not "nature" is "perfect," none has protested against the general assumption that the attainment of perfection would be desirable. As a matter of fact, it would be highly undesirable—a ghastly state of immobility, free from sorrows, indeed, but also without joys, and, worst of all, without hope.

If "perfection" means anything, it means complete adaptation to environment. Now, as it happens, that state was reached by a majority of the world's living inhabitants some millions of years ago, and they have remained in it ever since. So far as we can see, at any rate, the innumerable tribes of water-living animalcula of the simpler sorts are "perfect" in the sense that they are adequately equipped for meeting all the exigencies of existence as they know it. Except for accidents so rare as to be negligible from the individual view, they go on growing and dividing and growing again in what amounts to immortality. There is no reason to believe that they are ever hungry or cold, and they have absolutely nothing to worry about—or with.

The result is that these most unfortunate little beasts are just what and where they were in the remotest ages of life that even the geologists have discovered, and they will go on and on unchanged as long as there is any water for them to go on in. They have never progressed or improved because their perfection made it unnecessary for them to do either.

The very thought of perfection otherwise than as an infinitely remote ideal to be fought for and suffered for, but never to be attained, is utterly demoralizing. Let a human being once get into his or her head the notion of perfection as something realized, and he or she immediately becomes both mad and vile. That has been shown by the followers of every cult claiming to confer the inestimable boon. "Perfect?" Why, instinct tells us that perfection is the worst of imperfections, and few appellations are more bitterly resented by sensible people. They know that they are not perfect, and do not want to be.

Picture Puzzles for the Wounded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A year ago I made an appeal for picture puzzles for the wounded abroad. The response was immediate and generous. The puzzles donated and those purchased with the small sums given for the purpose totaled 1,760. They were safely sent to England and widely distributed with economy and wisdom among the hospitals of France and England, the convalescent huts and the fleet ships. They gave great help as well as pleasure, and now the demand for more is very urgent. If persons will send to me any puzzles with which they have finished I will gladly forward them over at once.

Mrs. LUCIEN CARR.
163 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 18, 1915.

No Test for Muzzles?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About two weeks ago I witnessed the horrid spectacle of a vicious bulldog shaking the life out of a half-grown, unoffending cat. The flimsy muzzle worn by the dog proved no deterrent to the wearer in securing a death hold on the throat of the cat.

Is there no provision made for determining the efficiency of the muzzles now worn by dogs?

A. J. S.
New York, Oct. 18, 1915.

EDITH CAVELL.

She faced the firing squad alone,
And with unbandaged eyes
Looked upward to the moon that shone—
The moon of English skies.

The prison faded from her view,
The trampling armed men;
And in the lanes her childhood knew
She roamed a child again.

A tiny flag upon her breast
Shewed where her heart did lie;
"I'm glad"—she smilingly confessed—
"For England's sake to die."

A volley!—and her spirit fled
From earth without a groan—
O foemen! wept ye o'er the dead,
Or had ye hearts of stone?

Knew none of you her gentle hand
Had smoothed your comrades' cot?
Shrank none of you from their command
To fire the fatal shot?

Her blood proclaims with crimson stain
The doom of tyranny;
They die for freedom not in vain
Who die as brave as she.

E. S. BUCHANAN.

PICTURES THAT TERRIFY.

Why the Board of Censors Approves Realistic War Movies.

New York, Oct. 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter to Mrs. Kelly, published in THE TIMES, raises a fundamental question regarding motion-picture regulation. She criticises the realism of the picture, "The Campbells Are Coming," and states that it shocked the children in the audience.

The position of the National Board of Censorship with this class of pictures, as with others, is to register public opinion. It has no right to exclude them because they shock a small minority, including children. What, pray, is war if it is not terrible! The faithful presentation of some details of close fighting should be shown to Americans to satisfy them that it is far from being a game of ping-pong. The great Russian artist, Vereshchagin, has given us paintings of the details which are so ghastly and terrifying that they compel thought. The magnificent picture shown in THE TIMES last Sunday of the storming of the walls of a city in Poland is to be placed along with these paintings as a great educator. This and other still and motion pictures, which carry the American people close to the trenches, will do much to make them count the cost with the facts clearly in hand.

As the agent of public opinion, the National Board of Censorship has never reviewed pictures for children alone. Parents like Mrs. Kelly must assume some responsibility when they take their children to the motion-picture houses where war pictures are exhibited.

ORRIN G. COCKS,
Advisory Secretary, The National Board of Censorship.

So Many Feet of Horror.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter in THE TIMES last Sunday on "Murder in the Movies" reminds me of a picture I saw recently where whoever was responsible simply murdered his characters wholesale. There wert no vicious villains to give him an excuse either.

A woman in her sitting room was struck by lightning and killed. Another woman died of heart failure. A man was operated upon for appendicitis. The same man later met with an accident and died of his injuries. There were several sick-bed scenes where a life-saving doctor performed miracles. In one case the vision of Death was expelled by prayer. A man went mad and broke up the furniture, tore down draperies, and smashed pictures. He was subdued by the ghost of a woman, who stalked about the screen in a blood-curdling manner. These depressing scenes were punctuated by the appearances of a doleful woman, who was under the harrow from the first. "Misery had marked her for his own." She died of suppressed emotion, or something like it, in the middle of the story. A woman near me whispered to a friend: "She never had a moment's peace." And neither did any one concerned in the story. The suffering of the just and the unjust went on until the final fade out.

AGNES D. CAMP.
New York, Oct. 21, 1915.

The Persecuted Movies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue there appeared a story of two small boys who wandered away from home and were afterward cared for by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children until restored to their parents. The caption on the story is misleading and unjust. You say "Movie Posters Lure Boys from Their Home." There is nothing in the story itself, as I have been able to run it down, which in any way shows that these boys were led to wander away from home through the lure of the movie posters.

The motion picture industry has been blamed for every crime on the calendar from the small boy who is lured away from home to murderer Wing of Kansas City, who, after shooting his wife's parents in cold blood claims that he was influenced to the crime by having seen, on the day previous, a screen production of the "Clemenceau Case."

As Executive Secretary of the Motion Picture Board of Trade, it is my purpose to run down each of these stories. This will be done in defense of the good name of the motion picture industry.

Prior to the coming of the motion picture, the cigarette was blamed. Antedating that, the dime novel. Today it is the motion picture. I have made a close and thorough study of this alleged "incentive to crime" phase of the motion picture. I have investigated scores of cases. I have yet to find a single authentic instance where the allegation was proved.

J. W. BINDER.
New York, Oct. 18, 1915.

The German and the Turk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those good and humane Americans who intend to write personal letters to the Kaiser asking him to use his influence in Turkey to put an end to the persecution and massacre of the Armenians must have forgotten the German Emperor's journey to Palestine in 1898, and his declaration, in his speech at Damascus, to take all Musselmans under his protection. Meanwhile, Christians were being slaughtered in Armenia, but, much to his sorrow, the Kaiser could not extend his protection to them. Policy is one thing, Christianity is another. See how a German minister of the Gospel knows how to reconcile the two. Pastor Friedrich Naumann, who had gone to Jerusalem to witness the triumphal entry of his imperial master into the holy city, says in his book, "Asia":

> Any weakening in German national energy through pacifist associations or other analogous efforts serves the fearfully increasing power of those who rule today from Cairo to the cape, and from Ceylon to the Arctic Ocean. No fraternity with England! Let us have a national policy!
>
> This is especially what determines our attitude in the Eastern question. That is the profound reason why we must be politically indifferent to the sufferings of Christians in the Turkish Empire, however painful it may be to our feelings.
>
> Bismarck taught us to separate foreign from home policies. It is just the same with Christian missions. As Christians, we desire the spreading of the faith that saves. But it is not the business of our policy to look after Christian missions. The truth is, here as elsewhere, that we must consider which is the greatest, and morally, the most important task. William II. has chosen; he is the friend of the padishah because he believes in a Greater Germany.

R. L. S.
Yale University, New Haven, Conn., Oct. 11, 1915.

Another Kind of Weasel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have been several inquiries in your paper regarding the song "Pop Goes the Weasel." I think I can throw some light upon it, for when I was small I lived in an old country house, with all sorts of things in garret and cellar, among them some light-brown stone jugs or bottles, about as large as a tumbler and nearly twice as high, and my father called them "weasels." Perhaps they were like those in use at the "Eagle," and were used for beer and popped when opened. I often heard the song, but never the verse you have given. The two I remember were:

> A penny for a cotton ball,
> A penny for a needle,
> That's the way the money goes,
> Pop goes the weasel.
>
> Johnny Bull is very sick,
> Napoleon's got the measles,
> Sevastopol ain't taken yet,
> Pop goes the weasel.

ANONYMOUS.
New York, Oct. 18, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I contribute from my memory also? The poem, I think, read:

> Queen Victoria is sick abed,
> Prince Albert has the measles,
> That's the way the money goes,
> Pop goes the weasel.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1915. C. F. S.

THE PREPOSSESSIONS OF JANE ADDAMS.

How They Caused Her to Misunderstand the Attitude of the Young Men of England Toward the War.

A letter from Gilbert Murray of Oxford, Greek scholar and poet, to an American war-makers and war-traffickers on that account, and accepting the German warlords as the makers of a new Europe, I am sure that the idea never entered his head.

Miss Hamilton has quite misinterpreted what I told her of the spirit of many of my young friends and pupils at Oxford. She seems to imply that, because they hate war and loathe killing their fellow creatures, they are lukewarm or hesitating about this war. It is just the reverse. They are giving themselves up for a cause which is the cause of ultimate peace as well as of national freedom and international honesty.

For my own part, great as is my admiration of Miss Addams and her work in social matters, I cannot help thinking that her views on the war are vitiated by the fact that she will not consider the question of justice or of right. She considers nothing but peace. Peace is in my opinion almost the greatest and most fundamental of human blessings. But there are cases, and I believe this one of them, in which men should be prepared to fight and die rather than submit to triumphant wrong. We worked for peace to the last moment. We begged Germany to submit the quarrel to any tribunal on earth by any method that she could propose. She refused every proposal and blocked every road toward peace, and when she had succeeded in bringing about the war she waged it in a spirit of barbarity which, in Lord Bryce's measured words, has not been known in Europe for three hundred years. It will be a disaster to all humanity, a disaster greater than the war itself, if we and our allies allow such practices to end in triumph or in successful aggrandizement. That is, we want peace but we intend to scrutinize the conditions of that peace, and there is at present no sign of agreement between our wishes and those of the German Government.

As to the "doping" of soldiers before a bayonet charge, I believe the German soldiers are drugged before those extraordinary charges which they make in close order, the first two ranks unarmed and advancing arm in arm. We never charge in that way; and, as far as I have heard, it is not a usual custom to give our men a drink before a bayonet charge. Of course, it is sometimes done, if men are exhausted or the like. I know of many bayonet charges in which the men were not plied with any spirits, and I do not know for certain of any in which they were. I have consulted two soldiers about the matter, and their report agrees with mine.

GILBERT MURRAY.

Montclair, N. J., Oct. 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago the New York papers published accounts of the peace meetings held in connection with the return of Miss Jane Addams, and other peace agitators, from Europe. Among the many shocking statements that Miss Addams and Dr. Hamilton made on these occasions was the one that, while practically all the older men in England upheld the Government in the struggle against Germany, many of the younger generation (presumably of clearer vision) were coming to realize how wicked and wanton war is, and did not wholly sympathize with the effort to continue the struggle to a finish. Miss Hamilton quoted "a young relative of Gilbert Murray" as having told her that while he went to the war with great enthusiasm for the cause he came back a "peace-at-any-price" man.

Many admirers of Miss Addams in her social work feel that in her peace mission in Europe she not only belittled herself and all peace loving women, but that she, as well as some of her associates, made so many misstatements and exaggerations, in their enthusiasm for peace, that all sensible and patriotic women felt the sting and insult to their womanhood. I confess the writer is one of these women.

In order to prove to myself that Miss Addams and Miss Hamilton had misrepresented the sentiment abroad, especially in England, I sent the printed reports from The Evening Post and The Outlook to Gilbert Murray at Oxford, and asked him if he would be kind enough to tell me whether or not he and "his young relative" had been correctly quoted. The inclosed letter from Mr. Murray speaks for itself.

REBEKAH WHEELER BAKER.

The Letter.

Beckhythe Manor, Overstrand,
Norfolk, England, Aug. 27, 1915.

Dear Madam—Thanks for your letter. I should like to tell you that I agree warmly with every word of it. As for Dr. Hamilton's story, she seems to have misunderstood me in a rather curious way, owing no doubt to her own prepossessions. My "young relative" would be horrified at the idea that any one could suppose him to be in favor of an immediate peace-at-any-price. What he said had reference to politics in general. Formerly he had been something of a Jingo, but now he was almost a peace-at-any-price man. That is, he recognized the horror and wickedness of war more than he had ever done before. But as for submitting to the

HOW SERBIA MAKES WAR.

Preparation of an Army of Women to Meet Invaders a Myth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 19th you published an announcement made by the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin to the effect that Serbian women and children fought against the Austro-German troops in Serbia. In the same issue you quote from a speech delivered in Chicago on Oct. 18 by a certain John R. Palandech, who is described as a Serbian leader, and who is alleged to have said that, according to his information from home, Serbia is preparing an army of 250,000 women to fight against the Teuton invaders.

Permit me to call attention to the fact that John R. Palandech is not a Serbian, much less a Serbian leader in America. It is true that he publishes several newspapers in the Serb language and that he is the only (alleged) Serb editor who signed the famous petition of foreign newspaper editors urging the American people that the exportation of arms and ammunition to the Allies be prohibited. His statement that Serbia is arming 250,000 women to fight the Teutons is false on the face of it, because where is Serbia going to get the arms and ammunition for this feminine army? And how long would it take to drill this army of women into any sort of fighting condition? I have in my possession the most direct and the most authentic information that this most desperate and obviously impossible measure was never dreamt of in Serbia, and I am certain that all statements like those of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger and of the bogus Serbian leader John R. Palandech of Chicago are pure inventions, constructed for the purpose of excusing past and future atrocities which may be laid at the door of the Teuton invader. I notice also that the Bulgarians are already announcing how the Serbian civilian population is guilty of treachery, and before long we shall know that this announcement was sent for the purpose of excusing the outrages which the bloodthirsty Bulgarians will undoubtedly indulge in, faithful to their traditions which have come down to us from the second Balkan war. Treachery is a product not native on the Serbian soil.

M. I. PUPIN,
Consul General of Serbia.
New York, Oct. 20, 1915.

Let the Women Decide.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Which ever way the vote on woman suffrage turns out there will be nothing conclusive as to the actual desire of women for the ballot, and there is only one real way to prove the matter once and for all. Let us have a special election for women only. Throw the polls open to every woman of voting age in the State and then if the suffragists can show a clear majority in their favor, their case will be clear.

PTERODACTYL.
Princess Bay, S. I., Oct. 19, 1915.

A Challenge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Monday, Oct. 18, you quote the following from the Rev. Dr. William Milton Hess: "The Catholic World has said: 'Education must be controlled by Roman Catholic authorities even to war and bloodshed.'"

Since his statement appeared in the columns of THE TIMES, I would like him to state in the same columns the volume and page of The Catholic World in which this statement is found.

JOHN J. BURKE, C. S. P.,
Editor The Catholic World.
New York, Oct. 19, 1915.

A Blind Man and Seven.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, appeals for help for the B. family, which is in desperate need of assistance. Until rendered almost totally blind by trachoma, Mr. B. was able to support a good home for his wife and six children, the youngest a mere infant, born a few months ago. The mother keeps an excellent home, but is unable to do any outside work because of her young children. As the eldest child is but 11 years of age and, consequently, too young to work, the family is with absolutely no means of support. The Bureau of Charities has secured medical treatment for the man and is trying to raise a fund of $100, which will be expended for food and rent. Gifts toward this amount should be mailed to the bureau, marked "for 0238 T."

The bureau acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0235 E. M. C. B., for Mrs. S., $1; Cash Anon, $1; 0235 T. Cash Anon., $1; Cash Anon., $1; 0236 and 0237 W., from Mrs. A. C. M., $4; 0236 W. from E. P. M., $4; 0238 T. from J. M., $1; Friend, $1; 0236 and 0237 T. from E. C. D., New York, $2; Cash Anon., $1; Cash Anon., $1; Cash Anon., for Mrs. Stuart, $1.

ARMS AND THE MAN.

Does Not Preparedness Require as Much One as the Other?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Johnson is quoted as having said before the Mills Tax Commission:

> I think we should not do anything to encourage matrimony and child-bearing * * *. I am still a confirmed disciple of Malthus, and I believe that that awful war over in Europe is being fought out because the human race has deliberately refused to see the lessons of his doctrines, which were taught 100 years ago.

Undoubtedly in the mixture of fundamental causes for the European war, that of overpopulation, from an economic stand, is an important factor. One side expresses it variously as the necessity of spreading, the desire for a place in the sun, the iron band that constricts, the need for colonial outlets—the latter demanded by the commercial classes to conserve a trade that might otherwise be lost to them through unregulated emigration to lands not under the influence of the home Government.

At the risk of provoking the anathemas of those who hark back to the Biblical injunction when the

NEW RAVEL MUSIC GIVEN BY DAMROSCH

New York Symphony Orchestra Plays "Daphnis et Chloe" with Power and Finish.

MISCHA ELMAN, SOLOIST

Violinist Reappears and His Playing Rouses Much Enthusiasm at Society's First Concert.

Music of the orchestra, with which New York will not be less fully supplied than usual in the present season, was heard for the first time here yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, when the New York Symphony Society began its series of concerts. Mr. Damrosch and the orchestra both seemed to be in fine form and prepared for the arduous weeks before them. There may have been a few new faces among the players; but the orchestra is the same orchestra, and its playing displayed no unexpected qualities, except perhaps a certain freshness and vigor resulting from a Summer's holiday. Mr. Damrosch's orchestral numbers were Beethoven's fifth symphony and selections from Maurice Ravel's music for the pantomime of "Daphnis et Chloe."

The symphony was played with power and delicacy and finish, all of which were so adjusted that the music did not seem out of proportion to the surroundings of Aeolian Hall. Probably no conductor could bear to think of conducting the fifth symphony without something in the nature of a personal touch in his reading; and there were two or three, perhaps, in this reading of Mr. Damrosch's. Some may have thought the retarded rounding of certain phrases a little more than was their just due, or that the oboist was encouraged or permitted to take his little cadenza in the first movement very deliberately indeed. But the performance suffered in nothing from extravagance in such things, and the delivery of the opening phrase was such as needed no questioning.

Selections from Ravel's music for "Daphnis et Chloe" were played last season and were found absorbingly interesting, even stirring. Those heard yesterday seemed somewhat less important and less effective, but the fact should not be forgotten that such music, intended as the accompaniment and the interpretation of dancing on the stage, necessarily loses something of the effect when played in concerts. The excerpts heard yesterday were two: The first, a "nocturne," intended to suggest the awakening and "daughters of the mysterious dancing" of sundry nymphs, their comforting of Daphnis, their invocation of Pan, and the appearance of the god. The second is a "war dance," rudely animated. There is much curious orchestral coloring in the first that blends before long into the beautiful and the charming, expressed naturally in the French idiom of the day and with much ingenuity of orchestral resource.

The soloist was Mischa Elman, the violinist, who, though in New York last season, did not play here. His reappearance was cordially greeted, and his playing roused much subsequent enthusiasm. He played Lalo's concerto in F, minor, Op. 28, which has seldom been heard here since Mr. Kneisel first introduced it to New York some twenty-five years ago. It is not a work of the first order, but it is serious and means much, and it holds its own surprisingly well in a time that has naturally somewhat passed it by. There are warm and expressive, if not positively eloquent, melodies in its subtantial, tonal web; something of the Oriental character that belonged to Goldmark's music, and the three movements are well knit and elaborate in their development, and filled with glowing orchestral color. The work is at least a welcome enlargement of the solo violinist's repertory. Mr. Elman played it with much zeal and conviction. Repose in the performance of music that interests him—and he has the air of being interested in most music when he plays it—is not a salient feature of his performance, nor was it yesterday. But there was an abundance of fire, of dash and spirit, a reproduction of the warmth of the music, and there was inevitably the bravura, the brilliant and victorious technical command that few other violinists of the day can equal. It interested and aroused the listeners.

SARAH BERNHARDT IS 70.

Birthday Greetings Cabled—To Act in London Before Coming Here.

Today is Sarah Bernhardt's birthday, or maybe yesterday was. William F. Connor, the French artist's American manager, is of the opinion that Mme. Bernhardt was born seventy years ago today, though some of the biographies give Oct. 22, 1844, as the date of her birth. Mr. Connor says that all his records show she was born Oct. 23, 1845, and acting under this belief he sent a cablegram of congratulations yesterday that will be delivered to her today.

Mme. Bernhardt is in Paris. She has again changed her plans, and before coming to America will go to London to play an engagement at the Coliseum. Mr. Connor is awaiting details of the new plan, but his impression is that the actress will come to New York in December.

LAMBS' PUBLIC GAMBOLS.

Two Entertainments Planned in Aid of Club's Building Fund.

The Lambs are going to deviate from their custom of giving only private gambols during the Winter and instead give a series of public performances similar to those given every year in the clubhouse. The dates for two of these entertainments have been set for Nov. 7 and Dec. 14. They will be given in the Hudson Theatre, but will not interfere with the regular performance of "Under Fire."

Sam Hardy and Fred Niblo are arranging the programs for the gambols, which will be made up of original sketches by members of the club. The proceeds of the entertainments will be added to the fund to pay for the additions to the clubhouse in course of construction.

Alexander Bloch's Recital.

Alexander Bloch, who has given violin recitals in Aeolian Hall before, did it again last evening, playing the C minor and A major sonatas of Beethoven and Handel, respectively, and shorter pieces by Juon, Victor Kolar, Cecil Burleigh, Arambati, Handel, and Tschaikowsky. Mr. Bloch's most excellent qualification is that he plays in tune, and in a world where it is so much easier to play out of tune than in it, this is something to be prized. His tone, however, is small and his style a miniature one, so that his performance of masterpieces cannot be called representative or influential or even mildly stirring. His bearing is modest, his playing unpretentious, and, indeed, it seems hardly in place in the public concert halls of New York.

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BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
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MRS. GALT BUYS TROUSSEAU

Places Orders for Paris Gowns with a Washington Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22. — A close friend of Mrs. Norman Galt, the President's fiancée, made known today that the majority of the dinner and evening gowns ordered by Mrs. Galt for the coming season would be supplied through a Washington establishment. Mrs. Galt has definitely placed an order that will relieve her of any further shopping.

While a Washington modiste is intrusted with the assembling of this wardrobe, the gowns are coming from New York—that is, through the New York Custom House—for nearly all of them are importations from Paris.

Mrs. Galt has a variety of black gowns which she is wearing at dinners and at the theatre, but she now adds a brilliant evening wrap. One of these wraps, in which she appeared a few evenings ago, was a deep crimson velvet brocade, very full in the skirt, but close-fitting across the shoulders and long enough to come to her ankles. This is lined with delicate green satin.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Norman Galt evaded curious people who followed the White House automobile from store to store here this afternoon in hopes of seeing the next White House bride. Wherever the car stopped a crowd gathered. At no time were there more than two persons in the car, Miss Helen Bones and Mrs. Mead of Dayton, sister-in-law of Mrs. Galt, and while the people were following them Mrs. Galt continued her shopping expedition.

MRS. WYCKOFF'S WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tomlinson Weds H. T. Curtiss Today.

Mrs. Esther T. Wyckoff, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Tomlinson of 45 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Henry T. Curtiss, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Julian W. Curtiss of Oak Farm, Greenwich, Conn., will be married today at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson in Goshen, Mass.

This will be Mrs. Wyckoff's second marriage. In April, 1906, she became the bride of Clarence P. Wyckoff. Later they were divorced and on Oct. 25, 1913, Mr. Wyckoff married Miss Margaret Macdonia, an actress.

Mr. Curtiss is a Yale graduate, class of 1910. He has several sisters, including Mrs. L. Wallis Gibbons and Miss Margaret B. Curtiss.

MISS GROSE WEDS OCT. 30.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Richard B. Wilson in New Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Grose of Great Neck, L. I., have sent out invitations for the wedding of Miss Josephine Grose, their sister, to Richard Bartley Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Wilson of Youngstown, Ohio, which is to take place on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 30, at 4 o'clock, in the New Church, in Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues. A reception is to follow at 34 Gramercy Park. The Rev. Julian K. Smythe is to officiate.

Mrs. Grose is to be the matron of honor and Mr. Grose will give the bride in marriage. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Helen B. Rich, Alice Presbery, and Florence Miller of this city, and Gladys A. McClellan of Youngstown. Virginia Robbins of Pelham Manor, a niece of the bride, is to act as flower girl.

James T. Wilson of Providence, R. I., will be his brother's best man. The ushers will include Howard and Ronald Grose of New York, brothers of the bride; Sheldon C. Goldsmith of Great Barrington, Mass., and Harold L. Wilson, another brother, of Youngstown.

Mr. Wilson is a graduate of Brown University, class of 1912, and of the Columbia Law School, class of 1915.

Tufts-Trowbridge Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Tufts of Los Angeles, Cal., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Alyn Tufts, to Arthur Lusk Trowbridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Trowbridge of 57 East Thirty-fourth Street. The wedding is to take place in Los Angeles next April.

WALDO STORY VERY ILL.

Sculptor Is Suffering from a Blood Clot—Bessie Abott with Him.

Waldo Story, the sculptor, is seriously ill at his home, 133 East Sixtieth Street, according to the announcement made by his friends last night. It is said that a clot has formed on his brain, but at his home the only information that could be obtained was that he was in a dangerous condition.

With his wife, who is Miss Bessie Abott, he returned to the city recently and took up his duties at home. He is a son of the late William Wetmore Story, the sculptor, and was associated with his father during the latter years of his life, and for several years after his death, which took place in 1896, occupied the Story Studio in the Barberini Palace in Rome.

Mr. Story did the first statue ever placed in the House of Commons, that of Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Other noted works of his are the golden mosaic memorial to Mrs. August Belmont, parents of August and Perry Belmont, which is in Trinity Church at Newport, R. I. Mrs. Story is widely known as a grand opera singer, and Mr. Story's brother, Julian Story, the painter, married Emma Eames, from whom he was later divorced.

1,000 TO MAKE PILGRIMAGE.

Party Leaves Today to Visit Holy Shrines in Washington.

The second 'New York pilgrimage to the Memorial Church of the Holy Land in Washington, noted for its reproductions of Bibical scenes and places, will take place today when a party of Pilgrims will depart. It is expected that 1,000 Pilgrims will go.

The party, accompanied by a Franciscan priest, will leave the Baltimore & Ohio Terminal in Jersey City at 11 o'clock on a special train in two sections. After breakfast tomorrow in Washington the party will go by trolley to the Franciscan Monastery, at Mt. St. Sepulchre, Brookland, where high mass will be celebrated. After mass the Shrines of Nazareth, Matyr's Crypt Catacombs, Purgatory Chapel, Bethlehem, Mt. Calvary, the Holy Sepulchre, Grotto of the Agony, Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, and the Alverna Chapel, will be visited.

Encouraged by the success of the present trip the committee will begin immediate plans for a larger pilgrimage early in 1916.

The Neighborhood Dances.

The Neighborhood Dances are to be continued this season at the Hotel Gotham, and the first meeting is set for Nov. 27. Among the patronesses are Mrs. James B. Curtis, Mrs. William Nelson, Mrs. William J. Gibbs, Mrs. George Schaefer, Mrs. John E. Weeks, and Mrs. Edwin W. Andrews.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Philip Sawyer of 109 East Seventy-eighth Street has arranged two subscription dances for young people, to be known as the Two Tuesday Dances. They will be held at the Colony Club on Dec. 28 and Jan. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Whitehouse have returned from their Summer place at Manchester, Mass., and are staying at the Ritz-Carlton. Myron T. Herrick, ex-Ambassador to France, is also at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Mitchell of New York and Washington are sailing for Europe on Nov. 2 on the Rotterdam.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Norris Williams of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Wheldon Keeling has returned from New Canaan, Conn., and is at 118 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl von Mayhoff, who have been in Monticello, Va., have returned to 17 East Thirty-seventh Street for the Winter.

The wedding of Miss Estelle Y. Romeyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn, and Ernest W. Pittman will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, and will be followed by a small reception at the Women's University Club.

'SONNY' FEELS FINE IN NEW GOULD HOME

Approves of Everything Except Low Temperature of the Water in Bathhouse.

HAS A GOVERNESS NOW

Foster Parents Say Their Son Takes Poor Picture, and Refuse Photographers.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—A blond-headed youngster raced out of the big bath house at Lyndhurst, Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard's estate here, this morning, and tore across the lawn toward Mrs. Shepard.

"Hello, Sonny," she called to him, and the little lad flung himself at her, shouting:

"I had a dandy bath. But, ooh! the water was cold. I'm learning to swim, too. I use white wings. It's great."

A governess and one of Frank Gould's children, who make their home with their aunt, followed after the youngster, and the party walked toward the big house, Mrs. Shepard holding the hand of her adopted son, the little waif who until yesterday was just "John Doe, No. 104," in St. Christopher's Home in Dobbs Ferry.

Mrs. Shepard looked proudly at the little chap as he told her about his bath. He is a sturdy youngster, very manly and good-looking, and, although he is not yet five years old, he uses excellent language to express his ideas. Mrs. Shepard was still holding to "Sonny's" hand when a reporter approached her. She smiled a greeting, and "Sonny" looked on interestedly while she talked, but all Mrs. Shepard would say was:

"Won't you please excuse me from talking about myself or my adopted son? Really there is nothing more to say. The newspapers this morning had a very fair account of all there is to tell at this time."

Then she and "Sonny" went on to the house.

Mr. Shepard was equally reticent when he returned from New York on the 6:49 o'clock train this evening. He said he couldn't give permission to have his adopted son photographed, much as he would like to be obliging.

"Mrs. Shepard and myself have very good reasons for this stand," he said. "And besides, we do not think it would be good for the youngster now. We have taken several pictures of him ourselves, and all of them have turned out poorly."

Mr. Shepard said there wasn't anything more to tell about why he and his wife had adopted the youngster, and then he hurried home to see his wife and "Sonny."

MAY BE BOY'S HALF-BROTHER.

Man in Syracuse Thinks Shepard's Adopted Son Is His Relative.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Edward Edwards of Manlius, nine miles east of this city, yesterday called on Chief of Police Martin L. Cadin here and said he thought that "John Doe No. 104," known also as Austin McCleary, the five-year-old child adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, was his half-brother. He displayed a picture of the lad taken two years ago, and the Chief said that the boy in the picture looked very much like the published pictures of the adopted child.

Edwards said that his father, who he thinks may be the father of the little boy, when he came to this country dropped the name of McCleary for some unknown reason and took that of Edwards. He lived here until 1900, when his wife died, and he went to New York, while he, the son, went to Manlius to live.

The father married again and had two children by his second wife. These were Angus and Gwendolyn, and the father died in the Harlem Hospital in New York early in Aug. 1914. Edwards said that he brought his father's body to this city for burial, and while in New York saw his stepmother and her two children for the first time. It was a month later that "John Doe No. 104" was found on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York.

Walter B. Walker of 135 Broadway, the lawyer who arranged for the legal adoption of the child, said last night that any persons asserting they were his relations would have a very difficult time proving their relationship.

"Everything possible was done before steps were taken for the adoption, to make sure that the child has no relatives," he said, "and it will be practically impossible for any one to prove that he has any living."

OPERATION ON MARY GARDEN

Opera Singer's Father Says She Is Suffering from Appendicitis.

R. D. Garden, the father of Mary Garden, the American opera singer, who arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said he had left his daughter in Paris calmly waiting to undergo an operation for appendicitis. She had not done any singing during the Summer, he said, but had been assisting in caring for wounded French soldiers in a small hospital in Paris, maintained by herself and two women friends.

Mary Garden hoped to return to New York next February and sing at a few concerts, Mr. Garden said.

180 in "Around the Map" Company

The company that will appear in Klaw & Erlanger's production of the new musical play, "Around the Map," for which C. M. S. McLellan wrote the words and Herman Finck the music, will go to Washington today on a special train. The production is an elaborate one—there are sixteen changes of scenery painted by Joseph Urban, and the organization, counting the stage force and orchestra, numbers more than 150 persons. The first performance will be given in the National Theatre Monday night, and a week later the piece will be presented here in the New Amsterdam.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Eighty-first Street has been added to the list of playhouses in which the Triangle films will be shown. The first program will be given Nov. 8 in conjunction with vaudeville.

Frank Thompson, son of Denman Thompson of "Old Homestead" memory, has revived the famous double quartet of that bucolic drama as a vaudeville act. A number of the singers of the original organization are in the company.

After Anna Held has acted for the motion picture she has contracted to make for Oliver Morosco, she will play twenty-five weeks in vaudeville in the Keith theatres. A percentage of her earnings will be given to the French Red Cross Society.

Clementine De Vere, prima donna of grand opera here and abroad, will make her vaudeville debut at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre the latter half of next week in a condensed version of "Martha."

Plans for the dog show at the Hippodrome next week have been perfected. Frank S. Sternberg, Harris A. Baxter, and H. L. Hoffman, kennel experts, will act as judges, and Dr. Edward N. Leavy, veterinarian of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, will inspect the pups to see that they are in fit condition to face Hippodrome audiences.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

ALL WANT TO BE ORATORS

But Chauncey M. Depew Cautions the Would-Be Public Speakers.

"Every man in the United States wants to be a public speaker," said Chauncey M. Depew to the members of the Public Speaking Club of America at its opening in the West Side Y. M. C. A. Building, at 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night. "And," continued Mr. Depew, since the suffrage movement began, some women. I have never met a man who wouldn't rather be an orator than what he is, and most men think it's easy until they try it. Then they find it difficult. But very man can be a speaker if he will work hard enough. Public speaking is work, intelligent, persistent work, and a temperament behind the work that finds inspiration in failure."

Mr. Depew drew an emphatic distinction between "the gift of gab" and intelligent public speaking, and said that no man should presume to address his fellow citizens on any subject unless he knew more about the subject than they.

"The success of an orator," Mr. Depew continued, "also lies to a great extent in his ability to think for those who hear him, and make them go away imagining that they have thought it all out for themselves."

Mr. Depew spiced his talk with accounts of personal experiences in oratory. He told of the time when he raised his "feeble voice" to tens of volts, while standing on the rock from which St. Paul addressed "Ye men of Athens," and of how a friend had attributed his success in speaking to his manipulation of a dry cigar.

Mr. Depew was introduced to the club with the recital by the chairman of his page in "Who's Who." When the ex-Senator arose to speak, he said:

"I don't know what to say after that obituary. I suppose that when a man is in his eighty-second year he has to submit to that sort of thing."

SYMPATHY COST HIM $102.

One Man Held on Complaint of Victims of Package Game.

John Bruno, 51 years old, who refused to give his address, was arraigned before Magistrate Murphy in Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny and held in $1,500 bail for examination today.

When arraigned Bruno wept, but Detective Bauerschmidt told the court that the prisoner could cause tears to flow at will, and that he had been crying all morning. Magistrate Murphy ordered the prisoner to dry his eyes, saying that there was no sympathy due him.

Bruno was arraigned on complaint of Max Rosenberg of 231 East Forty-third Street, who, through his sympathy, lost $102 and a gold watch and chain. Rosenberg's story to the court was to the effect that he saw Bruno weeping in Forty-second street, near First Avenue, some time ago and was told that the latter was carrying $4,000 to the Spanish Consulate and was afraid of being robbed.

Rosenberg agreed to accompany Bruno, and en route the Consulate office they were joined by a third man. This man suggested that Rosenberg take charge of the $4,000, but put up his money and watch as security, all to be placed in a package. This was done and the package left with Rosenberg, who was to meet Bruno the next day. When the package was opened it was found to contain waste paper.

MISS FARRAR FOR GERMANY.

Singer's Letter Is Being Reproduced in the Papers There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23.—The Daily Mail says that Geraldine Farrar has written a letter from the United States which is being reproduced in the German press. She says:

"Everybody who knows me understands how grateful I am to Germany and the German people, because it is only through them I have become what I am in the musical world. None of my German friends can possibly for a moment believe the accusations which have been brought against me in such a hateful manner and which are nothing but untruths and distortions. I am a member of the Royal Prussian Opera and will go there when the right time comes and no poisonous tongues shall hinder me doing so. I am proud of my rank as a Prussian chamber singer and think too highly of it to show disrespect to the country to which I owe so inexpressibly much. I am a Germanophile through and through, although that is not very popular here at present."

ARRESTED IN COLLEGE ROW.

Four N. Y. U. Youths Cught in Interclass Fight in Street.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Sylvester Elliott and Francis Potter, sophomores at New York University, and Harold Potter and Raymond Groves, freshmen, were arraigned before City Judge Beall in Special Sessions here today as an aftermath of the annual dinner of the sophomores at Shanley's restaurant last night.

Thirty-nine freshmen tried to break up the banquet which 114 sophomores were having. The collegians staged a lively fight in South Broadway, near the restaurant. Reserves from the Third Police Precinct caught four of the belligerents and shooed the rest over the city line into New York.

The four students arrested were paroled until today, when Judge Beall suspended sentence, after finding them guilty of fighting in the street.

BROADWAY LINES BLOCKED.

Derailed Car at Columbus Avenue Stops Traffic an Hour.

Traffic on Broadway surface lines was tied up for more than an hour during the rush last night when a crowded northbound Broadway-Columbus Avenue surface car jumped the tracks at Broadway and Columbus Avenue, tore up the rail, and narrowly missed crashing into an elevated pillar.

Although there was considerable excitement among the passengers, no one was seriously injured, and the glass windows of the car were unbroken. Patrolman Winegar of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who was on duty at the crossing, escaped being hit only by a few inches.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ROMA, (Barcelona.)—A. Aldunate, Miss Grace Clark, C. N. F. Dos Santos, A. W. Glenck, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harris, the Rev. and Mrs. H. N. Howard, Miss E. Howard, Miss C. Howard, P. Hyland, the Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Kiely, F. M. Seeger, M. Sullivan, R. F. Silva, and Miss T. Monario.

AMERICA, (Naples.)—E. Canetta, Captain V. G. Mazzitelli, Mrs. Mazzitelli, Count Michele A. Magnoni, Mrs. C. N. Williamson, L. Corridore, Mrs. C. Marotte, C. Gamba, and Mrs. C. Davis.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Baltic from Liverpool were:

Captain D. I. S. Anderson, Dr. A. A. Barrows, Captain J. W. Batchelor, H. Bell, F. S. Charonhouse, W. Cromar, T. M. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dinff, Dr. W. E. Faulkner, R. B. Foster, R. D. Garden, Dr. H. F. Hartwell, Herbert Heather, Miss C. B. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. King, T. W. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Markoe, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Martens, Dr. H. F. Moore, J. H. Palmer, F. W. Poynor, Dr. E. Richardson, C. H. Scott, F. S. Stephen, Miss L. Taylor, Dr. H. S. Tobey, Miss F. S. Wilcocks, and L. M. Wood.

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SIR ANDREW NOBLE DIES IN LONDON

One of the Leading Authorities on Artillery and Explosives Was 84 Years Old.

WON MANY DECORATIONS

He Was the Author of Books on the Science of Gunnery and a Member of Noted Societies.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The death is announced here today of Sir Andrew Noble, one of the foremost authorities on artillery and explosives, in his eighty-fifth year.

He was a native of Scotland, and for many years had been an important member of executive and experimental committees connected with the work of Woolwich Arsenal.

Sir Andrew was educated at Edinburgh University, and in 1860 joined the firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., pioneer makers of ordnance. He was President of the First Committee on Explosives from the time it was formed until it was dissolved, and later became a member of the Board of Research. In 1904 Sir Andrew served as a member of the Tariff Commission. He was President of the Federated Engineering Employers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in 1908 received the gold medal of the Society of Chemical Industry. The following year he received the Albert Medal from the Royal Society of Arts.

Sir Andrew received a number of Governmental decorations and honors for his work. In 1893 he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath and in 1902 was made a Baronet. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Science. Sir Andrew was also a Doctor of Civil Law.

He was the first Baronet of Ardmore and Ardardan Noble in Dumbartonshire and of Ardkinglas in Argyllshire. Sir Andrew was also a Justice and Deputy Lieutenant of the Peace in Northumberland, of which he was Sheriff in 1896. He had received a number of foreign decorations, among which were those of the First Class of the Sacred Treasure of Japan and the Order of the Rising Sun, the Grand Cordon of the Orders of Mesoudieh and Medjidie, the Rose of Brazil, the Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy, the Dragon of China, the post of Commander of the Order of Jesus Christ of Portugal, and he was a Knight of the Order of Charles III. of Spain.

Sir Andrew was a foreign member of the Academia del Lincei of Rome, and at the time of his death was Chairman of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.

He was the author of a number of books on explosives and the science of gunnery, the best known of which is "Artillery and Explosives," published in 1906.

Among the clubs he belonged to were the Carlton, Athenaeum, Army and Navy, and the United Service Clubs of London, and the New Club of Edinburgh.

In 1854 he married Miss Margery Campbell, daughter of A. Campbell of Quebec, and is survived by four sons and two daughters. His heir is Major George John William Noble, late of the Thirteenth Hussars.

Charles Hubbard.

Charles Hubbard, a steel, iron, and coal merchant, and one of the builders of the famous Monitor, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George S. Towle, in Larchmont, N. Y., in his eighty-first year. He was head of the firm of Charles Hubbard & Co. of 81 Fulton Street. Mr. Hubbard was a descendant of the fifth child of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens of the Plymouth Colony and was born in Boston. He came here when a child and entered the steel business, being for a time connected with the J. L. Mott Iron Works. In addition to his daughter, he is survived by a son.

Rev. Father Alphonse M. Schaeken.

The Rev. Father Alphonse M. Schaeken, rector of St. Paul's Church in Jersey City for the last fifteen years, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the rectory, 14 Greenville Avenue, of heart disease, in his sixty-seventh year. He was a native of Holland and was educated at the University of Louvain. Soon after he came to this country and became assistant at St. Joseph's Church, in Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City. From there, thirty years ago, he went to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes in Paterson, N. J., as rector, his next charge being St. Paul's.

Adolph H. Fischer.

Adolph H. Fischer, President of the North River Savings Bank, and actively connected with a number of other financial institutions, died last night at his home, 129 West Seventieth Street, in his sixty-second year.

He was born in this city and was a graduate of the Columbia Law School. Mr. Fischer was a Director of the Produce Exchange Bank and the Garfield Safe Deposit Company. He was a Past Master of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., and a member of the Union League Club. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Consul Arthur James Clare.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 22.—Arthur James Clare, United States Consul at Port Antonio, died early this morning after a short illness in his fifty-second year.

He had been in the Consular Service for fourteen years, his first appointment being that of Vice Consul at Barbados in 1901. From 1902 until 1905 he was Vice and Deputy Consul, and then Consul. In 1908 he was appointed Consul at Georgetown, in Guiana. In 1911 Mr. Clare became Consul at Bluefields in Nicaragua, later being transferred to Port Antonio.

Charles H. Covell Dies at 82.

Charles Heber Covell, a former Commissary of the Seventh Regiment and one of the oldest members of its veteran association, died yesterday at his home, 490 West End Avenue, in his eighty-third year. He was born in Saybrook, Conn., and retired from business five years ago. Mr. Covell belonged to the Seventh Regiment for thirty-two years and served in Washington during the civil war. His wife and three sons survive him.

Dr. Gabriel to Tell of Armenia.

At the French Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 109 West Fifty-fourth Street, this evening, Dr. M. S. Gabriel will give a talk upon Armenia. The lecture will be free, and women are invited.

CUBA
Before the World
A beautifully illustrated book, officially sanctioned by the Government of Cuba, containing a comprehensive, descriptive account of the Republic of Cuba from the earliest times to the present day, with unembellished data for general information of history, government, education, sanitation, commerce, industry, agriculture, transportation, banking, society, press, attractions for tourists, sports, and notes of interest. Superbly illustrated with 500 original photographs. Cloth bound; six-color cover. This book was presented by the Cuban Government at the San Francisco Exposition. At leading bookstores, $2, or supplied by SOUVENIR GUIDE OF CUBA CO., 127 Wster St., New York.

AARON S. THOMAS DIES.

Retired Shoe Manufacturer and Banker Was in His 69th Year.

Aaron Smith Thomas, one of the most prominent shoe manufacturers in this country until he retired in 1905, and the founder of Thomas & Co. of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 133 West Seventy-third Street, in his sixty-ninth year. He was a special partner in the brokerage firm of Clement & Whitney at 55 Wall Street.

He was born in Wickford, R. I., and was graduated from Yale University in 1868. Mr. Thomas was President of his class at the time of his death, and was a member of the fraternities of Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa. After graduating he entered the shoe manufacturing business in Providence, R. I., where he remained until he came here many years ago. Mr. Thomas was a director of the Mount Morris and Williamsburg Savings Banks and of the Neyland Butt Company of Providence. He was a brother of the late Bishop Elisha S. Thomas of Canada, and an uncle of Bishop Nathaniel B. Thomas of Wyoming.

He was a vestryman of Christ Church here and of St. Paul's Church in Wickford, R. I., where he was also Vice President of the Laymen's Federation. Mr. Thomas was also a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Union League Club, the Sons of American Revolution, and the New England Society.

His wife, who was Miss Clara L. Hubbard, and his two sons, Dr. Clarence T. and Winthrop G. Thomas, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM A. ROONEY, chief clerk of the Department of Health here, died recently at the home of his mother, 3,065 Decatur Avenue, Bronx, in his thirty-seventh year.

RUDOLF SAACKE, sales agent for the Loco-Phillips Company, died recently at his home, 554 West 184th Street, in his forty-eighth year.

CORNELIUS H. BOWMAN, for many years connected with the Borden Condensed Milk Company, died on Wednesday at St. Mary's Hospital in Passaic, N. J., in his sixty-third year.

MICHAEL KELLEY, for many years a dealer in the old horse market at Broadway and Fifty-third Street, died on Thursday at his home, 132 West Ninety-sixth Street, in his fifty-third year.

GEORGE W. DOTY, 78 years old, a pioneer resident of Yonkers, and formerly in the trucking business, died at his home, 34 Post Street, yesterday.

MRS. MARY E. HAWKINS, descendant of a prominent Brooklyn family, died on Thursday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles M. Hammond, Newtown, Conn., aged 83 years.

JOSEPH R. LAHEY, head of the J. R. Lahey Automobile Company of Jersey City, died yesterday at his home, 9 Van Reipen Avenue, Jersey City, from injuries received in a motor accident two months ago. He was 50 years old.

WILLIAM H. WELCH, a member of the firm of Welch & Eason of Charleston, S. C., died on Tuesday at the Holland House, in his fifty-first year.

Mrs. CORNELIA TERHUNE, wife of William H. Terhune, a clock dealer at 25 Murray Street, died recently after a long illness at her home, 12 West 121st Street, in her seventy-first year.

JOHN C. DARROW, formerly a lawyer here, died recently at the home of his son, J. Coleridge Darrow, at the Peekskill, N. Y., in his eighty-third year.

HENRY J. FINK of 46 West 126th Street, a salesman for the jewelry firm of B. Rody of John Street, died on Tuesday in his room at the Colonial Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. CORNELIA GARDINER DUNN, widow of Samuel P. Dunn, a grain merchant and member of the New York Produce Exchange, died from heart disease on Thursday at her home, 1,237 Park Place, Brooklyn. She was 75 years of age, and left a son and two daughters.

RICHARD W. RIKER, 43 years old, for the last twenty-seven years employed by William Bishop & Sons, yacht outfitters, died on Thursday at his home, 630 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Miss MARY CATHERINE LOWE, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lowe, and a Supervisor of the Cortlandt office of the New York Telephone Company, died on Thursday at her home, 441 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, aged 22 years.

JOHN E. CAPERS, a retired fertilizer manufacturer and a direct descendant of Revolutionary stock, died on Thursday at the home of his son, 46 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Capers was born in Charleston, S. C., and was a son of Judge Le Grand G. Capers and a grandson of General William Capers of the Continental Army. He had been a resident of Brooklyn for the last seventy years, and was well known in the Bedford section.

Mrs. MARY ANN McDONOUGH, 65 years old, wife of William R. McDonough, a retired dry goods merchant, died at her home, 1,934 East Fourteenth Street, Flatbush, on Thursday.

Mrs. MAY EMMA DICKERMAN, employed in the book department of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, died on Thursday at her home, 1,265 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, aged 38 years.

Mrs. ELLA E. CROSS, widow of Samuel Cross, formerly a well-known banker in Washington, D. C., died in the Midwood Sanitarium on Thursday from injuries received in an automobile accident in Flatbush last week. Mrs. Cross was born in Washington, 84 years ago, and was a daughter of Major John and Elizabeth Goldsmith.

Mrs. HELEN BINNINGER WATTLES, widow of Alden Wattles and a member of a family now among the early organizers of the Moravian Church in Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on Thursday at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. Owen E. Houghton, 128 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-ninth year. Mrs. Wattles had been a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years, and is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Nellie A. Houghton and Miss Grace, wife of Dr. William E. Wilson of Pawtucket, R. I.

JOHN TILLY, a native of Ringwood, Hampshire, England, and a retired farmer of Whitestone, died on Thursday at his home, 153 Balnbridge Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-ninth year. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. JESSIE DESTINE MAYHEW, wife of William Mayhew, a builder, died on Wednesday at her home, 122 Avenue C, Flatbush, aged 39 years.

Mrs. JESSIE DRYDEN BUNCE, 65 years old, wife of George Bunce, an Inspector in the New York Trade School in Manhattan, is dead at her home, 1,306 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, from kidney disease. Besides her husband she left four sons.

Mrs. MARIA E. GLOVER, who for many years owned a private school in Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday in the Graham Home for Old Ladies, where she had lived for the last fourteen years. She was 80 years of age and the widow of William H. Glover.

Mrs. CAROLINE KOERNER, formerly for forty-five years a member of the Hendrix Street Baptist Church in East New York, where she was a teacher in the Sunday school and active in the Ladies' Aid Society, is dead at her home, 213 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. She was the widow of Charles Koerner and is survived by four daughters and three sons.

Mrs. MARTHA R. de FOREEST, widow of John H. de Foreest, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Josephine de La Ree, in Westwood, N. J. Mrs. de Foreest was born in England eighty-four years ago and had lived in Brooklyn for more than sixty years. She was a descendant of the old Van Rest family, which settled in this country in 1660.

FOOTBALL BATTLES TODAY WILL TEST THE BIG ELEVENS — COLUMBIA'S FIRST GAME

FOOTBALL ELEVENS SWARM IN NEW YORK

Dartmouth, Holy Cross, W. & J., and St. Lawrence Drop In Before Today's Games.

New York was overrun with football players yesterday, and with so many gridiron folks at large the city again looked like the football centre it was several years ago. Four college squads were camped at the Hotel Cumberland, and tonight there will be five, with a total of more than 150 men. Dartmouth, Washington and Jefferson, St. Lawrence, and Holy Cross all held their final rehearsals for today's games on local gridirons.

Last night was a football night, but, being the 'eve of the games, was very quiet. Tonight, if some of these teams win today, the college cheer of the exuberant youth may echo up and down Broadway as in days of yore.

Dartmouth practiced for a few hours at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn yesterday, and will go to Princeton this morning, accompanied by 200 students from Hanover, together with many of Dartmouth's Alumni, to see the Green Mountain boys tackle the Tigers.

The Washington and Jefferson squad, under Coach Bob Folwell, went through a signal drill and practice in forward passing at Van Cortlandt Park. The team went to New Haven last night to get a rest before they attack Yale. The St. Lawrence eleven, which opens the season at Columbia, and will bring back the game to Columbia after an absence of ten years, practiced at South Field yesterday. Holy Cross is here to play Fordham, and it is expected that the game will be witnessed by the largest crowd that has seen the Maroon play in nine years. The Georgetown team, which plays the Army today, will arrive here this morning and will return from West Point tonight and join the big gathering of visiting collegians to see what New York looks like when the electric signs are all at work.

Coach Frank Cavanaugh put the big Dartmouth team through a long signal drill at Ebbets Field, and Gerrish practiced a lot of kicking. There is no strong feeling of confidence in the Dartmouth crowd this year that they will win at Princeton. Cavanaugh saw the Tigers defeat Lafayette last week and came away saying that Princeton had "a pretty good football team, a better one than last year." His own team is weaker behind the line, although Dartmouth presents a big, powerful array of forwards. Gerrish will play his first big game at quarter back, and although he is mechanically a good player, his worth under fire has yet to be determined. McDonough is not in the best of shape and his place may be taken by Worthington, the national champion broad jumper. Princeton won last year 16 to 12, and while the New Hampshire lads do not look for victory, they expect a close game.

Washington and Jefferson does not hope to repeat last year's 13 to 7 victory over Yale at the Bowl today. Coach Bob Folwell said yesterday that his back field averaged only 150 pounds, but that the line men were big and formidable. They went through their plays at Van Cortlandt Park, and now have the forward pass well perfected. It was this style of play that beat Yale last year. The team, however, will miss the services of such stars as Speigel and Fleming. "We do not expect to beat Yale," said Folwell yesterday before going to New Haven, "but the Elis will know they have been in a football game."

Much of the sympathy which seems to be prevailing among Yale men for the eleven may not be necessary, for it is under adverse conditions that Yale teams of the past have risen to real power before the season was ended. It would not be surprising if Yale should start today on the up-grade and wipe out last year's defeat by Washington and Jefferson in an effective manner.

There will be great jubilation at Columbia this afternon when St. Lawrence gives the newly formed Columbia eleven its first test. Coach Metcalf has been drilling the men for many weeks, but the team's ability is unknown. Columbia is so enthusiastic about the return of the gridiron game that the students will turn out and make a big noise about it. There will be music and waving of flags and concerted cheering. The students of Barnard College will attend the game and join in the demonstration. St. Lawrence practiced at South Field yesterday under Coach Moody. The players went through their plays with plenty of snap and dash, and will give Columbia a good chance to see just how much they know about football. Too much is not expected of the Columbia eleven in their first game.

The revival of the Holy Cross game at Fordham is a significant event for these rivals, and a big crowd is expected at Fordham Field. Harry Vaughn, the former Yale player, is coaching the Maroon eleven, and as this is the first of the four hard games on Fordham's schedule, a close battle is looked for. Holy Cross is being coached this season by Luke Kelly, the former Notre Dame star.

The big game of the day out of reach of New Yorkers is the Harvard-Cornell game at Cambridge. The Big Red Team from Ithaca is going into the Stadium today primed to do big things. Coach Al Sharpe's team has shown great speed and power this season, but their opponents have not offered a resistance which has shown a true test of the Cornell offense. The eleven made a great finish last year and started this season with much fine material and with Barrett, one of the best quarter backs, as Captain. Harvard's development has been slow and the Crimson has shown moments of extreme weakness. Their showing this year, however, is about the same as last year, when Haughton's team showed little of the real power until the game with Princeton.

For Cornell today's game is its biggest opportunity of the year, and the team is likely to make the most of it. Wheeler Harvard can muster up enough of its latent and slowly developed power to offstand the dashing game of the Ithacans, who are sure to play desperately to win, is of course a question. The Harvard-Cornell game will be taken as it comes in the Haughton system of the team's development. Harvard would be satisfied to win by a small margin. The Crimson will probably play the same sort of a safe game as was played against Michigan last year. The desire to run up a good score against a formidable opponent like Cornell would be sacrificed to safeguard the team for its future big games. Cornell has never defeated the Harvard eleven.

Penn and Pittsburgh Clash Today.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The University of Pennsylvania football team held its final practice for tomorrow's game with the University of Pittsburgh today behind closed gates. Even members of the scrub team were barred from Franklin Field while the 'Varsity ran through a light signal practice, which was followed by a blackboard talk in the gymnasium. With the exception of Mathews, left tackle, the Pennsylvania players are in fine shape, and the coaches feel confident that the team will give a good account of itself in tomorrow's contest.

The Pittsburgh players, accompanied by Coach Warner and a squad of rooters, arrived here tonight. Although none of the freshmen in the Pittsburgh squad will participate in the game, Coach Warner and his players are hopeful of winning by a large score.

Football Games Today.

Harvard vs. Cornell, at Cambridge.
Yale vs. Washington and Jefferson, at New Haven.
Princeton vs. Dartmouth, at Princeton.
Army vs. Georgetown, at West Point.
Columbia vs. St. Lawrence, at New York.
Navy vs. Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Annapolis.
Georgia vs. Virginia, at Athens.
Amherst vs. Wesleyan, at Amherst.
Brown vs. Syracuse, at Providence.
Carlisle Indians vs. Bucknell, at Carlisle.
Colgate vs. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Hamilton.
Fordham vs. Holy Cross, at Fordham.
Hamilton vs. Hobart, at Clinton.
Haverford vs. New York University, at Haverford.
Lafayette vs. Albright, at Easton.
Penn State vs. West Virginia Wesleyan, at State College.
Union vs. Stevens Tech, at Schenectady.
Pennsylvania vs. University of Pittsburgh, at Philadelphia.
Williams vs. Trinity, at Williamstown.
Lehigh vs. Muhlenberg, at South Bethlehem.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Bay Ridge H. S. vs. Brooklyn Prep, at Brooklyn.
Boys' H. S. vs. Poly Prep, at Brooklyn.
Erasmus Hall vs. Commercial H. S., at Brooklyn.
Manual Training H. S. vs. Adelphi Academy, at Brooklyn.
Morris H. S. vs. Stuyvesant H. S., at New York.
Morristown School vs. St. Paul's School, at Morristown.
Stamford H. S. vs. H. S. of Commerce, at Stamford.
St. John's Prep vs. Flushing H. S., at Brooklyn.

CADETS FEAR GEORGETOWN.

Keenly Remember What Southerners Did to Navy In Recent Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Oct. 22.—Light practice on the football field this evening gave the Army its final preparation for the Georgetown game tomorrow. On their way out to the gridiron the men stopped for a short practice at the blocking and tackling dummies. There was no scrimmaging, the coaches spending most of the time in a position drill and a long signal practice. Injuries to Parker, Meacham and Coffin kept these players idle today and they are not likely to play against Georgetown tomorrow. O'Hare, Captain "Babe" Weyand, Mitchell, Ford, and Oliphant all participated in the signal drill tonight, but they are so badly bruised they are not expected to start tomorrow's game. The men spent considerable time with the forward pass formations, Murrill getting off several pretty ones to the ends. Britton seems to have displaced Redfield at end. The latter was not used today in the signal practice. Timberlake will play part of the game in Weyand's place.

The cadets fear Georgetown and although the team is crippled it will make a hard fight to win. The fact that Georgetown beat the Navy a fortnight ago is an added incentive to the Army men to win and Georgetown will know it has been through a fight at the finish. The Army team will line up as follows: Weyland and Britton, ends; Jones and Weyand, tackles; O'Hare and Holmes, guards; McEwan, centre; Murrill, quarterback; Mitchell and Oliphant, half backs; Ford, full back.

N. Y. U Goes to Haverford Today.

A two-hour rehearsal of signals and a general review of the weak points was the final preparation which Head Coach Reilley gave the New York University eleven yesterday for the game with Haverford at Haverford, Penn., today. The 'Varsity showed more speed than it has at any previous practice this season. Every man was in his regular position and appeared to be in the best of condition, so that the Violet expects to defeat the Pennsylvania eleven by a larger score than last year. The superior strength of this year's eleven and the fact that the practices of the past week have included some of the hardest kind of scrimmaging indicate that the Violet's hopes will be realized.

The probable line-up for the game today is: Waldman, left end; Williams, left tackle; Zimmerle, left guard; Sokolower, centre; House, right guard; Somers, right tackle; Egan, right end; Manly, quarter back; Cann, left half back; Erwig, right half back; Bernstein, full back.

Navy Hopes for a Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 22.—The Naval Academy football team has improved so much in its practice games during the present week that its friends are confident of defeating Virginia Polytechnic Institute here tomorrow and showing a different brand of football from that exhibited in previous games. The line-up announced by Head Coach Ingram shows several changes, and the team will start the game as follows: Left end, Kenworthy; left tackle, Ward; left guard, Kercher; centre, Goodsell; right guard, Smith; right tackle, Gilman; right end, Harrison; quarter back, Captain Miles; left half back, Martin; right half back, Westphal; full back, Von Heimburg. Harrison, one of the regular ends last season, will play for the first time this season. He is particulary strong in getting the ball on forward pass plays. Every back has shown improvement during the week in carrying the ball, while Von Heimburg is doing much better punting.

Indians "Brush Up" on Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 22.—On account of making several changes in the Carlisle Indian School football eleven's line-up, Coaches Kelly and Welch put the Redskins through an unusually long and hard signal drill this afternoon on Indian Field, in preparation for tomorrow's contest here against Bucknell. The players are getting accustomed to their new positions, and team work will not be seriously handicapped. Captain Calac did some good work this afternoon, both in punting and in placement kicking. The Redskins' line-up tomorrow will be: Left end, Lasha; left tackle, Welmas; left guard, Mayo; centre, B. Morin; right guard, J. Morin; right tackle, Martel; right end, Looksaround; quarter back, Crane; left half back, Broker; right half back, Wofford; full back, Captain Calac.

Signal Drill for Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 22.—In preparation for the Trinity game tomorrow, the Williams College football players were put through a thorough signal drill this afternoon on Weston Field. The addition of Eells and Payson, both star members of last year's Purple eleven, to the coaching staff has enabled Fred Daly to give his undivided attention to several new formations which are being tried out, probably for use against Trinity tomorrow. Williams will line up as follows: Redfield, left end; Choate, left tackle; Clifford, left guard; Garfield, centre; J. A. Wright, right guard; Welch, right tackle; Hubbell, right end; Overton, left half back; H. Wright, right half back; Jones, quarter back; Tomkins, full back.

Wesleyan Goes to Amherst Today.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 22.—The Wesleyan team, which will go to Amherst tomorrow, has not been scored upon this season, and the whole institution is worked up in expectation of a victory tomorrow. More than four hundred students, with a band, will go to Amherst on a special train. Owing to injuries, the Wesleyan team will be handicapped, for Captain Higbey, Sargent, and Becker are all out of the game. This year's team is regarded here as the best since 1903, when Wesleyan won the triangular league pennant. Coach Buetis has used the freshman team this week against the 'Varsity.

"Pete" Maxfield Out Again.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 22.—After a month's absence from active play with the Lafayette football squad, Pete Maxfield, the giant tackle, was at his old place in the signal practice this afternoon, which was the final preparation for the game with Albright tomorrow. Maxfield has been out with a sprained ankle. It is probable that he will play in a part of the game tomorrow. Low again played tackle on the 'Varsity, and will play there tomorrow. The 'Varsity went through the light work in a spirited style.

Eight Football Fatalities This Year.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The death of Bryan Scott of Knox College, who died in St. Louis yesterday of injuries sustained in a football game, was the eighth football fatality this season, according to statistics available today. There were fifteen deaths attributed to the game last season, including one after the season had closed.

Montclair Football Victory.

Montclair Academy's football team defeated the Bloomfield High School eleven in an interesting game yesterday afternoon on the former's gridiron at Montclair, N. J., by the score of 20 to 0.

YALE EXPECTS CLOSE GAME WITH W. & J.

Elis Fear Repetition of Successful Forward Passing of Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—Yale coaches said tonight, in discussing tomorrow's football game with Washington and Jefferson College, that Yale could expect to win by only the closest of margins. Yale undergraduates believe that their eleven, weakened by the injury of six first string players, and by the loss of Full Back Harry Legore and Half Back Billy Easton through disqualification, will be unable to outscore the brilliant W. and J. combination which last year defeated the Elis 13 to 7. Unless Washington and Jefferson is considerably weaker than it was a year ago Yale cannot logically hope for victory, according to many undergraduates. It is felt that Yale faces its first eleven of the highest standard this season and that, although Virginia won a game through Yale's fumbling, Washington and Jefferson will show an article of football tomorrow much superior to that played by Virginia.

On account of the loss of four rush line stars, Yale's defense will be considerably weakened and the ability of Gates and Church to withstand the visitors' attack is doubted by many Yale men who are downcast by the loss of Legore. Yale will be able to present no star tomorrow except Captain Wilson, whose end runs from quarter back with the plunging game of Mal Scovil will constitute the major part of the Yale attack.

That Yale fears the forward pass has been shown by bringing John Kilpatrick several days ago to perfect the Eli ends. Washington and Jefferson made both their touchdowns last year through an almost marvelous execution of this play. Yale's ends have been the weakest played of any position on the team, and Yale has been heroically trying to strengthen this link in her chain of defense during the past fortnight.

Considerable Washington and Jefferson money reached Yale tonight. It was offered at even terms against Yale.

Yale will make two changes in the line-up tomorrow. Church has displaced Allen at right end and Joe Neville will be tried at right half back in place of Legore. Church, who will tomorrow start his first game for Yale since early last season, has been making the competition close with Allen for right end all Fall. He was tried at both tackle and end in the early games last Fall and was regarded as a likely first-string choice when he was shelved for the season by injury.

In Kirk, Smith, and Neville Yale will present a pony pair of half backs, each weighing about 165 pounds. They will divide the Yale punting. Neville did the kicking last Saturday after Legore retired, but Smith has shown improvement steadily this week under the tutelage of Dr. Billy Bull, and will start the punting game tomorrow.

Aside from Legore, six first-string players will be kept out of the game by injuries. These are Center Howell White, Guard Black, Tackle Baldridge, End Betts, Quarter Back Thompson, and Full Back Guernsey.

Tomorrow's line-up: Left end, Moseley; left tackle, Church; Sheldon; left guard, Von Holt; centre, Rew; right guard, Jim Sheldon; right tackle, Gates; right end, Church; quarter back, Captain Wilson; left half back, Smith; right half back, Neville; full back, Scovil.

FOOTBALL CAPTAIN A "PRO."

Lorin Solon of Minnesota Disqualified for Playing Baseball for Money

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 22.—Lorin Solon, Captain of the University of Minnesota football eleven, today was held guilty of professionalism, and declared ineligible to take part in future intercollegiate competitions. The charge against him was that he had played Summer baseball for money on the Havre (Mon.) team.

The Eligibility Committee includes two football players—Baston and Bierman. The vote against him was unanimous. As Solon signed an affidavit that he was an amateur, it was said that expulsion from the university might be asked. Solon was the team's surest ground gainer, its best goal kicker, a great defense player, and the best man on the squad in receiving forward passes, according to his admirers.

He was the second Gopher Captain in recent history to be barred from play on the eve of an important contest because of sustained charges of professionalism. In 1914 Captain Earl Pickering of Madison, Wis., was declared ineligible to play, and was withdrawn from the line-up on complaint of the University of Wisconsin.

Lehigh Tackles Muhlenburg.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 22.—The best conditioned, best developed, and strongest football team that Lehigh has been able to get together this year finished a strenuous week of work today, and tomorrow will try to demonstrate Coach Keady's teachings against the strength of Muhlenburg's team. At least the local coaches hope Muhlenburg will prove strong, because with the Pennsylvania State and Gettysburg games approaching, Lehigh's eleven needs the developing influence of a hard battle. Grumbach will start the game at left guard in place of Harrump, who was slightly injured yesterday. Otherwise the stonewall line will remain intact. Coach Keady is anxious to see what his newly arranged back field will do. Cahall at quarter back, Maguinnes and Keady half backs, and Halsted, full back, will present the most powerful back field combination that Coach Keady has so far sent into a game.

Rochester to Have "Grad" Manager

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 22.—University of Rochester athletics in the future will be in charge of a graduate manager, the decision to create such a position having been reached by the university council governing body of athletic activities of the college. Captain Frederick W. Heinrichs, President of the council, has announced that the position will be filled as soon as a suitable graduate manager is selected from the list of Rochester graduates recommended to the place. The proposed move is of the greatest interest to Rochester graduates, the need of a graduate manager for all athletics having become more evident as Rochester activities in intercollegiate sport have increased.

Amherst's Signal Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 22.—A long signal practice this afternoon ended the Amherst preparations for the Wesleyan game here tomorrow. No changes in the line-up are expected, and the same eleven used all season will start in the game. The "no admittance" sign has been up at Pratt Field every day this week, and it is expected that Coach Riley will use some new plays in tomorrow's game.

Columbia Cubs Score a Goal.

Columbia's freshman football team engaged in a practice scrimmage yesterday afternoon with the Horace Mann School eleven on South Field. The Blue and White cubs succeeded in crossing their opponents' goal once, when Dunn, substitute left end, plowed through the line.

Syracuse Off for Providence.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Twenty-four members of the Syracuse University football squad left this afternoon for Providence, R. I., where the Brown University eleven will be played tomorrow afternoon. The Syracuse eleven averages 182 pounds in weight.

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STUDENTS NOT 'LIVE STOCK.'

Commerce Commission Decides Against Penn State Men.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Oct. 22.—Plans of Pennsylvania State College students to travel as "live stock" to the big football games away from home have been shattered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it was learned today.

The commission ruled that it was illegal for railroads to transport human beings under the special classification of "live stock."

The students hoped to see the Harvard game next week at Cambridge at a cost of about $7 for railroad fare, whereas the journey in Pullmans would cost them $35.

TEST OF RUSH'S METHODS.

Princeton Coach's Game to be Tried Against Dartmouth Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—Finishing off their last bit of training for the Dartmouth game tomorrow with a light practice this afternoon, Princeton awaits the arrival of the big Green team from Hanover tomorrow with no overconfidence but with hope for a victory. Practically all of Coach "Speedy" Rush's men are in good condition and will be able to start the contest tomorrow. The men have been drilled with a hard battle in view so that the Tigers will not be taken unawares by any strength on the part of Dartmouth.

Princeton rooters will be out in force, and a big delegation from out of town is expected to view the results of Rush's first year of coaching in the first big game of the year on Princeton's schedule.

The only name in the line-up that has not appeared in recent games will be that of Halsey at right tackle. The big forward, who was first tried out at guard, but who was unsuited for the position, has shown wonderful development during the past week and Rush has decided to start him in the game. With a wonderful build that should adapt itself to a spectacular game as a roving tackle of the Ballin type, the actions of Halsey will be watched with much interest tomorrow.

Practice today consisted of defensive work as well as the usual signal practice and kicking drill. From the workout it seems that Rush is convinced that Dartmouth intends to play a forward passing game tomorrow. For an hour the scrubs tried to get the passes off with the 'Varsity opposing them. No tackling was allowed, but each regular was assigned to cover an opponent and progress was so rapid that soon the scrubs were unable to make a successful toss.

The signal practice was held behind closed gates at the old field, but during the workout a thorough overhauling of all of the Tigers' plays was made. There was considerable attention paid to plays that have not yet been in evidence in public, and Rush evidently expects to be called upon to show something against the Hanoverians.

FORDHAM SEEKS REVENGE.

Bronxites Hope to Wipe Out Holy Cross Victory of 1913.

After waiting two years to avenge the football defeat of 1913, Fordham will clash with Holy Cross at Fordham Field this afternoon in the first big game played on the Bronx gridiron since 1909. That the renewed football relations of the two big Catholic rivals is causing some interest among the old grads is evident from the fact that over three thousand seats have been taken by both alumni bodies, while special arrangements have been made by the New York Central Railroad to make special stops at Fordham Station of trains leaving Grand Central Station at 2:06 and 2:30 o'clock.

The last preliminary practice yesterday saw Fordham still in some doubt as to this afternoon's line-up. After starting its usual drill, Coach Vaughn suddenly stopped operations until the big canvas fence was hurriedly put up around the regular gridiron so that no eyes might be taken in the inclosure for its first secret drill of the year. In the brief opening workout the line-up was the same as Thursday's, with Benson and Grace still in the places of Kane and Corridon. Corridon was on hand, however, and appeared to have recovered from the banging up he received in the New York University practice game.

In the secret drill there was a brief review of the fundamentals and a hard signal practice. It was followed by a blackboard drill in the dressing room. Following the practice the Maroon undergraduates spent over an hour in the stands practicing cheers for today's game. They were especially jubilant following the announcement that Morcaldi would be back at quarter back after an absence of two weeks. It will be his first game this year. As a result Captain Dave Dunn will move back to left half back. Delehanty will start at centre in place of Treanor.

Union Ready for Stevens Tech.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—In final preparations for the Stevens Tech game tomorrow Union's 'Varsity showed the result of a hard week's practice today. The line displayed more cohesion and drive than has been apparent for two weeks. Wally Girling, Dow Roof, and "Tubby" Rosecrans alternated in the 'Varsity backfield, with Stoller, Mallen, and Anderson. Goff, at quarter back, was relieved for a few minutes toward the end of practice to Girling, who ran the team with snap and precision. For the first time this year practically all the 'Varsity men are off the hospital list. Roof has recovered from his torn shoulder, Girling's elbow is good once more, and Stoller is fit. The presence of many old Union football men on the field this afternoon encouraged the squad. Among them were "Big Bill" Smith, '99; "Pud" Harvey, star half back in 1907; G. Herbert Daley, '92, and Everett Grout.

Queensboro Kennel Club Show.

More than 300 dogs will be benched at Link's Schuetzen Park, Astoria, Long Island, today, where the first annual exhibition of the Queensboro Kennel Club will be held. The entries represent many of the leading kennels in the East, and the show will be one of the largest of the open air match events of the season. Classes have been provided for Boston terrier puppy, dogs and bitches, six months and under, in addition to Japanese spaniels. A number of special prizes have been offered for the various breeds. The show grounds at Astoria are twenty minutes from New York City and can be reached by the Queensboro trolley lines.

Meeting of Dog Lovers.

At the regular bi-monthly meeting of the Dog Lovers' Protective Association of America, which is to be held tonight at the assembly rooms of the Betterment League, 11 East Thirty-fifth Street, President James Gardner Rossman will make an announcement of interest to all dog lovers in New York City. The meeting will be an open one, and all owners of dogs are invited to attend. Mr. Rossman recently had an interview with the Board of Health officials and the representatives of the A. S. P. C. A., and he will announce some interesting facts gathered at these conferences.

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HARVARD MAKES SHIFTS IN ELEVEN

Wallace to Play Centre and Parson Left Tackle Against Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 22.—Today when the Harvard coaches formed their team to go into the Cornell game tomorrow there were three important changes. Three men who played last year were suddenly rushed back into the line-up and, on paper, the Crimson should go against the Ithacans considerably faster than it did against the University of Virginia team a week ago. The first shift made was that of putting Don Wallace back at centre rush, a position which he played well against Yale and Princeton last Fall. Wallace has been keeping in trim all season, but the question of his eligibility was only decided last night. Taylor will be a substitute and probably will play in the second half of the game.

Parson, last year's 'Varsity left tackle, will begin the game tomorrow instead of R. Curtis. Parson, however, will be shifted from the left to the right side of the line, while Gilman, the regular of two years ago, will go over to the right wing. Parson is not in the best condition, but should show speed for at least two periods.

Watson, who was rated as first string quarter back until he became ill, will be put in as the General of the Crimson's forces at the start. He uses better judgment than Willcox, although he is not nearly as brilliant in open field work. He, like Parson and Wallace, will not play throughout the game, but the idea of the coaches is to hold the best conditioned players for the second half, or to rush them into the play early if things go wrong. The backfield against Cornell will be the same that played against Virginia. Whitney will run with King and Mahan, it having been impossible for the trainers to get the heavier backs, McKinlock, Enwright and Horween, into condition for this game. Harvard seems much stronger than it did a week ago. Harvard feels that its team is good enough to win from Cornell, but realizes that it can make no mistakes. The Cambridge team will be outweighed on the rush line, but is well drilled on defense and has put on a lot of good plays during the past week, particularly those developing kicks and forward passes.

The Cornell team, confident that it will make the best showing of its career against Harvard in the Stadium tomorrow, arrived in Boston early this morning. This afternoon Coach Al Sharpe brought his players out to Soldiers' Field before the Harvard practice started, and for an hour the Ithacans ran through their plays and practiced kicking and catching punts. The wind about the Harvard stands is always tricky and almost every team that comes here has a lot of trouble to gauge the height and the float of its own kicks as well as those of Harvard. Cornell looked husky enough today, and surely will outweigh Crimson in the morrow's game. The Cornell coaches believe that they have a fair chance to beat Harvard, but state that in order to do this Cornell must show more football than in any of its earlier games, which have been against weak opponents. The Ithacans are sure that they can score by rushing, but are not so certain that they will be able to stop Harvard's attack, this being something they have been unable to do in any previous game.

The line-up of teams will be as follows:

Harvard—Soucy, left end; Gilman, left tackle, Dadmun, left guard; Wallace, centre; Cowen, right guard; Parson, right tackle; Harte, right end; Watson, quarter back; Whitney, left half back; Mahan, right half back; King, full back.

Cornell—Shelton, left end; Gillies, left tackle; Miller, left guard; Cool, centre; Anderson, right guard; Jamison, right tackle; Eckley, right end; Barrett, quarter back; Shiverick, left half back; Collins, right half back; Mueller, full back.

P. S. A. L. Rules to Govern.

The adoption of the Public Schools Athletic League eligibility rules for the national interscholastic track and field championships, to be held in connection with the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Newark, shows the effect that the athletic system of the New York schools has upon interscholastic athletics, and means that the eligibility rules will soon be generally adopted. For some time there has been considerable difference between the athletic rules for high schools in the different cities, but recently the New York P. S. A. L. rules have been adopted in several cities. The championships are to be held in Newark on June 10, and the committee in charge of the meet has received a sanction from the P. S. A. L. The granting of this sanction means that junior events will be open to high school students who have not reached their sixteenth year, and senior events will be open to high school students who have not reached their twenty-first year.

No More October Outdoor Meets.

Fearing that some of the schoolboy athletes of the city might contract sickness at an outdoor meet held when the weather is too cool for athletic attire the Elementary Schools Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League has decided to prohibit all outdoor activities in the future among elementary school athletes after Oct. 1. At the annual Fall track and field championship games of the elementary schools held at Brooklyn Athletic Field on Oct. 9, the air was so chilly that the members of the Games Committee decided that it was too great a risk to take with the health of the youngsters. If it is found impossible to change the date of any of the scheduled meets, the committee favors holding an outdoor meet instead.

High School Swimming Tourney.

Nine high schools have entered teams in the high schools swimming tournament, and the first dual meets will be held on Nov. 15. The tournament will be a round-robin affair, and the swimmers winning will receive the official title of high school swimming champions of the city. The swimming meets will be held weekly from Nov. 15 until Jan. 17. The high schools that have entered teams are Townsend Harris Hall, De Witt Clinton, Commercial, Boys', Stuyvesant, Bay Ridge, Erasmus Hall, Commerce, and Manual Training.

GILMORE ATTACKS JOHNSON.

Takes Exception to Latter's Alleged Remarks About Robert B. Ward.

In a statement issued yesterday at the Federal League offices, James A. Gilmore, President of the league, characterized as false a remark attributed to B. B. Johnson, President of the American League, to the effect that the late Robert B. Ward had told Johnson that he wished to withdraw from the Federals.

The statement which Johnson is said to have made includes what the Federals consider a slur on Mr. Ward, it being said that the Federal League caused his death because "he could not stand the strain of worries and losses." The text of Johnson's remarks in reference to the death of Robert B. Ward is given as follows:

"He was the backbone of the Federal League, and the blow is likely to prove fatal to the organization. I had a talk with him last Spring, at which time it was inferred that he would be glad to get out of the league. I think it is the Federal League that put him under the sod, as he could not stand the strain of worries and losses."

Selling a Pitcher by Force.

"Death Valley" Jim Scott, curve ball wizard of the White Sox, owes his rapid flight from the tall grass to the big top of baseball to Frank Isbell's ambition to "smell like a magnate" after he had purchased an interest in the Wichita Western League club, says The Detroit News Tribune. Isbell and Jack Holland, owner of the St. Joseph Western League club, purchased the Wichita franchise at the end of the season of 1907, while Isbell was still playing first base for Comiskey. When the season was over Issy took the first train to Kansas to look over his new possession. Ned Egan, who broke Isbell into the semi-pro game around St. Paul years before, was piloting the Burlington team in the old Iowa State League, and Issy appealed to him by wire for a tip on a pitcher. "Draft Jim Scott, of Oskaloosa club, Iowa League," was Egan's advice. Scott reported to Wichita at the opening of the next season and was the pitching sensation of the campaign in the Western League. Just before time came for the major league draft to open, Issy burst into Comiskey's office with the announcement:

"I've sold you a pitcher."

"Very well," drawled Commy, "but I can't use him without his name."

"Jim Scott, Wichita, Kan." replied Issy, and the famous ball expert has been working continually for the master of the White Sox since the opening of the following season.

Owners May Stop Barnstorming.

President John K. Tener of the National League is attempting to put an end to the barnstorming trips of National League teams by asking the club owner to withdraw the permission which has been granted players to make such trips. The question will come before the National League meeting in December, but until then the only remedy lies with the club owners, and it is anticipated they will take favorable action on President Tener's suggestion. Yesterday he was talking with President Baker of the champion Phillies, and Connie Mack, City baseball man said he would attempt to do something about the matter. The permission with regard to the Philadelphia players, he said, had been given for games that were to be played in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and no games were to be played in this city. The Phillies played here last Sunday and are scheduled to appear again tomorrow, but it may be that the game with the Lincoln Giants will be called off.

Sam Ross Signs with Yankees.

The Yankees' pitching staff for next season was further increased yesterday when Sam Ross sent in a signed contract. He was drafted from the Chattanooga club of the Southern Association. Ross first attracted attention at Jackson, Tenn., where he pitched semi-professional baseball. The Chattanooga club then engaged him, but he soon was farmed out to the Ottawa club of the Canadian League. While pitching for that club he showed indications of being of major league qualities. He was recalled to Chattanooga when the season was nearing a close and pitched four games in the Southern Association, three of which he won. Ross pitched 192 innings, in which his opponents scored 73 runs and made 170 hits. He struck out 137 men and gave 43 passes. In the thirty-six games in which Ross took part he scored fifteen victories with only seven defeats.

Amateurs in World's Series.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The South Tacoma (Wash.) Tigers defeated the White Autos of Cleveland, Ohio, here today in the first game in a series of three for the amateur baseball championship of the world, excluding intercollegiate games. The game was closely contested, no runs being scored after the fourth inning, when Tacoma bunched two hits and sent across the deciding tally in a 3 to 2 score. Eley, pitching for Tacoma, wabbled in the third inning and the Easterners took full advantage of his temporary lapse. Three hits were turned into two runs. From this point Eley had his opponents at his mercy. Crowley, for Cleveland, pitched a splendid game.

Smith Sues Newark Club.

Harry Smith, former manager of the Newark International Baseball Club, has filed a suit in Newark for $650 against the Newark Baseball and Amusement Company. According to the papers filed, the money represents an alleged unpaid balance on Smith's salary and expense contract for 1913 and 1914. The former manager cites his contract, signed April 20, 1914, as the basis of his suit. Smith is now living in Philadelphia.

White Sox to Train in Florida.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The Chicago American League Club will establish a training camp in Florida next Spring instead of making the annual trip to California. Ocala, half way between Jacksonville and Tampa, it was announced today, probably will be the place chosen for the camp.

Notes for the Boxers.

Many members of the New York Athletic Club will be on hand next Monday night at the Olympic Club of Harlem to see Young Mike Donovan box 10 rounds with Cowboy Charlie Shands. This will be Donovan's first appearance in the ring since last Winter. Professor Mike Donovan, who is training his son, will act as his chief adviser. Shands comes from the West with an enviable reputation. Marty Cross, brother of Leach Cross, will oppose Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich Village in the semi-windup.

The Broadway Sporting Club offers as a stellar attraction tonight Leach Cross, the fighting dentist, and Harry Fitzpatrick of Brooklyn. Three six-round contests will precede the main feature. Jimmy Dunn will box Young Jimmy Murray, Sailor Krug will face Willie Barton, and Kid Lewis will test the skill of Young Bruno.

Three ten-round contests and a special bout will complete the bill for the matinee exhibition of the Broadway Sporting Club next Monday. Jack Coyne of Orange, N. J., and Charlie Pappas will be the principals in the special contest, and a lively mixup is expected by the patrons of the club.

Jack Dillon, who has forced recognition from the boxing club promoters, will engage in a ten-round bout with Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman, next Monday night at the Broadway Sporting Club. A victory for Dillon will put him in line for a bout with Frank Moran. Solly Woods of Bay Ridge and Young Shaw of Brooklyn will figure in the semi-windup, and Young Pierson and Young Brady will be the principals in the opening contest.

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COLUMBIA'S FIRST FOOTBALL IN YEARS

Alumni Come Back to See the Restoration of Sport on South Field.

Football at Columbia will again become a reality today, when a fighting Blue and White eleven will clash with an opponent for the first time since 1905.

The team that will line up against St. Lawrence University this afternoon on South Field at 3 o'clock is not composed of seasoned veterans. Rather, it is an aggregation of inexperienced men, only a few of whom have played football even on their high school teams. At the students' mass meeting yesterday noon Head Coach T. Nelson Metcalf warned the student body not to expect too much, but he promised that a Columbia team with fighting spirit would enter the game today.

Old and young Columbia alumni began to return early in the week for today's

DE ORO NEW BILLIARD CHAMPION

DE ORO CAPTURES A BILLIARD TITLE

Cuban Defeats George Slosson in Final Block of Three-Cushion Tourney.

By winning last night's game from George Slosson by a score of 50 to 34, Alfredo De Oro, the three-cushion billiard champion, won the five nights' match between these players at Doyle's Academy for a purse of $500, by a total score of 250 to 206. De Oro was notified yesterday that William Huey of Chicago, the three-cushion champion, had returned the championship emblem and his forfeit of $100, so the title and trophy revert to De Oro, the challenger.

Slosson, in his day the best of balkline cueists, played the balkline game for forty-five years before he took up three cushions seriously. In this match he showed that he was unable to change the delicate stroke of the balkline player to the vigorous drive necessary in the three-cushion game. Last night Slosson had zeros in forty-seven of his seventy-one innings. De Oro finished the match in seventy-two innings, and his high runs were 4, 3, and 3.

De Oro was steadier last night, but never brilliant. He plodded along, making a point or two at a time, and left the balls so widely spread that Slosson missed with regularity. De Oro's best playing was done after the fifty-fifth inning, when he clicked off 10 points in five innings.

De Oro started poorly, while Slosson began to register consistently after half a dozen innings. For a time it looked as if the veteran player was going to gain on his opponent, and he held the lead at the seventeenth inning by a score of 12 to 7. At the twenty-first inning Slosson was but a point ahead, and with a steady run of carroms after the thirty-fourth inning De Oro gained rapidly, and his lead was never threatened. The score by innings:

Alfredo De Oro (200)—0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 2 0 6 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 2 1 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 2 1 4 0 2 0 0 0 3 1 0 2 0 1—50. Total—250. High runs—4 3 2.

George Slosson (172)—0 0 0 1 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 0—34. Total—206. High runs—3 3 2.

Referee—Coleman Madden.

HOPPE RETAINS TITLE.

Yamada Defeated, 1,500 to 1,231, in 14.1 Billiard Match.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Willie Hoppe tonight successfully defended his title as world's champion 14.1 balkline billiards player. At the end of the third and last block of his challenge match with Koji Yamada, he had scored 1,500 points to his opponent's 1,231. The match went ninety-one innings.

Other Winners with the Cue.

E. Barnes's ability to overcome a handicap was again demonstrated last night, when he defeated L. Friedman in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, by the score of 22 to 15. Barnes conceded five points to his opponent, agreeing to score 22 before Friedman could tally 17, and he led throughout, completing his string in forty innings. Barnes had a high run of 4 points, while his opponent's best effort was a run of 3.

G. Gardner displayed excellent form in his game with Dr. H. Stern last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Audubon Billiard Academy, and won by the score of 40 to 29. Stern had 7 points advantage at the start, being called upon to score only 33 points, while Gardner had to tally 40 to win. This the latter did in eighty-one innings, making two runs of 4 points as his highest marks.

Charles Matthews scored another victory in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy, in Brooklyn, last night, when he defeated George Spear by the score of 200 to 148. Matthews was playing for 200 points, while Spear required 190 points to win. The former played consistently from the start and maintained the lead, completing his string of 200 points in thirty-two innings. He had high runs of 33, 27, and 22, with an average of 6 8-32. Spear's highest runs were 26, 16, and 14, and he averaged 4 24-31.

PROFESSIONAL BASKET BALL

Six Cities In League Which Will Start Season Next Thursday.

Professional basket ball will be tried in and near the metropolitan district during the coming season by the Interstate Basket Ball League, which is made up of Brooklyn, Kingston, Stamford, Paterson, Jersey City, and Elizabeth. The promoters of the new organization will endeavor to make it as popular as it is in Pennsylvania, upper New York State, and in the Middle West.

A meeting will be held on Monday to draw up the schedule, which is to include forty games for each team, twenty at home and twenty away from home. The season will be opened on the following dates: Oct. 28, Stamford at Jersey City, Paterson at Kingston; Oct. 29, Brooklyn at Paterson; Oct. 30, Elizabeth at Stamford, Kingston at Brooklyn; Nov. 2, Stamford at Paterson; Nov. 3, Jersey City at Elizabeth. The season will close on March 15.

All the best-known professional players available have been engaged and the contracts will be announced at the meeting Monday. The new league will open negotiations with other professional leagues in relation to honoring players' contracts, after the custom practiced in baseball. Among the players will be Henschel, Biggane, Dreyfus, and Clinton of Cohoes, Johnson and Barry of Kingston, Friedman and Sedran of Utica, Bruggy of Gloversville, Beckman and Fuller of Kingston, Brevsand of Newburg, Dome of Wilkes-Barre, Wright, Wallum, Ruckert, Schmeelk, and Harvey of Paterson, Barger of Troy, Swenson of McKeesport, Norman of Poughkeepsie, Smith of the South Sides of Pittsburgh, Churchill of the Jasper of Philadelphia, and Brunner of Utica. The Secretary announced that Brennan, Hill, Shields, and Rean had been appointed referees in the league.

Dundee Wants "Decisions."

Johnny Dundee has requested the State Athletic Commission to adopt the much-discussed rule allowing decisions, the rule to go into effect for the Ritchie-Dundee bout at the Garden on Tuesday night. Dundee points out that a better opportunity could not be afforded for this purpose, as the decision would decide the American lightweight championship and give the winner a clear right to a match with Champion Welsh. There has been a general feeling among the boxing enthusiasts that decisions would meet with much favor if competent referees were appointed by the commission. Both principals in Tuesday night's battle are particularly anxious for a decision on the bout.

Madden and Daly Box a Draw.

Frankie Madden and Knockout Daly boxed ten rounds to a draw as the main attraction last night at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club, in Brooklyn. Madden showed to advantage in the majority of the early rounds, but from the seventh session to the final bell Daly was on the aggressive for the most part of the time and evened up the honors.

In the final bout Phil Franchini and Young Erdy were the principals, and at the last bell the former was entitled to the honors by a wide margin. In the opening ten-round contest Johnny Murray outpointed Red Kilbride by a small margin.

PURIFYING ATHLETICS.

New Registration Committee Aims to Weed Out "Pros."

That more of the intricacies of "inside amateur" athletics, will be uncovered by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union before the present wave of reform has spent its energy, is assured by the attitude of the committee on Harry Gissing and Drew Valentine, who have been more or less prominent in track athletics in the past. They were on the Irish-American Athletic Club relay team which competed in the games of the Second Infantry, Company D, at Troy, N. Y., in February of 1912, and it has been intimated by A. A. U. officials that they had some knowledge of the disposition of the $125 which is alleged to have been paid for their appearance.

The Irish-American Athletic Club, through John P. Conway, promised on Thursday night that its stand in the Kiviat case would be known yesterday, but no statement was forthcoming, and will not be until today or Monday. Terence Farley, Chairman of the Irish-American Athletic Committee, declined to comment on the case last night, except to state that a meeting of his committee would be held Monday night. Kiviat's affairs are in the hands of Congressman Murray Hulbert and John T. Dooling, his counsel.

It is known that the club is not entirely satisfied with the action against Kiviat, particularly that part which Justice Bartow S. Weeks was active in, but Justice Weeks maintains that his purpose was his interest in the purity of amateur athletics.

According to a member of the Registration Committee, Kiviat will be asked to return the prizes he won in the games of Lafayette College at South Bethlehem two weeks ago and at the James E. Sullivan memorial fund games at Jersey City last Sunday.

When this trouble first started a champion runner was mentioned as being involved in certain irregularities. A prominent athlete of a rival club assured some friends, however, that the Registration Committee would never "get the goods" on the fellow, for he had an agent who attended to all such matters.

BILLINGS SELLS HIS VANADIS

Big Yacht Now Property of Morton J. Plant of Larchmont Y. C.

Yachtsmen agree that the many purchases and sales of large steam yachts in the fleet of the New York Yacht Club as well as other clubs recently indicate a renewal of national interest in yachting, giving promise of an active season in 1916.

Out of the half a hundred large yachts that have changed ownership since the close of last season perhaps the most important was the sale, through Cox & Stevens, of C. K. G. Billings's big steam yacht Vanadis to Morton J. Plant, former commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, owner of the famous racing schooner Elena and the twin screw steam yacht Kanawha—fastest of her size afloat.

It was reported, in September, that Billings and Plant had traded their yachts, Plant paying something to boot for the Vanadis, which is a larger yacht. However, John Borden of Chicago was the purchaser of the Kanawha. He intends to use her to cruise in the Pacific. The Kanawha measures 227 feet over all; 192 feet water line, 24 feet 6 inches beam, and 10 feet draft.

The Vanadis, built in Glasgow in 1908, is 277 feet over all, 252 feet 7 inches water line, 32 feet 8 inches beam, and 14 feet draft. Her machinery is a combination of turbine and reciprocating engines. She is also equipped with wireless apparatus. Commodore Plant also expects to cruise to the Pacific in the Vanadis.

Among other large steam yachts recently sold through the same firm is the Columbia. She was sold to a member of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club for J. H. Ladew. The Columbia, which is 196 feet over all and 165 feet waterline, was originally fitted out for quick conversion into a gunboat. Commodore Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore has chartered his steam yacht Margaret to a New York yachtsman, and the 200-foot steam yacht Surf, owned by J. H. Hoan, has been chartered to H. S. Black of the New York Yacht Club. George S. Runk of the same club has sold his 117-foot steam yacht Isabella to George H. Macy, who has changed her name to Kasha.

Gravesend Y. C. Elects Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club the following officers were elected: Thomas C. Cardwell, Commodore; H. A. Gullmard, Vice Commodore; George W. Roff, Rear Commodore; J. Metcalf, Treasurer; F. C. Kengeter, Secretary; C. Myak, Measurer. A. L. Madison, William C. Lidner, Jr., and Charles Hollinshed, Board of Governors. L. G. Callahan and William Heinsen, Auditing Committee, and H. Jacobson, P. H. Tellep, and F. H. Popkin, Membership Committee.

WILLIAMS TO DROP TRINITY.

To Sever Athletic Relations Because of Alleged Professionalism.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 2.—The Williams College Athletic Council tonight voted to sever athletic relations with Trinity College after the annual game between the football teams of the two institutions tomorrow. The presence on the Trinity team in the games already played this season of George Brickley, who has been a member of the Philadelphia Athletics and the Lawrence (New England League) baseball clubs, and the insistence of Trinity officials that Brickley should play tomorrow, were given as the reasons for the break. Brickley is a brother of Charles Brickley, former Captain of the Harvard University football eleven and now football coach at Johns Hopkins University.

Find a Willard Among Amateurs?

A young giant, the equal in size of Jess Willard, if not in boxing ability, has been discovered in the amateur ranks, and will show his skill for the first time in New York at the tournament for the Sullivan Memorial Fund at the New York Athletic Club and Crescent Athletic Club next Friday and Saturday nights. He is George Wessler, a twenty-one-year-old lad, who weighs 232 pounds and is 6 feet 5½ inches tall. Wessler is a mechanic employed at a local university, and was discovered by Jake Webber, the New York Athletic Club masseur, and Homer Baker, the Mercury Foot middle distance runner. Each will claim the credit for Wessler's debut into the "manly art," should he succeed in winning a trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which is the reward to the winners in the Memorial Tournaments. Webber has not definitely failed to pick a winner, and he gets much of the credit attached to the success of Homer Baker on the cinder path. A meeting of the committee in charge of this tourney will be held at 21 Warren Street Monday night, at which time the apportionment of the classes between the New York Athletic Club and Crescent Athletic Club will be made. Entries will not close until the following night, with Frederick W. Rubien, Amateur Athletic Union Secretary-Treasurer, in charge.

Quaker Ridge C. C. to Reorganize.

At a meeting of the Quaker Ridge Country Club near Larchmont in Westchester County, held last night, a committee was appointed to reorganize the club. A membership, limited to 300 men is planned. The club has decided to take over the stock of the holding company, which was organized when the construction of the new golf course was commenced last Spring. The first nine holes of the course have been built, and the work on the second nine holes is now under way. The committee which will reorganize the club include W. J. Baird, Herbert Hipwell, T. Shea, Donald Ross, Dr. Charles Walker, A. J. Dittmore, and O. Raynor.

Sportsmen's Show Next Year.

The promoters of the original Sportsmen's Show have decided to revive the old show as it was held in Madison Square Garden years ago. The first of the original Sportsmen's shows was held May 13 to 18, 1895. This exposition was organized by Captain J. A. H. Dressel, who with Allen S. Williams will hold another "real" Sportsmen's Show next March, from the 15th to the 22d, in Madison Square Garden.

RECORDS MAY FALL IN FOOT RACES TODAY

National 7-Mile Walk and 10-Mile Run to be Contested at New Brunswick.

Provided weather conditions are as favorable today as they were yesterday, two new American records are expected to be established in the seven-mile walk and ten-mile run championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be contested at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. A record entry has been received for these events. George Goulding, the Canadian, who is regarded as the best of all amateur pedestrians and holds the Olympic championship, has assured the committee in charge of the games that he will compete at New Brunswick today, with his clubmate, E. C. Freeman, of the Toronto Central Walkers' Club.

Goulding, in a letter received by Lester Stevens, A. A. U. Commissioner for New Brunswick, stated that he was in his form, and would endeavor to shatter the American record for seven miles, 54:07, made twenty-five years ago by E. E. Merrill in Boston. The Canadian title holder has never competed in an American championship event at seven miles, and will have his first opportunity of beating Merrill's figures. The world's record of 50:54 4-5, made by George Larner, the English policeman, at Brighton, England, in 1908 is considered a little beyond the ability of Goulding at this time.

The Canadian's chief rival will be the American champion, Eddie Renz, of the Mohawk A. C., and, though undoubtedly the best heel and toe exponent in this country, Renz is not expected to cause Goulding much trouble.

Hannes Kolehmainen probably will have as much difficulty retaining his ten-mile honors as Goulding will in winning the seven-mile walk. The Finn, who has been eager to annex the fifteen-mile American record since he lost the mark through the failure of the Irish-American A. C. to remeasure its track at Celtic Park this year to conform with the International Federation rules, will go after new figures today. After completing the ten-mile championship race he will continue running for five miles more, in the hope of bettering Jim Crowley's fifteen-mile record of 1:25:15.

Gaston Strobino, New York A. C.; Willie Kyronen, and Nick Gianakopulos, Millrose A. A., are Kolehmainen's most dangerous rivals, but they appear outclassed by the Finlanders.

A series of limited handicap field events have been arranged by the Johnson & Johnson A. A., which is conducting the championships, and some of the best jumpers and weight throwers in the country will be seen in action. Among them will be Pat Ryan, Pat McDonald, Matt McGrath, Jim Duncan, Pat O'Connor, J. C. Lincoln, Jr., Egon Erickson, Tim Ahearne, and Dave Politzer.

High School Indoor Meets.

Many of the high schools of the city have made plans for their annual indoor games, and this promises to be one of their busiest seasons. The annual Sauyvesant High School indoor games will be held on Dec. 18 at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and the Manual Training games will be held at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory on Dec. 30. The St. John's College games will be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Jan. 15, and Poly Prep will hold a set of indoor games in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory on Jan. 22. The annual games of the Dickinson High School of Jersey City, which is one of the biggest scholastic events of the year in New Jersey, will be held on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, in the Fourth Regiment Armory in Jersey City. The Barnard School games are to take place in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on March 4, and on March 11 in the same armory the annual indoor games of the Hamilton Institute are scheduled to be held. The John Wanamaker Institute games are scheduled for March 18 at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. On either March 3 or 10 the high school swimming championships will be held at the natatorium of the College of the City of New York.

McCracken Leads Runners.

G. L. McCracken, a freshman, won the first of the series of five Van Amringe cross-country runs yesterday on the Columbia University course. His handicap was 2 minutes, but his corrected time was 31 seconds better than that of his nearest competitor. The next of the series will be held next Friday over the three-and-three-quarter-mile course. The runners finished as follows:

	Handicap.	Corrected Time.
G. L. McCracken, 1919	2:00	20:39
H. C. Caldwell, 1919	1:30	21:10
R. Hunt, 1917	1:00	21:11
H. G. Larson, 1919	1:00	21:25
J. P. Knox, 1917	1:00	21:41
H. W. Look, 1917	1:30	21:41
A. Hulsenbach, 1918	Scratch	22:08
J. S. Langthorne, 1917	1:30	22:30
G. E. Glenn, 1918	1:30	22:30
R. E. Rose, 1919	2:00	22:33
O. H. Osswalt, 1918	2:00	23:04
M. Saralin, 1919	2:00	23:05
F. D. Demuth, 1919	1:30	23:08
D. P. Murphy, 1917	1:30	24:10

FISH AND GAME NOTES.

All of the salt water fish in local waters are now taking the hook. The following is a reminder of what species are biting and the bait and hooks to use in catching them:

Blackfish: Bait, fiddlers and clams; hooks, No. 6 to 8 Virginia or blackfish. Codfish: Skimmer clam, herring; hooks, No. 7-0 to 8-0 Limerick or Kirby. Tomcod: Bait, sand worms; hooks, No. 8 to 9 Chesterdown. Whiting: Bait, Skimmer clams; hooks, No. 4-0 to 5-0 Sproat or Limerick. Flounders: Bait, sand and bloodworms; hooks, No. 8 to 9 Chesterdown. Smelt: Bait, bloodworms; hooks, No. 8 Carlisle or Chesterdown. Ling: Bait, skimmer clam; hooks, No. 5-0 Sproat or Limerick. Striped bass: Bait, bloodworms and shedder crabs; hooks, No. 1½ Sproat for river; for surf, No. 6-0 O'Shaughnessy. Hake: Bait, Skimmer clams and crabs; hooks, No. 5-0 Sproat or Limerick. Eels: Bait, sand and bloodworms; hooks, No. 9 Chesterdown and No. 8 Sproat.

Nearly 200 anglers made a trip to Split Rock Pond, the private fish and game preserve of the Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, last week, to take part in the annual fly casting and trap shooting competitions. The trap shooting events required two shoot-offs before the winner was determined. The event was a ten bird shoot in relays of five targets. The winners were G. Jacklitsch, 8 targets; W. A. Duke, 7; G. G. Thayer, 6. In the casting competition Charles Champion made the longest throw, A. J. Marsh was second, and B. J. Muldoon was third.

One of the largest channel bass caught along the Jersey coast this season was landed at Barnegat Inlet Thursday by T. A. Everett. It weighed sixty-one and a quarter pounds, only two pounds less than the record fish, taken three years ago by Joseph Cawthorne.

William J. Hooper, fishing from one of the inlet boats at Atlantic City, caught a sheepshead weighing eight pounds. It was the first of this rare species of food fish to be caught on the oyster beds in five years.

Cod fishing will be good soon. Cod have already been caught near Boston, and will appear at the Cholera Banks next. Several have already been caught by the fishermen on the party boats from Sheepshead Bay.

Joseph Bush and John Tynan fished the Shrewsbury River, N. J., last week for striped bass, catching eight in three days, the largest of which weighed five and a quarter pounds. Bush's largest bass weighed four pounds and three ounces.

The fishermen out Sunday from the Green House at Bayside, L. I., brought in average catches of from 75 to 150 flounders and tomcods to a man. A number of boats went out to the Stepping Stones light in the Sound, where some good catches of blackfish and flounders were made.

A three and a half pound small mouth black bass was caught last Wednesday by James Gillespie, at Greenwood Lake, N. J.

Phil Coffin reports that English snipe are plentiful in the Great Force Meadows, N. J. He was out there recently and shot six in a short time.

Frank Walsh returned Saturday from a two-weeks' hare hunting trip at Calicoon Creek, Sullivan County. He brought with him fifty pairs of large rabbits.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Pressure is still moderately low in the South Atlantic States, and there were more rains in that section, but over the remainder of the country the weather was generally clear, with moderately high pressure over the interior districts. It is considerably cooler in the Atlantic States and slightly cooler in the north upper lake region, the Gulf States, and the Far West. Elsewhere temperatures are much above the seasonal average, as a rule, especially so in the Northwest, Havre, Mon., reporting the highest October temperature of record.

Except for scattered rains Saturday in the South Atlantic States, the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday east of the Mississippi River, without decided changes in temperature, although it will be somewhat warmer Saturday in the upper lake region and the Ohio Valley.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest and north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north, except east and south; east off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	63	56	4 P. M.	72	63
6 A. M.	62	54	6 P. M.	69	58
9 A. M.	65	56	9 P. M.	64	50
12 M.	71	62	11 P. M.	61	56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 53.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55, at 8 P. M. it was 57. Maximum temperature 64 degrees at 1 P. M., minimum 52 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 54 per cent. at 8 A. M., 31 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.93 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

2:25—1,690 3 Av.; Harry London.....Loss.
7:00—174 Chrystie St.; Angelo Lumin..Slight
9:55—6 Av. & 43 St.; (auto truck,) Stern Bros.....$25
10:15—80 Carmine St.; Dominick Calandra.....$100
10:40—Rivington & Pitt Sts.; D. S. C. wagon.....None

P. M.

1:00—24-26 W. 135 St.; Chas. Weiner...None
1:15—84 Av. B; Morris Fischer.....Slight
2:30—St. Nicholas Av. & 122 St.; not given.....Slight
3:00—186 Lewis St.; Frank Beckroth..Slight
4:00—54 Morningside Drive; Lillian Rogers.....Slight
4:25—129 E. 3 St.; Sophie Ronanishan..Slight
4:50—1 Av. & 122 St.; New Chair Co..Slight
5:20—319 W. 36 St.; Edw. Perkins....Slight
5:40—541 E. 14 St.; Solomon Wilkensy.....Slight
6:00—381 E. 158 St.; not given.....None
6:00—418 W. 125 St.; N. Y. Bill Posting Co.....Slight
6:00—78 Eleventh Av.; John McAvoy....Slight
6:20—308 W. 127 St.; Alfred Scott....Slight
6:25—14 Rutgers Pl.; Edw. Brasky....Slight
6:55—304 5 St.; Maurice Goldberg.....Slight
9:40—21 W. 98 St.; Louis Seldman.....Slight
10:00—196 W. 108 St.; John Haley.....Slight
10:35—153 9 Av.; not given.....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfer and assignment, 4 P. M. Oct. 23: Patrol. W. E. Wells, 81 to 13 I. D.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. F. Nau, 26, and C. Mulcahy, 149, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. Oct. 22.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. J. A. Gilmore, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M. Oct. 26; H. A. Reiners, 31, 1 day, 10 P. M. Oct. 28; M. Kelly, 32, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 27; H. F. Hettrick, 35, 1 day, 10 P. M. Oct. 28; J. H. Devon, 152, 1 day, 4 P. M. Oct. 22; C. E. DeLancey, 153, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 22; T. F. Dugan, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, 1 day, 8 A. M. Oct. 21.

Sick leave: Patrol. J. F. Scott, 23, 90 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 22.

Application for full pay approved: Patrol. R. L. Duffy, 18, 4:35 P. M. Aug. 19, to 1:24 P. M. Sept. 3.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. M. Moran, 5, 7:55 P. M. Oct. 21.

Fire Department.

Leave of absence, with pay: 10 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 24: Fireman 1st gr. T. Hannigan, Eng. 64, prior to his retirement.

The following, having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Engineer of Steamer, will report to Chief of Bats. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines: Oct. 25, at 9 A. M., Eng. 70, Nicholas J. Brady; Eng. 71, Brennan, No. 1, Eng. 80; F. Manney, Eng. 208; T. J. Haggerty, H. & L. 39; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; at 10 A. M., H. Miller, No. 2, Eng. 41; E. Bain, Eng. 74; Eng. J. Weiss, H. & L. 41; J. F. Leonard, H. & L. 102; D. A. Lyons, H. & L. 147.

At 12 noon: M. J. Neville, H. & L. 3; W. V. O'Hara, Eng. 91; H. J. Steinhoff, Eng. 71; E. Schelhaas, Eng. 222. At 2 P. M.: J. O'Neill, Eng. 247. At 2 P. M.: T. McVeety, Eng. 16; J. Hogan, Eng. 159; O. Scharff, Eng. 201; C. B. Gray, Eng. 233; J. M. Kjelsen, H. & L. 37.

Oct. 26, at 9 A. M.: W. J. Bayley, Eng. 29; T. A. Broderick, Eng. 160; F. J. Stapleton, Eng. 56; W. Ebert, Eng. 271; J. Warnken, Eng. 286. At 10 A. M.: W. T. Sheehan, Eng. 12; F. Murray, Eng. 6; E. N. F. Nissen, Eng. 35; J. F. Perkins, Eng. 219; J. J. O'Rourke, Eng. 265. At 12 noon: J. L. Flannery, Eng. 53; A. F. King, Eng. 38; M. J. McCarthy, Eng. 207; J. K. Martin, H. & L. 2; F. A. Beyer, H. & L. 108. At 2 P. M.: J. J. Doyle, Eng. 9; G. J. Craig, Eng. 26; G. J. Murphy, Eng. 42; J. S. Roberts, Eng. 240; J. Miller, Eng. 270.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire. 3d gr. C. McGarry, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 25; Fire. 1st gr. W. V. O'Hara, Eng. 91, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 26; Fire. 2d gr. Eng. 262, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 24; Fire. 2d gr. F. Kukelkorn, Eng. 233, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 24; Lieut. J. W. Dietzman, Eng. 245, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 27.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BAYNE, DANIEL K., a coffee merchant, (Jan. 24, 1915;) net estate, $800,649; Marietta B. Davison, sister, given $132,276; William Bayne, Jr., brother, $81,551; Lawrence Pope Bayne, brother, $41,566; Maria Kerfoot Bayne, sister, given $31,376 outright, and life estate in $150,000; Virginia Lee Bayne, half sister, $31,526 outright, and life estate in $150,000; Richard Bayne, brother, $31,416; C. Ernest Bayne, half brother, life estate in $31,376; Charlotte Bayne Corning, half sister, life estate in $31,376; E. Norman Bayne, Walter J. Bayne, and Helen B. Davison, half brothers and half sister, each $31,376; Evolina B. Davison, not related, $2,000; Ella H. Davison, not related, $580, and C. Theresa Davison, not related, $250. Assets: Deposits at $6,821; insurance, $11,790; claims due, $20,471; auto, $1,000; jewelry, furniture, and other personalty $13,231; stocks and bonds, $404,534; interest as special partner in William Bayne & Co., importers and jobbers in coffee, 105 Front St., $402,717.

DELAFIELD, JULIA LIVINGSTON, (Nov. 10, 1914;) net estate, $982,406; Maturin L. Delafield, brother, given personalty, valued at $6,193; Mary C. Delafield, sister-in-law, personalty, valued at $2,198; Lewis L. Delafield, jr., grand nephew, $10,000; Robert Haro Delafield, grand nephew, and Mary Hammond Delafield, grand niece, each $57,502; Lewis Livingston Delafield, nephew, $86,005; Frederick Prime Delafield, nephew, $87,345; Emily Delafield Floyd, niece, $79,223; Joseph Livingston Delafield, nephew, $86,005; Julia Delafield Longfellow, niece, $87,355; Edward Coleman Delafield, nephew, $59,005; Mary Delafield Finch, niece, $91,825; Harriet Delafield Carter, niece, $79,223; Eugene Livingston Delafield, nephew, $59,005; Maturin L. Delafield, jr., nephew, $57,216. Assets: Nine parcels of realty at Fieldston, Riverdale-on-Hudson, appraised at $185,842; $101,656; other holdings were: 335 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., pref., $30,550; 238 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P. Ry., com., $20,230; 460 shares Illinois Central R. R., $48,760; 200 shares American Smelting & Refining Co., pref., $19,850.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—1st Lt. W. B. Hardigg, Ord. Dept., from that dept. to Ft. Williams, P. I.

Major C. C. Clark Int., to service in Q. M. C., Dec. 1, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25, for duty as asst. to Depot Q. M. there.

Capt. A. B. Warfield, 2d F. A., to Q. M. C., Nov. 28, vice Capt. R. S. Pratt, Q. M. C., relieved, effective Nov. 27.

Navy.

Ens. J. H. Strong, Newport Training Sta., R. I. to the Kansas.

Cable from Shanghai, China, Oct. 20: Cmdr. S. E. Moses, the Wilmington, to command the Saratoga.

Jr. Grade Lt. L. C. Hilliard, the Pompey, to the Saratoga.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Machias, at Key West; Cyclops, at Tompkinsville; Nashville, at Cape Haitien; Annapolis, at Pichilinque; Nero, at La Paz; Chester, at Punchal; Des Moines, at Piraeus, and the Prairie, at Norfolk.

Sailed—Truxtun, San Pedro for San Diego; Brutus, Alexandria for Hampton Roads; Prometheus, Bremerton for Sitka, and the San Diego, Santa Rosalia for Topolobampo.

The Brooklyn will leave New York Oct. 25 for the Asiatic Station, via Suez.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—"The Valley of Death." 8 P. M.—"War Heroes in Heaven?"

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 19-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 3 P. M., Discourse. 7:30 P. M., Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 123 West 57th St. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor. Preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. CALVARY CHORUS CHOIR. Strangers Welcome and Promptly Seated.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Aves. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., will preach. 11—"The Comfort of God's Sovereignty." 8—Second in popular series, "Little Journeys with Great Hymn Writers," "John Newton and His Hymns."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 6 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers. Dr. WOELFKIN will preach 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40. Tuesday, 8 P. M., Young People's Society. Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, H. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.: "Salt and Its Savor; or, Is the Holy Spirit to be Taken Away and the Professing Church to be Repudiated by the World?" 8 P. M.: "Is This War the Prelude to the Restoration of the Jews to Palestine and the Coming of Their False Messiah?" Friday night, Oct. 29th, Dr. Haldeman will answer the following important question: "Is the Church to Go Through the Terrible Tribulation About to Come on All Who Dwell on the Earth?" Strangers Cordially Invited.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. William N. Hubbell, 11; Rev. A. R. Petty, 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Why I Believe the War to Be a Blessing." 8 P. M.—"A Safe Anchorage for Storm-Swept Souls." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 120th Street. Rev. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Pastor. 10 A. M.—Lecture by David Starr Jordan, P. L. D. 11 A. M.—"The Secret of True Happiness." 8 P. M.—"Why I Shall Vote for Equal Suffrage."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 165th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M., "The Forgiveness of Sins." 8 P. M., "Children." Course on Home Relationships.

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Church of the New Jerusalem.
NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. The Pastor will preach, subject: "The Last Judgment Today." Sunday School, 10 A. M.

Congregational.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street. Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; 8 P. M., "Christianity and Business."

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St. REV. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"JESUS' INAUGURAL ADDRESS."

Ethical Culture.
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M.—Alfred W. Martin, Speaker. Subject: "International Morality and the Cessation of War."

Jewish.
FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, AT 11. DR. SCOTT NEARING: "PUBLIC OPINION." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL. 5th Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M. Dr. Enelow on "The Lord That Hideth His Face." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

Lutheran.
CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d.—Dr. REMENSNYDER; service, 11 A. M.

Moravian.
FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Moravian Leibert, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

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Hercules Powder
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Munitions Stocks Make Further Gains—Foreign Exchange Rates Slump Badly.

All semblance of restraint on speculation seemed to have been removed at the opening yesterday morning, when many of the industrial issues which have engrossed the attention of the speculative element opened with large overnight advances, and moved on up to new high records. The most spectacular performer was, of course, Bethlehem Steel, which sold up 12 points, to 600, at the opening, but Baldwin Locomotive was a close second. There was this difference in the two war stocks, that, whereas Bethlehem was relatively inactive and sold off 25 points at the close, Baldwin was in great demand and ended the session with a net gain of 16⅜, and within a little more than a point of the highest price ever touched.

Such an excited opening, which resulted in transactions totaling 346,000 shares in the first hour, naturally awoke many of the old rumors on which the specialties had been put up. The motor issues made early gains, which were not all maintained, although Maxwell Motors common closed the day at 70, a net gain of 3¼. Studebaker was unusually active, and sold up to 195, but subsequently lost 5 points of this. United States Industrial Alcohol and Distillers both continued their gains, the former adding 5½ points to its price on Thursday.

The railroads were in somewhat better light yesterday, but contributed only a small share to the trading. Reading, Pennsylvania, Norfolk & Western, New Haven, and Union Pacific, all benefited by the improvement in Fall traffic figures. The argument that the railroads are short of equipment, and will not be able to handle the amount of business that is expected to come upon them next month, is met by the statement that the better railroads are making much more efficient use of their rolling stock, which means along with heavier trainloads better net earnings.

The weekly trade reviews were very favorable in spite of the temporary setback to retail trade due to the milder weather. Dun's reports that evidence of widening activity is now apparent in nearly every important department, even in localities where no sign of recovery was manifest a short time ago. Bradstreet's emphasized the fact, well known in the wholesale trade, that the general buying movement now on is accompanied by insistent demands for prompt shipments, showing that stocks on shelves have been greatly reduced.

It begins to look as though the pending negotiations for banking credits between this city and London will be altered by the increasing evidence of the need for larger amounts than had been considered. Demand sterling yesterday sold down to $4.64½, representing a drop of 2½c. from Thursday's lowest figure. The weakness was due to growing recognition in this country of the meaning of the tremendous exports now going out. Large amounts of munitions ordered here months ago are now beginning to show in the trade figures.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

Money and Discount Rates Firm—American Exchange Weak.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Money and discount rates were firm today.

American exchange was weak. Cable transfers opencd at 4.67⅜ and fell to 4.66⅜. No reason was attributed for the decline beyond the continued absence of a statement of how the allied funds are to be applied. Petrograd exchange eased two points to 248½ on rumors that the Russian credit arrangements are proceeding satisfactorily.

Interest in the war loan subsided on the Stock Exchange, probably on account of the holiday tomorrow. The feature of the trading was a spurt in Brazilian issues on the improved financial outlook. Mexican shares were in good demand and Kaffirs were better on the election results. International Mercantile Marine preferred was strong and advanced eleven points.

American securities were quietly firm with the decline in exchange rates.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	*4	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4	*4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	*4	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4	5
Minneap.	4	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4	*4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On Call	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

ON TIME.

60 days	2⅛@2¼	3
90 days	2⅛@3	3
4 months	3	3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days	3¼@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.66⅝	$4.64½	$4.64⅝	— .01⅛
Cables	4.65¾	4.65⅛	4.65⅝	— .01⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.64⅝	$4.65⅝
Paris	5.92¼	5.91¼
Switzerland	5.34	5.33
Scandinavia	25.87	25.95
Berlin	.82¼	.82¼
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	49.50
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.16	5.17
Holland	.40⅛	.41⅛
India—		
Bombay	38.00	..
Calcutta	38.75	..
Italy	6.42	6.41
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.37	40.50
Rio	23.62	23.75
Spain	15.12	15.12
Austria	13.90	14.70
Russia	14.60	34.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.61¾	$4.59¾	$4.60	$4.58

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $470,314,943; balance, $32,075,638; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,639,385.

The local banks gained $25,691,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, par.

Bar Silver.

London,, 23 13-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 49¼c, up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,050,025
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	134,846,247
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	92.84 + .92
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
52¾	53	300	Alaska Gold Mines	38	38¾	32¾	33¼	+ ⅝
44½	44⅝	10,820	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	44¾	45⅝	44⅜	44½	+ ½
74½	74½	1,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74	74¾	73⅞	73½	— ⅛
71⅞	72	3,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	72	72	71	71⅞	— ⅛
97⅝	98⅜	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅞
66¾	66¾	3,300	Am. Beet Sugar	66	67⅛	66	66½	+ ⅞
92	93¼	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf	93	93	93	93	+ ¼
100	100	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf. tr.	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
63¼	63¼	23,400	Am. Can	63⅜	65⅜	63⅛	63¾	+ ¼
87⅛	87½	11,100	Am. Car & Fdry	87	87⅞	86¾	87	+ ½
155	156	900	Am. Coal Products	155½	156⅞	155	155	— 2
62⅜	62⅝	10,900	Am. Cotton Oil	60	63¾	60	63	+ 3
98	102½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	+ ½
13⅛	13⅝	8,450	Am. H. & Leather	13⅞	14¼	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
57	58	7,750	Am. H. & Leath. pf	59½	59½	57	57½	— 1
23¼	23⅞	300	Am. Ice Securities	24	24½	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
23½	23⅞	37,300	Am. Linseed	22¼	23⅝	22¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
45⅜	46	14,300	Am. Linseed pf	41⅞	45⅝	41⅞	45⅝	+ ⅜
73½	73⅝	44,400	Am. Locomotive	72¾	74	71⅞	73⅝	+ 1⅝
98⅛	90½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	89¾	99¼	89¾	99¼	+ 2⅞
27⅝	28¾	300	Am. Malt pf	27⅜	27½	27	27½	— ⅛
92¼	92½	7,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92⅜	93⅛	92¼	92½	— 1½
86	86⅞	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86⅞	87⅝	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅜
70⅜	70¾	6,500	Am. Steel F'dries	71¾	72⅜	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅞
112½	113	5,000	Am. Sugar Refi	111⅞	113¼	111¾	112⅝	+ 1½
115	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115⅜	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝	+ ⅜
124½	124¾	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124¼	124⅝	124⅛	124⅜	+ ¼
231	252	50	Do., odd lot	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	+ ¼
56	56⅜	300	Am. Tobacco	231⅞	231⅞	231	231	— ¾
54½	55¾	7,800	Am. Woolen	57¼	57½	56	56¼	— ½
97¼	98	300	Am. Woolen t. r	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¼	...
...	...	100	Am. Woolen pf	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼	— ⅝
74⅝	74⅞	8,825	Am. Woolen pf. t. r	96	96	94	96	— 1¼
9½	10	100	Anaconda Cop. x d	75½	75½	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅞
...	...	200	Am. Writing P. pf	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	...
106⅝	107	1,900	Assets Realization	6	6	5¾	5¾	— 1¼
100½	101	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	106⅛	106⅞	106⅛	106⅝	+ ⅛
111	113	300	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	100⅞	101	100¾	101	+ ⅛
148¼	149	63,600	Atlantic Coast Line	112¾	112¾	112	112	+ ¼
109¾	110	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	133¼	149¼	132⅞	149	+16⅝
92⅛	92½	7,417	Baltimore & Ohio	109	110	109	110	+ ¾
75	75¼	730	Baltimore & O. pf	92⅜	93	92⅛	92¼	+ ⅞
...	...	5	Bank of Commerce	74⅞	75⅛	74½	75⅛	+ ¼
1¼	1½	200	Batopilas Mining	161	161	161	161	...
575	583	1,800	Bethlehem Steel	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
170	184	1,000	Bethlehem Steel pf	600	600	575	575	—18
86½	87	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	170	184	170	184	+18
37½	42	100	Brown Shoe	87	87	87	87	...
6¾	8	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	40½	40¾	40½	40½	+ ½
90¾	91¼	400	Burns Brothers	7	7	7	7	...
63⅝	63⅝	8,000	Butte & Superior	90	91¼	90	91¼	+ 1¼
18¼	18⅝	400	California Petrol	60¼	63½	60¼	63½	+ 3⅛
170½	170¾	5,500	Canadian Pacific	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	...
58	58¾	15,320	Central Leather Co	167½	171	167	171	+4
107⅛	107½	100	Central Leather pf	58½	59½	57¾	58¾	+1
57⅛	57⅝	5,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	107	107	107	107	...
18½	18⅝	1,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	56¾	58¼	56⅝	57½	+ ⅛
127	128½	800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	34	35¼	33⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
129½	130½	700	Chi. & Northwest	127⅞	128¼	127⅞	128	+ ⅛
40¾	40¾	40,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	128	130	128	130	+2½
49⅞	49¾	3,500	Chino Copper	15½	18	14⅞	16⅝	+ ⅞
49⅞	49¼	50	Do., odd lot	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼	+ ⅞
50	54	100	Clev. C. C. & St. L	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	...
71¼	72½	1,400	Cluett, Peabody Co	52	52	52	52	+2
58⅜	59	7,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	60	60	58½	58⅝	— ⅜
33½	34	100	Col. & Southern	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
53½	54	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	54	54	54	54	+1
41	45	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	41	41	41	41	—4
9	13	600	Comstock Tunnel	9	9	9	9	—2
140½	141	2,700	Consolidated Gas	143½	143½	140⅝	140⅝	—2½
109½	111	6,400	Continental Can	111½	112⅞	108½	110½	+ ½
18⅝	18⅝	10,400	Corn Products Ref	18⅜	19⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
86⅝	87	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89½	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅛
93½	93⅝	20,000	Crucible Steel	93	94⅜	91⅜	93½	+1⅜
107½	108	400	Crucible Steel pf	107½	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝	...
85	9½	100	Den. & Rio Grande	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—1¼
14¾	15	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	15	15⅝	15	15	...
128	128½	95	Detroit Edison Co	127	128½	127	128½	...
48⅜	48⅝	42,400	Distillers' Secur	48½	50½	47⅞	48⅝	+1⅞
22	22¼	400	Dome Mines	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
9	12½	100	Dul. S. S. & A. pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
71	72½	300	Elec. Storage Bat	71	71¼	71	71¼	+ ⅛
35½	35¾	12,800	Erie	33½	35½	34¾	35¼	+ ⅞
54	54¼	6,500	Erie 1st pf	53½	54⅝	53½	54	+ ⅛
45	45	200	Erie 2d pf	43⅝	44⅞	43⅝	44⅝	+ ⅞
30	30¼	400	Federal M. & S	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
178½	178¾	3,700	Federal M. & S. pf	51	51	50	50	—1
375	390	1,300	General Electric	178	179	177½	178¾	+ ¾
78⅜	78⅜	34,300	General Motors	375	375	369½	370	+5
110	110¾	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	77⅜	79⅜	76½	78	+1½
121½	122	1,500	Goodrich pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	...
51⅜	52	70,400	Great Northern pf	121¼	121¾	121¼	121½	+ ¼
53⅛	53⅜	1,400	G. N. certs. ore prop	52¾	54	51½	51⅝	+ ⅝
67½	68	1,000	Greene-Cananea	40	40	37	38½	—2
67½	68	20	Guggenheim Explor	67½	67½	67¼	67½	...
44⅞	45	21,300	Do., odd lot	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	...
21⅜	22	700	Inspiration Copper	45¾	45½	44⅝	44⅞	+ ⅛
21½	21⅞	3,100	Inter. Agricultural	22⅛	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
78¼	78⅜	900	Interboro Consol	22⅜	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
21½	22½	800	Interboro Con. pf	22⅜	23¼	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
52¼	53	400	Int. Agricultural pf	23	23	22	22	—1⅞
110	110½	1,100	Int. Agricultural pf.	52	52½	110	52¼	...
198½	199	2,800	Int. Harvester, N.J.	111	111⅝	110	110	...
10¾	10¾	1,400	Int. Harvester v. tr.cfs	192½	200	192½	198½	+8½
39⅞	40	2,100	Int. Paper	10¼	10⅞	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
28	28⅜	2,400	Int. Paper pf	39⅞	40⅞	39⅝	40¼	+ ¼
61	61½	600	Kansas City South	27⅞	28⅜	27⅝	28⅜	+ ¼
210	...	100	Kan. City South. pf	61½	61¾	61½	61½	+ ¼
87⅛	87¾	4,600	Kresge (S. S.) Co	205	205	205	205	—5
10	11½	100	Lackawanna Steel	85¼	86	85	85	— ½
22	28	100	Lake Erie & West	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
75	76	3,100	Lake Erie & W. pf	24	24	24	24	— ½
245	255	200	Lehigh Valley	75½	76⅜	75⅛	76	+ ½
260	270	200	Liggett & Myers	250	250	250	250	...
11½	12	1,900	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23⅞	26	23⅞	26	—2¾
127	127	100	Lou. & Nash	125	125	125	125	...
78	82	200	Mackay Cos.	78	78	78	78	+ ⅛
66	67	300	Mackay Cos. pf	65⅞	66¼	65⅝	65⅝	...
69⅜	70	22,700	Maxwell Motors	67½	70	67⅛	70	+3½
67½	67⅝	2,500	Max. Motors 1st pf	97	98	97	97½	+ ⅝
53⅞	53⅝	7,925	Max. Motors 2d pf	53½	54⅜	53	53¾	+ ⅜
88	88½	100	May Dept. Stores	88	98	98	98	+1
88¼	88½	3,725	Mexican Petroleum	89¾	89¾	88¼	88⅝	—1⅝
35⅞	36	2,350	Miami Copper	35⅞	36	33⅜	33¾	+ ⅛
121	122	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	...	...	...	92¾	—1¼
124	127	20	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf.	120	121¼	120	121½	— ⅛
5¼	5¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	127	127	127	127	...
5	5¼	2,000	Missouri Pacific	5¾	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
67½	68½	500	Montana Power	5¾	5¾	4¾	5¼	+ ⅛
85	85	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	58	58⅝	58	58½	+1
109	110	300	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	84	84	84	84	+ ¼
29½	30	900	Nat. Enameling & S. Co	109	109¼	109	109¼	— ¼
67½	68	1,800	Nat. Lead Co	30¼	30¼	30	30	...
59	...		do., odd lot	68⅝	68⅝	67¼	67½	— ½
600	...		N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	68¼	68¼	68½	68½	...
600	15		Nevada Con. Cop	15⅛	15⅝	15	15	— ¼
1,000	146		N. Y. Air Brake	150	150	145¾	145¾	—4¼
5,100	100½		N. Y. Central	101	101	99½	100	...
11,125	82		N. Y., N. H. & H	83	83	80	82	+1
200	...		N. Y., Ont. & West	117⅝	118	117	117	—2¼
8,800	117¼		Norfolk & Western	115¾	117⅝	115¾	117	—2½
200	73		North American	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	+ ¼
2,100	112¼		Northern Pacific	111⅜	112¼	111⅜	112	+ ⅛
400	31		Pacific Mail	30⅜	30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅜
100	45		Pacific Tel. & Tel	45	45	45	45	...
2,800	58¼		Penn. R. R	58¼	58¾	58⅜	58⅜	...
100	119¼		People's Gas, Chi	119½	119¾	119¼	119¼	+ ⅛
1,100	46¼		Philadelphia Co	47	47⅛	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
2,900	128¾		Pittsburgh Coal	40	40½	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
800	130½		Pittsburgh Coal pf	109	109	108½	108½	...
700	16⅝		Pittsburgh Steel pf	97	98	97	98	...
200	71¾		Pressed Steel Car	71⅝	72¾	71	71¼	—1⅜
2,950	168¾		Pullman Co	164	169½	163	168¾	+4⅝
6,000	6		Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	...
200	47		Railway Steel Sp	49	49	47⅛	47⅛	—1⅝
2,100	47½		Ray Con. Copper	25¼	25½	25	25¼	+ ⅛
6,200	25¼		Reading	79	80	78¼	79⅛	+ ⅞
9,100	79⅝		Rep. Iron & Steel	55	55¼	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅜
3,900	54⅞		Rumely, (M.) Co	4	4	4	4	...
300	4⅜		Rumely, (M.) Co. pf	6¼	6¼	6	6	...
400	5¼		St. Louis & San F	8¼	8¾	8	8	+ ⅛
100	6		St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	16	16	16	16	...
200	8		St. L. Southw. pf	33	33	32¼	32½	—1½
400	16¼		Seaboard Air Line	16¾	16¾	16⅛	13½	— ⅛
1,200	16⅝		Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	61¼	62	61	61	...
11,500	98½		Southern Pacific	98¼	98½	97½	98	+ ¼
400	9⅜		Southern Railway	140¾	141	138½	138½	+1⅝
100	15		So. Railway pf	20¾	21	20½	20¾	...
300	83		Standard Mill. pf	59	59	59	59	...
14,650	190		Studebaker Co	83¾	83½	83¾	83½	— ¼
600	112⅞		Studebaker Co. pf	195	195	188½	190	—4
3,700	63		Tennessee Copper	112¾	112¼	112¾	112½	+ ½
500	164		Texas Co	64	64¾	62½	63	— ¼
300	13¼		Texas & Pacific	163	163¾	163	163¾	— ¼
2,500	62		Third Avenue	12½	13	12¾	13	— ⅛
98	98		Twin City R. T	61⅛	62¼	61⅛	62	+1
...	...	100	Underw. Typew. pf	96	96	96	96	...
1,000	6¼		Union B. & P. Co	105	105	105	105	+1
200	25¾		Un. B. & P. Co. pf	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
11,200	136		Union Pacific	25	25	25	25	...
400	82		Union Pacific pf	134⅜	136¼	134⅜	136	+1
1,600	57		Unit. Cigar Mfrs	81⅜	81⅜	81⅛	81½	...
100	76⅞		Un. Dry Goods pf	58½	58⅝	56⅜	56⅜	—3⅝
7,300	10		United Cigar Stores	75	75	75	75	+ ¾
900	12		Un. Cigar Stores pf	10¼	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
4,200	25½		United Rys. Inv	11¼	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
400	43		United Rys. Inv. pf	25¼	25¾	25¼	25½	+ ¼
200	23⅜		U. S. C. I. P & F	42½	43	42¼	42½	...
200	49		U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	25	25	25	25	— ¾
66	67	400	U. S. Express	47	47	47	47	+1½
127	128	8,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	122½	127⅞	122¼	126	+5½
3	4	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
54½	55	5,800	U. S. Rubber	54⅝	55⅝	54¼	54½	+ ⅛
86½	86⅝	81,450	U. S. Steel	87¼	87¼	86¾	86⅝	— ⅛
115⅛	115⅝	900	U. S. Steel pf	115⅝	115⅝	115¼	115⅜	+ ⅛
69¾	69¾	3,000	Utah Copper	70	70⅜	69¾	69¾	...
46	46⅜	8,275	Va.-Car. Chemical	46	46⅝	45⅝	46¼	— ⅜
108	109	400	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ⅛
67	68	600	Va. Iron, Coal & C	69	69	68	68	— ¼
17	18	1,000	Vulcan Detinning	14	19	14	19	+2⅞
30	40	250	Vulcan Detin. pf	30	35¼	30	35½	+ ½
12¾	13	700	Wabash w. i	13¼	13¼	13	13	...
45½	45¾	3,300	Wabash pf. A w. i	45	45¾	45	45½	+ ¼
26½	26⅝	2,500	Wabash pf. B w. i	26½	26⅝	25¾	26½	+ ⅛
118	122	100	Wells Fargo Exp	120	120	120	120	...
32¼	33	1,300	Western Maryland	32¼	33¼	32¼	32¾	+ ¼
79½	80	1,400	Western Union Tel	79⅜	80	79¼	79¾	+ ⅜
72⅝	72¾	93,700	Westingh. E. & M	71¼	73⅜	71¼	72⅜	+1¼
10	11	200	W. & L. E. 1st pf	9⅜	10	9¾	10	—1⅛
239	261	1,600	Willys-Overland	26⅝	26⅝	261	26⅝	+ ½

*Cents per share.

Thomas Read Heads Union Ferry.

Thomas Read, for a number of years Vice President of the Union Ferry Company, has been elected President to succeed Julian D. Fairchild. Mr. Read is a large stockholder in the company, and his election was agreed to by the Fairchild interests in the belief that the new President would harmonize the different factions. Mr. Read has been actively identified with a number of Brooklyn industries, notably Brooklyn Union Gas, against

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

After a Firm Opening, Curb Stocks Score Losses in a Less Active Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 888,545 shares of stock and $70,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 231,820; oil, 7,875, and mining, 143,850. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,280	Am.-B. Mfg....	61	61	60	60
200	A.-B. Mfg. pf.	112	112	95	95
1,900	Am. Zinc.....	62	64⅜	62	64⅜
315	‡Can. C. & F.	108	109	107	108
100	‡Can. Gen. El.	127	127	127	127
2,500	‡Carbon St. 1	10@115	120	106⅜	118
5,000	‡Car. L. & P..	10	10	9⅝	9⅝
600	‡Central Fdy..	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼
300	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	84½	84½	84	84
1,500	‡Chev. Mot. C. Co., w. i....	134	137	132	132
460	Cramp Ship..	87	88	86	87
100	‡Dominion St.	47	47	47	47
520	Driggs-Sea..	140	143	137	139
300	Emer. Phon...	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅝
3,800	Gund. Sugar..	71	71	65	68
2,000	‡Hall Signal..	35	36	33	34
1,400	‡Hall Sig. pf..	51	55	49	54
5,000	‡Hendee Mfg..	30½	30	30½	37
195	‡Hop. & A. A.	45	50	45	48
17,000	‡Int. M. M.	10@10¼	10¼	9¼	9¾
40 000	‡I. M. M. pf.	41@46	46	39¼	41
1,450	I. M. M. Cent. Trust ctfs....	42	42	41	41½
25,000	‡Int. Motors.	39@45	53	39	46½
1,500	‡Int. Mot. pf.	71	74	70	73
500	Kathod. B. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300	K. Sprin. Tire.	236	247	236	245
300	K. Sprin. Tire, new 1st pf...	91	91¼	91	91¼
510	Keystone Ord..	10	10	10	10
1,000	‡Lake Tor. B..	10½	*10½	10	17½
500	‡Lake Tor. B. 1st pf.	18	19	18	18
8,500	Mar. of Am...	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾
50,000	‡Midvale Steel	94	94½	91	94⅞
100	N. Y. Transp.	14	14	14	14
100	Pyrene M. Co.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
1,000	C. of R. & H.	6	6	5⅝	6
1,000	‡Stand. Mot...	12¾	12⅝	12	12
6,000	Sub. Boat....	12¾	13¼	12⅝	13⅛
1,000	‡Tob. P., com.	*42½	42½	40	43⅝
18,000	‡Tri. P., ctfs.	(7¾-7⅝)	7¾	7	7⅛
1,000	Un. P. Shar...	2⅛	2⅛	2	2¼
80,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp.....	(7-7⅛)	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛
2,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf....	6¾	*6¾	6⅝	6⅝
500	‡Worlds Film..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
24	Atlantic Ref.	625	625	625	
10	Buckeye P.	112	111	112	+ 1
15	Galena-S. Oil.	160	160	160	
1,120	‡Houston Oil.	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
7	Illinois P. L.	150	148	148	— 1
800	‡Int. Petrol'm.	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
13	Ohio Oil	157	156	157	— 1
5	Penn. Mex. O.	58	58	58	
675	Pierce Oil	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
175	Prairie P. L.	210	204	210	+ 6
205	S. O. of Cal.	308	303	305	— 3
16	S. O. of Ind.	450	450	450	—15
21	S. O. of N. J.	477	475	475	— 1
35	S. O. of N. Y.	200	199	199	— 1
4	Union P. Con.	84	84	84	— 1
50	Venture Con.	11¼	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
4,700	Victoria	1¼	1¼	1⅜	

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Alaska Juneau	12⅝	12¾	12¼	12⅜
4,500	‡Alta Con.	21	22	21	22
5,000	‡Atlanta	26	27	26	26½
1,800	Big L. D. Co.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
2,500	‡Booth	87½	90	86	86
3,000	Braden Cop.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼
2,500	Butte C. & Z.	4	4¼	4	4⅛
3,000	Butte & N. Y.	2⅞	3	2⅜	2⅜
2,500	‡Caledonia	98	1	98	99
2,100	Canada Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	‡Chile Copper.	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
2,000	‡Chino Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
1,000	‡Dia. Black	6	6	6	6
2,900	‡Emma Cop.	28	30	27	28
1,000	First Nat. Cop.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
700	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8,000	‡Gold. Merg.	18	18	17	18
200	Howe Sound.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500	‡Iron Blossom.	70	70	70	70
13,800	Kennecott Cop.	54⅞	55⅛	53⅜	55½
24,500	‡Kewanas	32	35¼	33	33
300	La Rose Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Magma Copper.	14½	15	14½	14⅝
1,700	‡McMurray	50	53	53	53
500	‡Majestic Cop.	76	76	73	73
1,500	‡Marsh	33	35	33	35
300	‡McKinley-D.	30	30	30	30
600	‡Mother Lode.	34	34½	33½	34
600	‡Nat. Z. & L.	52	54	52	52
600	New Utah B.	3¼	3¼	2¾	3¼
1,500	Nip. Mines Co.	7	7	6⅝	6⅝
8,500	‡North Star.	15	16	15	16
6,000	‡Oro	6	6	6	6
400	Rey H., w. i.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4,000	‡Rex Con. M.	46	47	46	47
1,000	‡Sandstorm K.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,400	‡San Toy	19	24	19	24
2,000	‡Silver Pick.	8¼	9	8¼	8½
300	Stand. S.-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7,000	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,000	‡Success C. &	11	11	11	11
3,900	‡Sup. Min.	15	82	80	80
1,000	Tonopah Ext.	24	24	24	24
2,800	Ton. Jin B...	79	79	77	78
50	Ton. Mining...	5½	5½	5¼	5½
1,500	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

BONDS.

$70,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	170	170	169	170

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 21. Bid.	Asked.
B.-A. Tob. Co., ord.	14	15	14	15
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b'r.	14	15	14	15
Can. Car. & F. pf.	121	122	121	122
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	76	82	76	82
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	85	95	85	95
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Fr.-Sp. Pet. (A Pr.)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Manh. R. P. Mar.	104½	105½	104½	103½
Mex. Land pf.	40	50	40	50
Mutual Pr. Sharing	2	5½	9	9¼
Pacific Gas & Elec.	53	55	53	55
M. Rumely, w. i.	23	26	28	28
Sherman Carbide	7½	8½	7½	8½
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Canada.	88	94	88	94
Sterling Gum	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Wayland O. & Gas	3½	4	3½	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13	13½

MINING STOCKS.

American Commander	9	10	9	10
Arizona Duquesne	37	40	37	40
Big Cottonwood	⅜	½	⅜	½
Cashaqua	4	4¼	4	5
Florence	4½	4¾	4½	5
Nipissing Mines Co.	6¾	7	6¾	7
Pacific Smelters	7	8	6¾	7
Santa Fe Mining	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Tuolumne Copper	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
West End Con.	2	2¼	2	2¼
White Knob Cop. pf.	57	58	54	57

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s	97¾	98	97¾	98
Con. Arizona 5s	30	32	30	32
Inter. Mer. M. n. 5s	85	90	85	90
Pierce Oil 6s	79	82	79	82
Western Pacific	33	34½	33	34½

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	152	160	155	158
Aetna Explosives pf.	82	86	88	87
Atlas Powder	255	260	251	256
Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.)	380	420	325	350
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	72	78	72	78
Canadian Explosives	400	415	400	415
Colt's Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Du Pont Powder pf.	825	840	820	850
Hercules Powder	102	103	103	108
Hercules Powder pf.	434	440	429	435
Midvale Steel	114	118	114	118
Niles-Bement-Pond	325	390	300	375
Niles-Bement-Pond pf.	101	150	150	152
Scovill Mfg.	101	101	101	105
Winchester R. A.	375	390	375	390
Midvale Steel & Ord.	98	3050	2875	2950
		94	94	95

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¼	17¼	16¾	17¼
Atlantic Refining	622	635	630	640
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	110	112	110	112
Chesebrough Mfg	710	730	710	730
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Crescent Pipe Line	250	255	250	255
Cumberland P. L.	43	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	63	67	64	67
Galena S. Oil pf.	250	260	250	260
Galena S. Oil.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	150	162	160	162
Indiana Pipe Line	110	114	111	115
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd.	9¾	10¼	10	10¼
National Transit	81	83	82	84
New York Transit	220	225	220	228
Ohio Oil	103	108	105	108
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	400	405	395	405
Prairie Pipe Line	210	214	202	205
Southern Pipe Line	280	295	285	295
South Penn. Oil	230	235	230	235
S. W. Penn. Pipe	333	338	335	338
Standard Oil	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal.	307	310	308	310
Standard Oil of Ind.	445	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Kan.	430	440	430	440
Standard Oil of Ky.	325	335	325	340
Standard Oil of Neb.	345	355	345	355
Standard Oil of N. J.	474	477	475	478
Standard Oil of N. Y.	199	201	199	201
Standard Oil of Ohio.	505	515	505	515
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	135
Union Tank Line	84	86	83	85
Vacuum Oil	216	220	217	220
Washington Oil	43	48	43	48

TO PAY BANK CREDITORS.

Depositors of Carnegie Trust Company to Get 5% Dividend.

State Superintendent of Banks Richards applied yesterday to the Supreme Court for authority for the payment of an additional 5 per cent. dividend to the depositors of the Carnegie Trust Company. It was announced that sufficient funds were available to pay a 10 per cent. dividend. Litigation instituted by Jacques Lébaudy, the "Emperor of Sahara," however, will restrain Superintendent Richards from disbursing the full 10 per cent. at this time.

Application was also made for authority to pay an additional 5 per cent. to the stockholders of the Northern Bank. They have already received 80 per cent. In the near future, it was announced at the State Banking Department, the Superintendent hopes to pay an additional 10 per cent. to the shareholders of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company, making a total of 35 per cent.; a 21 per cent. dividend to the bondholders, and a 7 per cent. dividend to the general creditors of the New York Mortgage Company, this institution having already paid a 12 per cent. dividend; 10 per cent. dividend to the depositors of Deutsch Bros., private bankers, a 20 per cent. dividend having already been paid in this liquidation, and an additional 5 per cent., making a total of 20 per cent., to the depositors of L. W. Schwenk, also a private banker.

Trading Quiet on Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 57 centimes.

COTTON IN REACTION GAINS FIVE POINTS

Liquidation Toward the Close Causes Setback of Earlier Advances.

GENERAL OPINION BEARISH

Trade Interests Furnish Chief Demand, and Spinners' Purchases Fix Prices.

There was an upward reaction in cotton yesterday, but a setback toward the close on liquidation reduced the gain and left prices only about 5 points net higher.

Sentiment throughout the trade is more or less confused, but the general opinion is somewhat bearish. Southern spot markets show little sympathy with the break in contracts and the buying basis is now the highest of the season.

Aside from short covering the chief demand yesterday appeared to come from trade interests. Spinners fixed the price of a good deal of cotton and their purchases were on a safer scale than they have been for a long time.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange the into-sight for the week was 478,283 bales against 475,624 last year. The total for the season is 3,024,000, against 2,138,000 last year.

The market is now in a fairly well liquidated condition. It is estimated that the break of Thursday and yesterday resulted in throwing overboard about 150,000 bales of long cotton.

The strength of Southern spots continues to be a feature. Augusta, Ga., reported quotations 38 points higher on sales of more than 2,000 bales.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were quiet and unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with an advance of 5 points; middling, 12.45c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.47	12.20	.....	12.27@12.29
Dec.	12.61	12.32	12.45@12.46	12.40@12.41
Jan.	12.73	12.45	12.57@12.58	12.52@12.54
March	12.94	12.66	12.78@12.79	12.73@12.74
May	13.06	12.80	12.91@12.92	12.88@12.89
July	13.06	12.85	12.94@12.96	12.90@12.92

Total port receipts, 44,475 bales. Last week, 38,994 bales. Last year, 47,059 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week	Last Year.
New Orleans	6,421	7,822	4,898
Galveston	12,247	8,100	16,085
Mobile	1,829	182	406
Charleston	3,052	2,888	1,263
Savannah	5,490	6,363	7,291
Wilmington	2,835	1,206	1,228
Norfolk	3,801	3,187	1,556

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	4,888	2,521	3,950
Memphis	7,221	7,087	10,901
St. Louis	837	1,634	5,283
Houston	12,576	18,993	16,905

Exports, 35,580 bales. Total thus far this season, 1,129,606 bales. Total last season, 899,694 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
200 Galveston	12.80	279,894	212,185
1,820 New Orleans	12.00	.....	84,058
—— Mobile	11.88	16,718	23,056
1,151 Savannah	12.00	176,628	95,755
—— Charleston	12.00	89,433	41,793
—— Wilmington	11¾	33,012	20,266
614 Norfolk	12.00	52,115	71,120
10,049 Augusta	12.38	155,025	94,508
1,100 Memphis	12.25	12,900	123,688
—— St. Louis	.....	6,247	17,194
1,847 Houston	12.25	159,711	94,791

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton with middling 16 points decline, at 7.12d. Sales 8,000 bales. Receipts 5,000 bales. American, nil. Market closed very steady.

MAY SUE FOR $10,000,000.

Wabash-Pittsburgh Bondholders Blame Directors for Stock Issue.

Minority first mortgage bondholders of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway, represented by the protective committee, of which Daniel B. Ely is Chairman, are urging the adoption of a new reorganization plan as a substitute for the plan of the Reorganization Committee, of which James N. Wallace is Chairman. The new plan is virtually the same as that proposed for the rehabilitation of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway by Mr. Ely in 1913.

Under this plan it is proposed to consolidate the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway with the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad and to operate the two roads under one charter. It is proposed to raise about $17,000,000 by assessing both the stockholders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the first mortgage bondholders of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal. Those paying the assessment would receive prior claim certificates, and the first mortgage claims would thus remain intact until these prior claims had been paid off. The $17,000,000 would suffice to pay receivers' certificates and other claims and to buy in the property. It is proposed further to issue $30,000,000 long-term refunding bonds on the consolidated property, and a part of the proceeds would be used to repay the assessment. As outlined in the Ely plan it is estimated that the consolidated company, on a normal basis, should earn at least $800,000 above charges annually.

In a circular sent to first mortgage bondholders yesterday the Ely Committee suggests the advisability of bringing suit against former Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Directors for issuing $10,000,000 in stock in exchange for the same amount of stock of the Wabash Railroad. It is contended that this issue of stock was not warranted. It is also contended that $20,000,000 second mortgage bonds were authorized and sold by the Directors at a price below the legal limit. Other suits against the old management of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Road are now pending in the Ohio Circuit Court, and it is proposed to take these suits to the United States Supreme Court if adverse decisions are handed up. It is also contemplated, according to the circular, to ask for the removal of the present receivers.

"The value of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal properties," says the circular, "is fully appreciated by the Wabash interests, who are without doubt waiting to take over the properties at their own price, should the bondholders of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway and the stockholders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad fail to organize to protect their interests."

The Wallace reorganization plan under attack provides for the rehabilitation only of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Road. It calls for an assessment of $9,000,000, and the reorganized company would have no new bond issue.

NEW WABASH CHARTER FILED

Reorganized Railroad Company Has a Capital of $143,460,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 23.—A charter for a new Wabash Railroad Company, the purpose of which is to take over all the Wabash Railroad property now in the hands of receivers, was filed with the Secretary of State here today. The capital stock of the new company was placed at $143,460,000, and a fee of $143,460 was paid to the State.

The stock in the new company is divided as follows: 262,000 shares of 5 per cent. profit sharing preferred; 499,700 shares of 5 per cent. convertible preferred, and 472,800 shares of common stock. The par value of the shares is $100 each.

Those named as directors in the charter are Samuel Armstrong, H. Bruce Campbell, Robert Goelet, Lawrence Greer, Edward F. Kearney, W. C. Maxwell, George W. Murray, Robert H. Nellson, John J. Otteson, Winslow S. Pierce, Lyman Rhoades, William V. Stuart, James E. Taussig, Allison E. Stuart and Henry Rogers Winthrop.

Edward F. Kearney of St. Louis was elected President of the new company, and Winslow S. Pierce of New York was elected Chairman of its Board of Directors. Mr. Kearney was President of the old Wabash Railroad and was a co-receiver of the property.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Adventure	2	2½	2	2½
5	Almeek	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¼
705	Alaska	32¾	33⅜	32⅝	33
150	Algomah	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5	Alloues	54	54	51	51
5,255	Am. Zinc	62¼	64⅝	62⅜	64
115	Anaconda	75	75¼	75	75¼
355	Ariz. Com.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
5,400	Bonanza	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
50	Butte & Balak	49c	50c	49c	50c
7,660	Butte & Sup.	60½	63⅝	60½	63⅝
600	Ca. & Ariz.	63¼	64	63¼	64
47	Cal. & Heckla	543	544	540	540
50	Centennial	17¾	17¾	17	17
220	Chino	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾
330	Copper Range	56	56	55	55¼
810	East Butte	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
60	Franklin	9	9	8¾	8¾
225	Granby	83½	83½	83	83
2,695	Greene Cananea	40¾	40¾	37	39¼
10	Indiana	5	5	5	5
295	Inspiration	45½	45½	44¾	44¾
150	Isle Royale	28¼	28½	28	28
10	Kerr Lake	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
205	Lake	13¾	13¾	13	13
285	Lasalle	5	5	5	5
565	Mass. Con.	1	1	1	1
20	Miami	10¾	11	10¾	11
185	Mohawk	84	84	84	84
5	Nevada Cons.	14⅞	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
860	New Arcadian	10	10	10	10
65	Nipissing	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
270	North Butte	29½	29⅝	29	29⅛
70	Old Dom.	53	54	53	53
45	Osceola, cash.	85¼	85½	85¼	85½
50	Osceola	82¼	82½	82	82
65	Pond Creek	16½	17	16	17
350	Ray Con.	25¼	25⅜	25¼	25⅜
16,822	Santa Fe	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
180	Shannon	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼
70	Shattuck	26	26⅜	26	26⅜
100	South Utah	25c	25c	25c	25c
10	St. M's Land	55	55	55	55
130	Sup. & Bost.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
130	Sup. Copper	26¾	27	26¾	27
420	Tamarack	51	51	50¾	50¾
770	Trinity	41	42	40¾	41
400	Tuolomne	8	8	8	8
290	U. S. Smelt	43c	43c	43c	43c
20	U. S. Smelt pf	43	43	42¾	43
1,200	Utah Apex	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
15	Utah Con.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	Utah Copper	60¾	70½	60¾	70½
50	Winona	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
210	Wolverine	58	58	58	58

RAILROADS.

5	Boston & Alb.	183	183	183	183
3	Boston El.	84	84	84	84
9	Boston & L.	133	133	133	133
35	Boston & Me.	33	33	32	32
7	Fitchburg pf.	70	71	70	71
10	Maine Cent.	100	100	100	100
40	Mass Elec. pf.	42½	42¼	42¼	42¼
927	N. Y., N. H. & H.	81	82⅝	80	82
1	Old Colony	148	148	148	148
46	West E. St. Ry.	65	65	64	64

MISCELLANEOUS.

152	Am. Ag. Chem.	71¼	71½	71¼	71½
222	Am. Ag. C. pf.	98	98	97½	98
5	Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
25	Am. Fneu. S.	2	2	2	2
70	Am. Sugar	111¾	113½	111¾	112¼
28	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115¾	115	115¾
189	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124¾	124⅞	124¼	124⅝
810	Am. Woolen	57¾	57¾	56¾	57
896	Am. Woolen pf.	97	98	97	98
8,154	A. G. & W. I.	25	26¾	23	23¾
4,403	A. G. & W. I. pf.	38	39¾	37½	38¼
6	Cumberland P.	92	92	92	92
75	East Boston L.	9	9	9	9
25	Edison	240	240	240	240
75	La Belle I.	119	119	119	119
5	General Elec.	177½	177½	177½	177½
25	Mass Gas	88	88	88	88
30	Mass Gas pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
10	Mexican	98	98	98	98
284	Pullman	163½	163¾	163	163¼
80	Swift & Co.	118¾	119	118½	119
10	Torrington	34½	34½	34½	34½
475	United Fruit	133½	134¼	133½	134
221	Un. Shoe Mach.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
10	Un. Shoe M. pf.	22	23	22	23
148	U. S. Steel	86¾	87½	86¾	86¾
295	Ventura Oil	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
38	Western Union	79¾	79¾	78¾	79¾

BONDS.

$400	Am. T. & T. 4½s	105¾	106¼	103½	103½
21,000	Am. T. & T. 5s	89¾	90	89¾	89¾
5,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	77	78	76	77
2,000	Mass Gas 4½s	85	85	85	85
1,000	Miss. River P. 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
2,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	75½	75½	75¼	75¼
11,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	101	101	101	101
500	N. Y., N. H. & H. 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
3,000	Swift & Co. 5s	97	97	96¾	96¾
2,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	93¾	97¼	96¾	97¼
5,000	West. T. & T. 5s	98	98	98	98

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
110	Am. Shib	85	85	85	85
925	Chi. Pn. Tool	86½	88	86	87
25	C. Rys. No.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
6	Com. Edison	138	138	138	138
10	Diam. Match	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½
50	Ill. Brick	71	71	71	71
10	K.C.R.& L.pf.	55	55	55	55
525	Lindsay Lt.	4¾

STERLING EXCHANGE HAS SEVERE BREAK

Value of English Pound Drops to $4.64½, About 4 Cents Under Monday's High Level.

DUE TO EXCESS OF EXPORTS

Institutions Meeting Foreign Bills Bought at Lower Rates and Are Lending Money In London.

Notwithstanding the influence of the Anglo-French loan and the expectations of additional credits for England and France amounting to many millions, foreign exchange rates broke rather sharply yesterday. Demand sterling sold as low as $4.64½, a decline for the session of 2¾ cents to the pound, from the highest level of Thursday. At this figure sight bills were quoted more than 4 cents to the pound under Monday's best price. The rate hardened slightly toward the close of business, but the final quotation stood no higher than a quarter cent above the lowest.

Franc checks at 5.92¼ when the market closed were 2 centimes lower than Thursday night, and Italian lire at 6.42 showed a recession of three-hundredths to the dollar. Reichsmarks were unchanged, and Swiss exchange displayed a slight improvement.

The decline, according to exchange brokers, represented nothing more than an acceleration of the retreating movement in evidence for ten days. The need for remittances abroad is light, and while the supply of exchange bills made from day to day is not large, it is great enough to cause prices to lose ground. One reason offered for the prevailing small demand for exchange is that institutions with payments to make in Europe in November and December anticipated their wants earlier in the Fall, when rates were low. The funds provided for in exchange bought then were lent in London, where a 3 per cent. call money rate has offered an advantage of lenders, inasmuch as the New York rate has been 2 per cent., or under. The money lent has been under terms providing for a return to the lenders before their own requirements had to be filled.

At the same time that buying of exchange has been on a small scale for the purpose of sending funds across the sea, Europe's purchases here have been on an increasing scale, adding to the one-sided state of the exchange market. Gold to the amount of about $30,000,000 has been received from Canada this week, and more is coming, but this movement is not extensive enough to have a material effect on the exchange market. It is expected that $25,000,000 will come in from Ottawa in a single shipment early next week, a transfer that was postponed this week because of the congested state of the Assay Office.

The coin is melted into bars, and sent to the different mints to be recoined into United States coin. All available facilities at the Assay Office smelter have been engaged in disposing of the $25,500,000 received a few days ago, and the storage room for the boxes of gold has been too crowded to admit of further receipts for the time being, except for the comparatively small amounts brought in direct from London by this week's steamers.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French 5		Dec., 1920	97½	98	5.45
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	2.00
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec., 1916	101⅛	101¼	4.60
Argen. Gov't..6		Dec., 1917	101¼	101½	5.35
Argen. Gov't..6		May, 1920	99	99⅛	6.20
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1917	99	99⅛	5.15
City of Q'b'c..5		Apr., 1920	98¾	99⅛	5.20
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1916	100¼	100¼	4.60
Dom. of Can.5		Oct., 1919	100	100¼	5.80
French Gov't.5		Apr., 1916	99	99⅛	6.75
German Gov't.5		Jan., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Italian Gov't..6		Oct., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.5		Oct., 1916	100	100⅛	5.45
Norway Gov't.5		Oct., 1917	100	100⅛	5.70
Swedish Gov..6		Dec., 1916	98½	99¼	6.70
Swiss Gov't..5		Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't..5		Mar., 1917	96¾	97	6.40
Swiss Gov't..5		Mar., 1920	95¾	96¼	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...6		Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.5		Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.50
Am. Loco. Co.5		July, 1916	100⅛	101¼	3.00
A. T.&T. sub.5		Apr., 1916	100⅛	101¼	2.75
Am. Cop.....5		Apr., 1917	100⅛	101¼	4.90
Balt. & Ohio..4½		June, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.40
Balt. & Ohio..4½		June, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.45
B. R. T.....5		July, 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.95
Can. North'n.5		Sep., 1917	97¼	98	5.75
Can. Pacific..6		Mar. 2, '24	102⅜	102⅝	6.60
Ches. & Ohio.5		June, 1919	95¼	95⅞	6.80
Chi. & W. I..5		Sep., 1917	98⅞	99¼	5.25
Chi. El. Rys.5		July, 1916	92	94	13.65
Con. Pow. Co..6		May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas, Bal.5		June, 1916	100	100⅛	5.80
C. P. R. & L.6		Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R....5½		Apr., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.85
Erie R. R....5½		Apr., 1917	103	104	5.30
E. Pr. & Lt..5			93	96¼	6%
Gen. Rubber..5		Dec, 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Gr. Rap. Ed..5		May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.90
Gr. Rap. Ed..5		June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.78
Hav. El. Ry..5			99½	100	6.00
Hock. Val.Ry.5		Nov., 1917	100	100⅛	4.90
Int. Harv....5		Feb. 15,'18	101	101¼	4.55
Lack. Steel..6		Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	5.35
L. S. & M. S.5		Dec., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Louis. G. & E.5		Apr., 1916	100⅛	100¼	4.75
Mich. Ry.....6		June, 1916	99¾	100¼	5.84
Minn. Gen. E.6		June, 1917	100¾	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P..6		Apr., 1917	97	97⅜	7.95
N. Y. N.H.&H.5		May, 1917	97¼	97½	5.00
N.Y..N.H.&H.5		May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.50
North. S. P...6		June, 1917	99½	100	6.00
Penn. Co.....4½		June 15,'21	99¾	99⅞	4.55
P. R. C. N..1.5		Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.65
Sea. Air Line.5		Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.65
Southern Ry..5		Feb., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.20
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	99½	99¾	5.20
Sulz. & Sons.6		June, 1916	100⅝	101	4.40
U. S. Smelt..5		June, 1918	98½	99¼	5.25
U. S. P. S.Co.6		Apr., 1918	98¼	99	6.40
Union Typew.5		Jan. 15,'16	93¼	94½	20.35
United Fruit..6		May, 1917	101¼	101½	4.75
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Utah Co.....6		Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.55
West. E. & M.5		Oct., 1917	101	101⅛	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.6		Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. Fr. Co...6		Mar., 1917	98¼	99	6.25
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	98¼	99¼	6.55
W.V. T. & E.6		June, 1917	96	98	7¼

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	116	...
†American Light & Traction	340	345
†American Light & Traction pf	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	103	105
*American Gas & Electric pf	48⅛	50
American Power & Light	60	63
American Power & Light pf	78	80
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	64	66
American Waterworks & Electric	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	13	16
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	53	56
Atlantic P. & Lt. 7 p. c. cum. pf	92	95
Cities Service	53	...
Cities Service pf	60	63
Colorado Power	22	25
Colorado Power pf	95	97
†Commonwealth P., R. & L	55	57
†Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf	81	83
Consumers Power Co. 6s, 1929	90¾	91¾
Consumers Power (Mich.) pf	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	38	42
Dayton Power & Light pf	89	93
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	92	95
Electric Bond Power pf	60	63
Electric Bond & Share pf	98¼	100
Empire District Electric 5s	76	80
Empire District Electric pf	65	...
Federal Light & Traction	14	16
Federal Light & Traction pf	50	70
Gas & Electric Securities	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	53	57
Northern States Power	30¼	30½
Northern States Power pf	86	87½
Ozark Power & Water	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric	54	55
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	87½	89
Republic Ry. & Light Co	13½	14
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	60	64
Southern California Edison	75	78
Southern California Edison pf	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	27	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	27	30
United Light & Railways	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	70
Utah Securities	15	17
Western Power	18	20
Western Power pf	50	53

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eighteen roads	$12,239,666	+$1,525,975
Five roads	746,004	— 53,212
Total (23 roads)	12,985,670	+ 1,472,763

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$3,747,978	$3,795,412	$3,252,420
Total net	1,402,254	1,382,186	1,135,778
Sur. after chg.	220,390	205,730	*84,307
Dividends	103,458	111,951	.....
Surplus	123,032	93,780	*84,307

*Deficit.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for the year ended June 30—

Gross	2,215,778	2,598,760	2,566,890
Exp. & taxes	1,962,388	2,251,742	2,172,315
Net	253,405	347,018	394,575
Other income	108,158	161,459	143,318
Total income	361,563	508,478	537,890
Charges, &c	356,543	358,225	342,411
Surplus	5,020	150,253	195,479
1st pf. div	.....	34,200	34,200
Balance	5,020	116,053	161,279
2d pf. div	.....	54,200	54,200
Balance	5,020	61,853	107,079
Add. to bett.	700	1,279	1,734
Net surplus	4,259	60,574	105,354

LEHIGH VALLEY for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	3,943,638	3,915,828	3,824,489
Net after tax	1,150,354	1,110,038	1,038,864
9 mos. gross	11,450,997	11,420,677	11,423,677
Net after tax	3,269,375	3,171,048	3,272,805

VIRGINIA & SOUTHWESTERN for the year ended June 30—

Gross	1,799,301	1,939,104	1,806,027
Exp. and tax	1,419,532	1,448,377	1,327,529
Net	379,769	490,827	479,098
Other income	179,623	202,120	250,646
Total income	559,392	692,947	729,744
Charges, &c	452,702	423,548	415,305
Balance	106,690	269,399	314,439
Add and bet	70	564	1,111
Surplus	106,560	268,835	313,428

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY for the year ended Aug. 31—

Profit	$306,959	$656,086	$777,038
Charges, taxes, bett., &c	295,986	325,310	378,671
Surplus	10,974	330,776	403,368

CALIFORNIA RAILWAY & POWER COMPANY, controlled by United Railways Investment Company, for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1915.	*1914.
Gross income	$141,268	$362,901
Expenses	14,072	21,167
Net income	127,197	808,734
Divs. on prior pf. stock	199,500	*314,705
Divs. on pf. stock	.....	378,002
Profit and loss surplus	45,633	115,936

*Covers period from Dec. 18, 1912, to July 1, 1914.

DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$87,371	$73,971	$10,400
Net earnings	44,517	33,955	10,562
Sur. aft. chgs.	26,205	16,550	9,655
12 mos. gross	1,025,109	915,313	109,796
Net earnings	485,061	411,537	73,524
Sur. aft. chgs.	269,475	205,716	63,759

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total profits	4,058,741	3,186,007	1,872,734
Divs. & ins. fd.	1,362,446	1,167,360	195,086
Balance	2,696,295	1,018,647	1,677,648
Deprec. res	750,000	400,000	350,000
Surplus	1,946,295	618,647	1,327,648

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY for the twelve months ended Aug. 31—

Gross earnings	6,692,657	6,813,410	*120,753
Net after taxes	2,757,795	2,679,251	78,544
Fixed charges	1,845,790	1,795,842	49,948
Preferred divs.	200,000	200,000	.....
Renewal res	331,439	297,045	34,394
Surplus	†380,654	386,362	*5,708

UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	5,021,061	5,501,725	*428,639
Exp. and tax	5,273,827	5,226,537	47,290
Net earnings	2,750,268	3,280,188	*529,920
Other income	208,059	185,637	22,422
Total income	2,958,327	3,465,825	*507,498
Interest charges against inc	522,148	422,824	99,324
Bond interest	1,628,652	1,644,710	*16,058
Net income	807,527	1,398,291	*590,764
Surp. at beginning of year	1,018,633	462,139	556,494
Profit and loss credits	154,146	306,408	*152,257
Profit and loss charges	154,146	†1,148,200	*186,551
Profit and loss surplus	1,018,657	1,018,632	25

*Decrease. †Includes $350,000 dividends on first preferred stock.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Seldom have the weekly trade reviews found prospects for business in this country so favorable as at this time. Dun's Review will say today:

Even the change to milder weather did not materially lessen retail demands, and there are still many more points of gain than of loss in the general situation. This fact is made clear in reports from the principal centres, as well as by the various statistical summaries. The measure business movements and volumes. Bank clearings outside of New York largely surpass those of recent years, gross railroad earnings are steadily rising, the upward trend of commodity prices is unchecked, and the increase in commercial borrowing gives additional proof of trade expansion. Evidence of widening activity is apparent in nearly every important department, and in localities where no sign of it was manifest a short time ago. Progress is more rapid, as it should be, in the industrial than in the trading field, and is most pronounced at cities where the manufacture of war supplies is now the leading occupation.

Bradstreet's reports:

In the larger lines cumulative expansion is the chief characteristic; retail merchants show a stronger propensity to buy ahead; the steel trade goes on making ground; prices on some finished products have been advanced, partly to keep buying within certain bounds; the long-predicted scarcity of railway cars is an actual fact; a paucity of labor exists; pay rolls are enlarging; weekly bank clearings are of unparalleled proportions; demand for money, the supply of which is plethoric at easy rates, is increasing; exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat for the current week establish a new high record; export trade continues unprecedented; meritorious new enterprises are being launched more readily; real estate, long dormant, is reviving; farmers in the South, having had their forebodings dispelled by good prices for cotton and its products, are paying off old debts, and, except in the lumber-producing sections of the Northwest (outside of the mining regions), growth is evidenced.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—Thirty corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $6,286,000, were chartered today. They include:

Ammo-Phos Corporation, cyanamid, oxygen, nitrogenous compounds, potassium compounds, ammonia, sulphuric acid, phosphorous compounds, fertilizers, generate water, electric, steam or other power, and to acquire the total issued shares of capital of the Amalgamated Phosphate Co., West Virginia corporation, $6,000,000; A. H. Sands, Jr., Walter C. Parker, William L. Baldwin, 200 5th Av.

Bournell Co., mail orders, merchandise, groceries, tobacco, wearing apparel, printing, engraving, machinery, $50,000; F. Taylor, G. Whitford Todd, C. H. Klenie, 45 Rose St.

Concertaphone Co., talking machines, appliances, $15,000; W. C. Ritenberg, Abraham Shabshelowitz, H. Goldstein, 498 East 180th St., Bronx.

George F. Pelham, Inc., architect, $10,000; J. Van Wart, 2d, M. and G. Fred Pelham, 86 Pelham Road, New Rochelle.

The Gloria Plaster Co., wall plaster, building materials, $10,000; E. L. Blackman, E. Drohem, G. Witty, 248 West 15th St.

Queen City Film Corporation, Buffalo, moving pictures, films, $25,000; C. H. Schaefer, H. L. Jauch, G. A. Orr, Buffalo.

Heather Silk Co., yarns, woolens, textiles, $10,000; S. Wynne, M. M. Goldschmidt, A. J. Cox, 19 East 24th St.

The Gloria Mfg. and Supply Co., cements, chemicals compounds, $10,000; E. Drohem, E. L. Blackman, G. Witty, 248 West 15th St.

The Bontempi Co., machines, merchandise, $14,000; H. B. Walmsley, H. Abbott, Every M. Davis, 90 Wall St.

Hagerin Knitting Mills, knit goods, $10,000; J. M. Detjen, C. Halperin, M. Sussman, 62 West 124th St.

R. S. Stokvis Enzonen, mercantile, trading, merchandise, $10,000; D. De Vries, R. B. Bedford, E. Henningson, 1,158 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Onondaga Garage, Syracuse, auto livery, $10,000; H. B. Tolsen, W. Coombs, W. F. Rafferty, Syracuse.

New York Button Mould Mfg. Co., button molds, novelties, $10,000; R. and D. Spring, A. Berenstein, 163 West 69th St.

Davidson Baking Co., flour and other foodstuffs, baker, $5,000; I. Goetz, D. Davison, J. Bihellier, 150 West 35th St.

Atlas Merchandise Co., Bronx, jewelry, novelties, dry goods, textiles, leather, $5,000; C. J. Gold, F. Weintraub, H. Herwitz, 871 Kelly St., Bronx.

Packard Twin Six Auto Hiring Co., garage, storage, vehicles, equipments, $5,000; E. O'Connor, G. Beall, E. Beugnet, 124 West 50th St.

Kurzman Realty Corp'n, realty construction, $5,000; J. Krouenberger, G. and J. Kurzman, 261 Broadway.

Elegant Dress Co., women's apparel, $5,000; D. H. Bergman, I. Geller, J. Kaufman, 544 East 173d St.

The Red Jet Garment Co., wearing apparel, $5,000; B. and W. Livingston, L. Brill, 832 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

The Spencer Tailors, clothing, furs, mail orders, $5,000; H. Billit, A. Beck, D. Willard, 106 East 16th St.

Sterling Operating Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; A. Hyman, S. Brand, B. Woleson, 101 West 140th St.

Capital Increases: The Simmns Magneto Co., Manhattan, $1,750,000 to $1,855,000; Manitowoc Steamship Corp'n, New York, $800,000 to $875,000.

Capital reduction: Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., New York, $2,500,000 to $200,000.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 22.—Charters filed here: Ordnance Efficiency Company, New York, $100,000; to acquire patents on inventions relating to ordnance equipment of all kinds. Joseph F. Curtin, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

Steel Company of America, New York, $100,000; to manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in and with iron, steel, and coke, copper and other minerals, &c. Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, Joseph F. Curtin, all of New York.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy in w., rain in e. Sat. Sun. probably fair; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

S. Car.—Rain in e. and s., fair in n. w. Sat. Sun. probably rain; moderate n. e. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. fair; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Sat., except fair in n. w. Sun. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

La.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle shifting winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderately warm.

Tenn.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ky.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle w. and n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Saturday. Sunday fair; gentle n. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sunday fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ill., Mo., Iowa, Neb. and Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Wis.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., cooler in n. Sat.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., cooler Sat.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., cooler Sat.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., cooler Sun.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

After months of delay Winter wheat is beginning to move in larger volume, and offerings from that source, coupled with the tremendous movement in the Spring wheat States, has brought about more pressure than even the active domestic demand can absorb, and prices in the wheat market yesterday showed a further loss of 2⅜ cents, making almost perpendicular drop during the past week of 8@9½c. In the local cash market No. 1 Northern Duluth was quoted at $1.04 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba $1.05, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

December	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
	.....	.....	1.07⅜	1.10⅜	1.25½

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.03⅝	1.00	1.00½	1.03½	1.17⅛
May	1.05	1.02⅛	1.02½	1.04¼	1.22⅝

CORN.

The corn market was steady, closing net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The decline in wheat had a tendency to check aggressive buying, but the movement at primary points was small and shorts seemed inclined to cover. The local cash market was easy; No. 2 yellow corn quoted at 76½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	64⅛	63⅜	64	64¼	...
December	58¾	58	58	58	70
May	.....	.....	59¼	59⅝	72¼

OATS.

Prices in the oats market were very steadily held throughout the greater part of the day, owing to strength abroad and on export sales of about 250,000 bushels, but toward the close values eased off with wheat, and final quotations were ⅛@¼c net lower. The local cash market was easy, No. 3 white being quoted at 41@42c; No. 4 white, 39½@40¼c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 39½@43½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39	38	38	38⅝	50⅞
May	39⅞	39⅛	39½	39⅝	53⅞

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 8,886 packages. A little more speculative buying of high-grade creamery, and the market is firm and slightly higher. Medium and low grades also continue firm, with moderate offerings of fresh creamery under 26c. Other descriptions unchanged. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28¼c; higher scoring, 28¾@29¼c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 25@26¼c; thirds, 25½@24c. State dairy, finest, 25c; good to prime, 26½@27½c; common to fair, 23@25¼c; renovated extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, lower grades, 22@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 22@22¼c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 20½@21c; seconds, 19½@20½

GIRLS LEFT IN ROAD AFTER AUTO SMASH

Two Men Desert Companions, Both Injured, on Staten Island Driveway.

POLICE SEARCH FOR THEM

Young Women, in Hospital, Name Adrian Duffie and Andrew Olsen.

Leaving their two girl companions injured, lying in the Old Stone Road, Butchersville, S. I., last night two youths left the scene as fast as their legs could carry them. According to the girls, Miss Ruth Booth, 17 years old, 16 Union Street, West Brighton, and Miss Elsie Kress, 18 years old, 72 Manor Road, West Brighton, the young men were Adrian Duffie, 21 years old, of 1,686 Richmond Terrace, who was driving his father's automobile, and Andrew Olsen, the same age, who lives on Bergen Avenue, West Brighton. Miss Booth is in St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from a fractured right arm and Miss Kress with a broken rib.

The girls said that with the two young men they were driving westward on the Old Stone Road when they passed an auto truck. Duffie was at the wheel. In some way, they said, the car swerved and ran into the truck. The automobile was turned upon its side, and all but Duffie, who clung to the steering gear, were thrown to the road. Patrolman Michael Kennedy, who came along on his autocycle, almost immediately after the accident, found the girls beside the overturned automobile. He sent for an ambulance and the girls were removed to the hospital. The truck was owned by George Vorgeetede of 5,464 Old Stone Road.

Last March young Duffie figured in an automobile accident on Staten Island in which Florence Murphy, 20 years old, of Theresa Place, Brighton Heights, lost her life. Duffie was charged with reckless driving at the time, his car having run into a telegraph pole, but the case was dismissed.

George Kress, the father of Elsie Kress, said last night that his daughter had been warned not to go driving with young Duffie. He said that on the night of the accident last March his daughter had been invited with the party which came to grief, but that her mother had not permitted her to go.

She is studying stenography at a business school in West Brighton, where Duffie called for her in his father's car last night. Mr. Kress said that the girl had gone for a ride with Duffie yesterday, and that he had warned her that there would be trouble if she ever did again. Thursday night he tried to get Duffie's father, Daniel P. Duffie, on the phone, in order to ask him to forbid his son to take the girl out. He was not able to reach him, he said.

When the girl did not come home for supper last night Mrs. Kress called up the business school and learned that she had again gone with Duffie. The first news that she received that her daughter had been in the automobile accident was a telephone message from a friend who lived not far from the scene of the accident.

BESIEGED BY POLAR BEARS.

Canadians Marooned on Ice Fought Off Two Dozen Beasts.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 22.—A. T. Fleming, in charge of a Canadian Government expedition to Hudson Bay to establish wireless stations, returned today and told a thrilling story of a fight which he and five of his men had with two dozen polar bears.

The men lost their way in a snowstorm and found themselves on an ice floe. To their horror they found it tenanted by bears. The men climbed to the top of the berg, where they remained all night, with the bears prowling around and trying to dislodge them. There was only one gun in the party, but with it they killed one bear and wounded others. In the morning the bears went away. After two days on the ice without food the men were rescued by their comrades.

PLANNED JAIL DELIVERY.

Canada Discovers Plot to Free Prisoner in Windsor Dynamite Case.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—Fearing an attempt would be made to liberate Charles Respa of Detroit from the Sandwich jail, where he was being held on a charge of complicity in the Windsor dynamite plots, Canadian Secret Service officers have spirited the prisoner to another prison, the location of which has not been revealed, it was learned today.

A plot in which several New Yorkers were implicated was discovered in September by the Dominion secret service authorities, and since that time the alleged conspirators have been under surveillance. It is now learned that the conspirators planned to liberate Respa and carry him across the border.

Gov. Harmon says the alleged conspirators have been trailed about the United States from New York and the details of their scheme learned by the Canadian authorities. They were to gather in Detroit and row across the river to Windsor.

HELD AS SUBWAY ANNOYER.

Girl Calls for Help and Guard Summons a Policeman.

A man who said he was Louis Unterman of 529 West 183d Street, a process server in the District Attorney's office, was arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Men's Night Court last night. He was accused by Miss Minnie Siegrist, Secretary of the Redpath Bureau in Aeolian Hall, who lives at 2,829 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, of having insulted her in a subway train last night.

Miss Siegrist asserted that Unterman annoyed her all the way from Ninety-sixth to 110th Street, and that she was unable to get rid of him. At 116th Street she called for help and the man was seized by two passengers while a guard summoned a policeman.

Unterman said he was a married man, with four children, and that when he entered the train Miss Siegrist stepped on his foot and refused to move. He was held in $500 bail for Special Sessions.

GEM THIEF PLEADS GUILTY.

Young Electrician Stole Jewelry Worth $5,000 in the Bronx.

Pleading guilty to the theft of jewelry valued at $5,000 from the home of William Whitten, Chief Superintendent of the American Express Company, at 851 East 194th Street, Joseph Santamaria, 19 years old, an electrician of 2,195 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, was held in $2,000 bail yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury by Magistrate Levy in West Farms Court.

According to Detectives Caso and Bonano, Santamaria confessed to taking the gems from the Whitten home, where he had been sent in the course of his employment. Some of the jewelry was found in a sewer in Riverhead, in pawnshops, and under a stone in a vacant lot. Other jewelry not belonging to the Whittens was also found, the police say.

Evelyn Thaw's Chauffeur Fined.

Carl Fitch of 1,007 Park Avenue, chauffeur for Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, was fined $25 by Magistrate Deuel in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for speeding on Fifth Avenue, between Eighty-ninth and Twenty-first streets, on Oct. 20. Mrs. Thaw and two men were in the car. John Emerson, stage director, living at The Lambs, was fined $25 for speeding.

NO HIGH TARIFF ON DYES.

Dr. Pratt's Statement Thought to Reflect the President's Attitude.

Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as spokesman for the Administration, outlined last night at a meeting of the New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry at the Chemists' Club the character of the legislation to be asked from Congress at the approaching session for the protection of the American chemical and dyestuff industries. While making it plain that, as announced recently by Secretary Redfield, the authorities in Washington would favor an anti-dumping and unfair practices law, Dr. Pratt gave little comfort to those in favor of a higher tariff on imported dyestuffs. He was understood to reflect the attitude of President Wilson and his advisers when he made the statement that "the tariff question can be left out of our discussion."

Dr. Thomas H. Norton gave it as his view that protection to a growing domestic color industry would undoubtedly result from the establishment of a Bureau of Standards for Dyestuffs.

The famine in dyestuffs as it affects the woolen industry was described by John P. Wood, President of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers.

J. Merritt Mathews argued that the Government in the interest of preparedness for war should see that a suitable line of coal tar intermediates was manufactured in this country free from foreign affiliations or control, since many of these are required for explosives and for other military use.

TRAIN POLICE FOR WAR.

Woods Fitting Force to Deal with "Great Emergencies."

How members of the Police Department are being trained in preparedness is told by Commissioner Woods in a report of the department for the third quarter, made public yesterday, in which he said:

"The committee is engaged in developing a plan to enable the police to cope with any great emergency which might arise in this city, and to aid the police on such occasions they have collected information and data concerning power houses, reservoirs, hospitals, and large buildings for shelter, railroad, steamship and automobile facilities, munition stores, and aeroplane owners.

"Skeleton orders have been prepared to provide for the detail of any number of the force to any given point in case of an emergency. A plan of auxiliary signals and communication has been made, and members of the force are practicing in the transmission of messages. Officers who are assigned to study and instruction at the United States Army camp at Plattsburg have made careful notes, particular attention being paid to commissary and Quartermaster details. Plans for field bakeries are also being worked out, and professional and business men who may aid the department with their special knowledge, covering a wide field of activity, have been listed for emergency work."

WON'T CUT FIREMEN'S PAY.

Budget Committee Ignores Recommendation of Sub-Committee.

The Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate has decided not to reduce the salary of Fire Chief John Kenlon from $10,000 to $7,000 and that of Deputy Chief Thomas Lally of Brooklyn from $7,500 to $6,000, as was recommended by the sub-committee of the Budget Committee.

The sub-committee also recommended that the salaries of 301 Captains in the Fire Department be reduced from $2,500 to $2,160, the salaries of 419 Lieutenants from $2,100 to $1,800, and the salaries of 300 fourth-grade firemen from $1,000 to $800, but the main committee decided not to make the reductions.

RECEIVE QUEEN'S MEDALS.

Officers and Crew of the Philadelphia Rewarded for Rescues.

Captain Arthur R. Mills of the American liner Philadelphia, H. Candy, chief officer, now retiring to take command of the Finland, and thirteen of the officers and crew received gold, silver, and bronze medals yesterday for bravery in rescuing the crew of the Dutch tank Chester in mid-ocean, on Feb. 4, 1915.

The presentation was made on behalf of Queen Wilhelmina and the Dutch Government by the Consul General in New York, A. van de Sande Bakhuyzen, in the offices of the International Mercantile Marine Company at 9 Broadway. The Philadelphia was in the Erie Basin undergoing repairs. P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President and General Manager, and several other officials of the company, attended the presentation.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Licenses for 1915-16 as substitute teacher to teach in evening schools the subjects indicated have been granted to the following:

EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS—Baking, John J. Schmitt; marble cutting, Charles O'Reilly; mechanical drawing, Harry Lawrence; Spanish stenography, Frank J. Diaz; surveying, Louis Goodman.

EVENING ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—Architectural modeling, St. John Issing; continuation class, Mrs. Jane F. Martin; power machine operating, Ida Bosco; stenography, Rose A. Connor, Mrs. Agnes H. Donnelly, Margaret F. Mahoney.

A written examination for license as substitute teacher of common branches in the elementary schools will be held at 2 P. M., Oct. 27. Men will be examined at the Education Hall Building and women at Hunter College. The written examination will be upon a paper in common academic subjects. Candidates will be required to take an oral examination, which will be held later at the Education Hall Building. A substitute teacher in elementary schools is paid $3 a day of actual service. When regularly assigned as clerical assistant or additional teacher the pay is $3.50 a day of actual service.

The Students' General Organization of the New York Evening High School for Men, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, has adopted appropriate resolutions with regard to the death of Dr. Thomas Hunter, who was the founder of this, the first evening high school in the city. Copies of the resolutions have been sent to the bereaved family and to the Board of Education.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination for male attendant has been ordered. Applications will be received until Nov. 5.

An examination for laboratory assistant has been ordered. The recent examination has been canceled.

An examination for accountant, fifth grade, is ordered. The minimum age is 25 years. The salary is $2,400 a year.

The eligible list for pathologist bacteriologist is announced as follows: Leon G. Fisher, 80.40; William Somerville, 77.20.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 2 an examination for senior signal engineer, Grade 2, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers, at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,700 per annum, with necessary expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments will be almost entirely for duty in the field. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on general and technical education, and preliminary or apprenticeship training; responsible experience, and fitness.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

HUNTER, THOMAS, (dotails elsewhere.)

MICHEL, LENA, (Sept. 14;) personalty, $18,000; realty, $35,000; all to relatives.

MULLER, TIELE H., (Sept. 21;) personalty upwards of $10,000; all to widow, Lena, of 19 East Fifty-ninth Street.

RICHARDSON, HENRIETTE MOORE, (Oct. 5;) personalty over $10,000; jewelry, bric-a-brac, furniture, &c., to daughter, Edith Cushing Richardson, who, together with her brother, George Partridge Richardson, enjoys residue.

RUTHERFORD, WALTER, (July 31;) personalty, $10,000; all to son, John Morris Livingston Rutherford, of Port Washington, L. I.

WOMEN ACCUSE BROKER.

F. A. Russell Held In $10,000 on Charges of Mail Frauds.

Frederick Adams Russell, a broker of 11 Broadway, was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton on the charge of having used the mails to defraud. Post Office Inspectors Swain and Mayhew said he had been defrauding a large number of speculators, many of them women, in the feverish rush to buy war stocks. Assistant District Attorney Julian Hartridge told the Commissioner that many of Russell's customers had lost their savings of years.

Russell, who was defended by Jesse Epstein, was released in $10,000 bail for examination on Oct. 27.

He was at one time in the brokerage business at 90 Wall Street as McNeil, Adams & Co., but went bankrupt on Feb. 27, 1913, with liabilities of $250,000, and, according to William Blau, the receiver, practically no assets. Then, the postal authorities say, he opened offices at 11 Broadway, and professed to have inside information concerning stocks and the cotton and wheat markets. For a time, the Inspectors allege, he paid pretended profits to his clients, but when they pressed for an accounting he informed them he kept no books.

Inspector Swain in his complaint alleged that the daily reports Russell made to his customers concerning the profits they had made in Savage Arms, American Locomotive, and United States Steel were false and fraudulent because there were no such transactions.

Some of the women Russell is accused of having swindled are Mrs. Mary Mohns of 837 East 178d Street, who complained that she had lost with him $3,000, her life savings; Miss Mary Pryce and Miss Elizabeth Gilleland of 702 West 147th Street, Mrs. B. Weber of 39 East 173d Street, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bowers of 624 Walnut Street, Richmond Hill, L. I.

MAGISTRATE DEFIES COURT.

Murphy Says He Will Try Chauffeurs, Despite Injunction.

Magistrate Murphy, sitting in Yorkville Court, yesterday afternoon announced that he would disregard an injunction which sought to restrain him from trying certain cases pending an appeal on others, which he had already decided.

The defendants were chauffeurs of the Mason-Seaman Company, fifteen of whom had been summoned for disregarding an ordinance requiring all automobiles with taximeters to have public hack licenses. Three of these men were found guilty by the Magistrate and fined $50 each. These cases were appealed, and when the other twelve came up yesterday, I. R. McCombe of Wing & Wing, attorneys for the defense, produced an injunction, issued by Supreme Court Justice Stephen J. Callaghan of Brooklyn, restraining any interference with the twelve chauffeurs until the appeals of the other three had been decided.

"With all due respect to Supreme Court Justice Callaghan," said the Magistrate, "I do not feel that any injunction issued by the Supreme Court can tie the hands of the criminal procedure, and I will test that to any extent with any Supreme Court Justice. These cases will be tried, and I will take the evidence Nov. 11 in Jefferson Market Court, where I will be then presiding."

SEIZED ON VISIT TO ILL WIFE.

Business Man Clears Alleged Dupe in Forgery That Failed.

The cashier of the Lincoln Trust Company became suspicious when a man representing himself to be "A. Rosofsky" attempted to draw $95 from an account which he had just opened there by depositing a certified check on Thursday afternoon for $325, drawn by Ruhe & Sonen, electrical machinists at 127 West Thirtieth Street. He detained the new customer while he inquired if the check was all right.

"We will ask Mr. Sonen," replied a representative of the East River National Bank, where the check had been certified. Emile Sonen went to the Lincoln Trust Company and pronounced the check a forgery, but an excellent imitation of his own signature. The man, who was detained, said his name was Samuel Wermis, an employe of Abraham Rappaport, proprietor of the Shirring Company, at 104 West Twenty-sixth Street, by whom he had been directed to deposit the check and draw the money.

"Rappaport is outside waiting for me," Wermis told detectives.

But Rappaport had disappeared, and he did not return that night to his home on Third Avenue, where his wife was ill. Yesterday Mrs. Rappaport was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and there Detective Kalfleisch found her husband visiting her. Rappaport confessed to Assistant District Attorney Samuels, saying he needed the money to provide for his wife. Wermis, he said, was innocent. Rappaport was held in $3,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

INSISTS HE KILLED A BOY.

Charles Carey, Arrested Here, Says He Committed Murder in Chicago.

Charles Carey, 53 years old, who said he had no home, was sent to Bellevue Hospital from the Mercer Street Police Station last night. He was said by the police to be suffering from alcoholism, after he had told Lieutenant Quinn, according to the police, in incoherent sentences, that he had murdered a boy in Chicago. The man will be detained in the hospital pending an investigation of his story.

Patrolman Zadi of the Mercer Street Station was patrolling Sixth Avenue last night when he observed the man walking aimlessly in the vicinity of Eighth Street. He responded to the policeman's questions with a blank stare.

Lieutenant Quinn notified the Second Branch Detective Bureau, and Detectives Talt and Bauerschmidt of the ripper squad were sent to Bellevue. In answer to their questions, the detectives say, Carey insisted that he had killed a boy in Chicago in 1896, but refused to give any further particulars. Carey's fingerprints will be taken today and sent to the Chicago police.

THREE HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Trolley Jumps Track at Manhattan End of Brooklyn Bridge.

Three passengers in a Bergen Street (Brooklyn) surface car were slightly injured last night when the car jumped the track in Loop 7 at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge shortly after the rush hour. The car was about to come to a stop at the southerly end of the loop, when the forward trucks left the rails, causing the front part of the car to strike an iron support.

John Cole, 45 years old, a correspondent of 126 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, had his right hip sprained; Mrs. Amanda Walsh, 47, of 412 Warren Street, Brooklyn, suffered contusions of the right arm, and Frederick Dohrman, 45, a clerk of 148 Dean Street, Brooklyn, contusions of the right knee.

Dr. Grant of Volunteer Hospital attended the injured and they left for their homes.

Burglary for Drugs Charged.

Detectives Finan and Riley of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau arrested four men at a moving picture theatre in 110th Street last night on the charge of breaking into drug stores at 65 Amsterdam Avenue and 1,596 Madison Avenue, and stealing cocaine and heroin worth about $400. The men said they were Henry Weinreid, clerk, 16 East 106th Street; Solomon Gershank, laborer, 75 East 100th Street; Patrick Kelly, plumber, 5,534 Park Avenue, the Bronx, and Alfred Cohn, clerk, 978 Union Avenue, the Bronx.

Woman's Slayer Found Guilty.

Petrius Cornelius von den Corput, a kitchen man who, on Oct. 28, 1914, stabbed to death Barbara Wright, in whose home at 118 East Fifty-third Street he lived, was convicted of murder in the first degree before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday. Von den Corput, the only witness in his own defense, denied he had committed the murder. The jury was out only half an hour. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

CHANGES IN NATIONAL GUARD

Private Honored for Long Service —Officers Promoted and Retired.

Governor Whitman on the recommendation of Colonel Daniel Appleton, commanding the Seventh Infantry, has appointed Private Edward Wanty of Company B, a brevet Second Lieutenant, for faithful service of more than twenty-five years, and he has been retired.

The following officers recently promoted to the grades given, have passed examination, and have been commissioned: Second Lieutenant Charles E. Bregenzer, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant James H. Giles, Second Field Artillery; Second Lieutenant Dean Nelson, Second Field Artillery; First Lieutenant James H. Davis, Second Field Artillery; First Lieutenant H. D. Dumont, Twenty-third Infantry, and Second Lieutenant John A. Korschen, First Infantry.

The following ex-officers have at their own request been put on the reserve list:

Captain Henry C. H. Stewart, Ninth Infantry; Captain August T. Morrow, 201st New York Volunteers; Captain Charles G. Stevenson, Coast Artillery; First Lieutenant William A. Hayes, Coast Artillery; First Lieutenant Rufus G. Shirley, Ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant Francis Halpin, Squadron A, and Second Lieutenant George D. Snyder, Twelfth Regiment of Pennsylvania.

Under the military law of New York officers who have been honorably discharged from the National Guard of other States, may be put on the reserve list of the New York Guard.

TRIED FOR NICHOLS DEATH.

Pantry Boy Faces First Degree Murder Charge.

Onnie Tallas, one of four men indicted for having caused the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols when her home at 4 East Seventy-ninth Street was robbed of $17,000 worth of jewelry, was put on trial for murder in the first degree before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday. The three men with whom Tallas is alleged to have acted as an accomplice have not been arrested. They are Arthur Waltonen, Edward Lehto, and an Italian whose name is unknown.

Assistant District Attorney Brothers seeks to prove that Onnie Tallas, who was employed by Mrs. Nichols as a pantry boy, admitted the burglars to her home with the knowledge that they intended to commit robbery. Despite the fact that Mrs. Nichols died of fright, Mr. Brothers will endeavor to convict Tallas of murder in the first degree.

After the jury was obtained yesterday, Judge Malone adjourned the trial of the case until Monday.

Mrs. Nichols was the widow of James Nichols, one of the founders of Austin Nichols & Co.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Edward P. Sharretts of New York City was admitted to practice.

27—The Mellon Co. v. C. McCafferty.—Submitted.

32—J. C. Hadacheck v. C. E. Sebastian, Chief of Police, &c.—Submitted.

13—Fireball Gas Tank and Illuminating Co. v. Commercial Acetylene Co.—Argued.

2—Sec. v. Bowditch v. The Jamison Co.

455—Gardiner Investment Co. v. same.—Argument commenced. Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Oct. 25—Nos. 20 (and 455,) 25 (and 26,) 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.

First Department—Ingraham, P. J., McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, JJ.:

DECISIONS.

Peo., &c., applt., v. A. Wendel, respt.—Judgment reversed, demurrer disallowed, and the case remitted to the Court of Special Sessions for further proceedings. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

A. Renaut, respt., v. C. of N. Y., impl., &c., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Bayor as admx., &c., respt., v. G. A. Just Co., Inc., &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re B. Seaman, dec'd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

H. J. Brock, respt., v. Kinemacolor Co. of America, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs No opinion. Order filed.

Re C. Reid, 2d, et al., Hamilton Place bet. 140th and 141st Sts.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Peo., &c., respt., v. W. T. Gerow, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

H. M. Piesen, respt., v. E. M. Mitchell et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sam v. same.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

R. Weyland, respt., v. W. H. Kirchner, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. opinion per curiam. Order filed.

E. Weyland, respt., v. W. H. Kirchner, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. opinion per curiam. Order filed.

P. Phillips, respt., v. Rosenthal-Romagnoli Co., Inc., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to serve an amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

C. Witt, respt., v. Austro-German Steamship Co., Ltd., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

J. George, respt., v. A. H. Kellogg Co. et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

T. A. Nevins, respt., v. A. Heckscher et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of the referee. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

D. Boudreau, respt., v. G. W. Linch, as receiver, &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. C. Posner, Inc., applt., v. E. A. Jackson et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Posner v. Jackson, 166 App. Div., 920. Order filed.

M. Schapiro, respt., v. F. Bohde, Jr., et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

E. Mishel, an inf., &c., respt., v. H. Mishel, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Fitzgibbon, respt., v. G. W. Linch, as receiver, &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Kanzer, as admr., &c., respt., v. F. Voges, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

P. Campbell, respt., v. Bradley Contracting Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

L. Neuberger, respt., v. M. Michelson, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Gilpin, as admx., v. J. Ruppert.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Motion granted, and appellant allowed until Oct. 27 within which to file and serve brief. Order filed.

A. Priem v. Borden's Condensed Milk Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Newport Realty Co. v. A. C. Bachman.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

I. Breitbart et al. v. Empire City Subway Co., Ltd.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

B. Noffler v. Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Turkey Knob Orchard Co. v. M. Mandel et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. S. Herrman v. F. L. Leland.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

J. F. McNabee, as Trustee, v. H. Reeves et al.—Application granted. Order signed.

Pennsylvania R. R. Co. v. S. Borchardt.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

E. A. G. Intemann, Jr., v. Atlantic Amusement Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

N. Barrett, as exr., v. T. Keratsas et al.—Application granted. Order signed.

M. Sloman, applt., v. P. Seltzer, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Treib & Brodsky, Inc., plff., v. G. A. F. Nord, deft.—Contempt adjudged in favor of plaintiff and against defendant, and judgment directed accordingly.

F. L. Waldeck, applt., v. R. R. Geist and R. G. Geist, &c., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

R. S. Brewster et al., comprising the Bldg. Comm. of Westchester Co., et al., v. Bd. of Supervisors, &c., et al., respts.—Temporary stay vacated. Motion denied.

Re E. Domschke.—Order affirmed without costs.

Re E. Domschke.—Order affirmed without costs.

Re J. G. Gerhard v. Irving Molitor, as Village Clerk of Long Beach.—Order affirmed without costs.

Re E. L. Welker.—Order affirmed without costs.

Re same.—Appeal dismissed without costs on consent.

Re W. R. Wilson, (1 and 2.)—Order affirmed without costs.

Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

John T. Loew v. A. D. Gillespie.—Application granted. Order signed.

Re J. V. Balet v. F. J. H. Kracke et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

T. J. Murphy v. Harrison Granite Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. C. L. Littler v. B. Joffe et al.—Motion granted on appellant giving an undertaking to pay any damages sustained by respondent by reason of the stay in the sum of $1,000. Settle order on notice.

Bela Mekki v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation.—Motion granted. Order filed.

A. Fischel v. M. Friedlander et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Fleischauer v. C. N. Y.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Will for probate: J. Brownson Ker.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Re Wm. F. Allen—Mortimer Fishel, Senning<Senning—Chas L Hoffman.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Anna Backer<L Max Law Realty Corp—Henry H Davis.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—John Rogener<Annie E. Barnett—John Gerhardt, Madeline D. Morschauser<Marie Q. Peters—John W. Stocker.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Decisions.

R. A. Bachia et al., &c., respts., v. C. M. Rogers, applt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

M. F. Bechdol, pltf., v. G. H. Bechdol, respt.; H. McG. Curren, applt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

G. Gardiner, respt., v. C. H. Gardiner, applt.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Re adoption of Anna, Helen, and James Antonopulos, &c., by John Antonopulos, &c. —Motion granted.

M. Mager, applt., v. N. Y. & W. Specialty Co. et al., defts.; H. Brown, &c., respt.—Motion granted, without costs.

A. Noller, as admx., &c., respt., v. Erie R. R., applt.—Motion for reargument or for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied, without costs.

W. E. T. Smith et al., applts., v. J. J. Bartlett, respt.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

A. Agresta, as admx., &c., applt., v. Federal Steam Nav. Co. of England, respt.—Order reversed and motion denied, without prejudice to any application defendant may see fit to make for leave to serve amended answer pleading the limitation.

S. Amanna, applt., v. Village of Mt. Kisco, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, without costs.

M. Backman, as admx., &c., of Emil Backman, dec., respt., v. B. U. Gas Co., applt., impl., et al., defts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

W. J. Brasler, respt., v. S. Steinar & Weiss Photo Play Amuse. Co., Inc., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

A. H. Brown, applt., v. O. Thompson, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

A. P. Delcambre, Sr., respt., v. Maria H. Delcambre, et al., defts.; M. Katzenstein, purchaser, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

A. P. Delcambre, Sr., respt., M. H. Delcambre et al., defts., v. E. V. Valentine, purchaser, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

D. Doonan and M. E. Doonan, respts., v. Thos. Killilies et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. Forster, respt., v. E. Raeder, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements

M. L. Hoose, as admx., &c., of Geo. W. Hoose, respt., v. N. Y., W. & B. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Hudson Valley Dairy Co., respt., v. H. Shereshevsky, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re petition of L. A. Kelly. (R. Tucker, applt.; L. A. Kelly, gen. respt.)—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs.

H. Bartels, respt., v. J. G. Borgstede as Pres., et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and relator's application denied, with $10 costs.

R. Browdy, rel., v. W. J. McDermott as Supt. of Bldgs. of Richmond County—Determination annulled, and cancellation of relator's certificate of registration vacated, with $10 costs and disbursements.

M. Sloman, applt., v. P. Seltzer, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Treib & Brodsky, Inc., pltf., v. G. A. F. Nord, deft.—Contempt adjudged in favor of plaintiff and against defendant, and judgment directed accordingly.

F. L. Waldeck, applt., v. R. R. Geist and R. G. Geist, &c., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

R. S. Brewster et al., comprising the Bldg. Comm. of Westchester Co., et al., v. Bd. of Supervisors, &c., et al., respts.—Temporary stay vacated. Motion denied.

Re E. Domschke.—Order affirmed without costs.

Re E. Domschke.—Order affirmed without costs.

Re J. G. Gerhard v. Irving Molitor, as Village Clerk of Long Beach.—Order affirmed without costs.

Re E. L. Welker.—Order affirmed without costs.

Re same.—Appeal dismissed without costs on consent.

Re W. R. Wilson, (1 and 2.)—Order affirmed without costs.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Given on Tobacco, Furniture, Cottons, and Dye.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday settled a dispute between the Government and the Havana-American Company, New Orleans, regarding the character of tobacco imported at that city. The Collector held that the importations contained more than 15 per cent. of wrapper tobacco, and accordingly took duty at the rate of $1.85 per pound, less 20 per cent., under the terms of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. It was claimed by the protestants that the contents of two of the ten bales should have been passed as filler tobacco and the contents of the remaining eight bales as not containing more than 8 per cent. of wrapper leaves. Judge McClelland found that a part of the shipment was dutiable at 35 cents per pound, as claimed, the Collector being affirmed as to the balance.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, lost in the claim that furniture covered with cotton tapestry should be admitted at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "house and cabinet furniture wholly or in chief value of wood." The appraiser reported that the merchandise was in chief value of cotton tapestry, and the Collector accordingly took duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem as "tapestries and other upholstery goods." The board held that the proper classification was as "manufactures of cotton," at 30 per cent., but, as that claim was not made by the importers, the protest was overruled without affirming the Collector.

A. S. Miller protested the Collector's classification of cotton bedspreads decorated with five fancy rows of hemstitching. The merchandise was returned at 60 per cent. as "articles from which threads have been omitted, drawn or punched, forming figures or designs." The board decided that there was no merit in the claim for 30 per cent. as manufactures of cotton.

H. A. Metz & Co. and the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company were sustained in protests, under the Tariff act of 1909, of merchandise invoiced as indigo bromate and chlorine blue T. The products were returned for duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem as coal tar dyes or colors. They were claimed to be properly dutiable at three-quarters of one cent a pound as indigo paste or extract. While there seemed to be some question whether the colors contained indigo, it was shown that they gave all the reactions and results of indigo. The Collector was reversed.

ISSUE 1915 YEAR BOOK.

Merchants' Association Says War Conditions Demand Co-operation.

The Merchants' Association of New York issued yesterday its year book for 1915. The volume, which consists of 240 pages, contains, in addition to the reports of the various bureaus and officials of the association on the work done during the last year, an alphabetical and classified list of 3,300 members, representing 748 businesses and professions. The book is illustrated with views of the headquarters of the association in the Woolworth Building.

President William A. Marble in his annual report says:

"The last year marks a new epoch in the life of the world. New burdens and fresh problems are being imposed upon the industry and commerce of this country from events that are now transpiring. Yet at the same time new opportunities are being presented, to grasp which industry and commerce must adjust themselves along new lines.

"As a result of the war in Europe, the operation of the Panama Canal, enactment of new legislation, and various other causes, new methods must be developed to meet new conditions. In manufacturing, in distribution, and in foreign trade changes are in progress. If ever there was a time when the full operation of the principle of co-operation and co-ordination of energy should be secured, it is now."

RULE FOR FOREIGN VALUES.

Those from Chambers of Commerce Abroad Not Inclusive.

Data furnished shippers by foreign chambers of commerce, especially when in certified form, will have to be both detailed and specific in order to be accepted by the Board of General Appraisers as conclusive evidence in support of American importers' contentions. This was the practical effect of a ruling made yesterday by General Appraiser Fischer, sitting as a reappraisement official in a protest case involving the dutiable values of wrapping paper from Antonio Bonastre of Barcelona and entered at San Juan, Porto Rico.

The importers entered the paper as having a foreign value of 18 silver pesetas per bale, whereas the Appraiser at San Juan held that the foreign wholesale price was 20 silver pesetas a bale. The Collector exacted duty on that basis. An appeal for a reappraisement brought out at the hearing that the purchase price of the paper as stated on the invoice was 18 pesetas per bale. The Collector reported that invoices for similar paper

SENATORS AS SEEN BY CITIZENS' UNION

New York City's Representatives at Albany Divide Praise and Censure.

NO RECORD FOUND PERFECT

Bill to Abolish Coroners and Building Measures Taken as Tests for Criticism.

The Citizens' Union has made public the report of its Committee on Legislation regarding the individual records of Senators from New York City in the last session of the Legislature. As in the case of Assemblymen, attention is called to the vote of Senators on the Sanders bill and the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill. The committee says the Citizens' Union is in hearty accord with the desire of property owners to eliminate conflict between city departments and simplify building inspection service, and that this the bills failed to do. The records of the Senators are given as follows:

BENNETT, WILLIAM M. (Rep. and Prog., 18th Dist., New York)—Intelligent legislator. His assertive independence often distasteful to leaders. Fathered bill to abolish nuisance of tracks at grade on west side of Manhattan. Supported bills weakening regulation of building construction. Record of votes otherwise good. Recorded on "quick" roll call against Rockaway City bill.

BOYLAN, JOHN J. (Dem., 15th Dist., New York)—Introduced several desirable measures and also some objectional ones. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Record of votes otherwise fair.

BURLINGAME, ALVAH W., JR. (Rep., 8th Dist., Kings)—Showed independence but failed to give full support to several desirable measures. Except for support of bills weakening regulation of building construction, record of votes good. Recorded on "quick" roll calls against two objectionable private claim bills.

CARROLL, DANIEL J. (Dem., 7th Dist., Kings)—Introduced many bills, several without merit and none of which became law. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Record of votes unsatisfactory.

CARSWELL, WILLIAM B. (Dem., 6th Dist., Kings)—Introduced seven bills of varied merit, three of which became law. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Recard of votes otherwise good.

CROMWELL, GEORGE (Rep., 23d Dist. Richmond.)—Attentive to duties. Successfully handled several important city bills, including bill to abolish office of Coroner. Recorded on "quick" roll call against Rockaway City bill. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction and record of votes otherwise unsatisfactory.

CULLEN, THOMAS H. (Dem., 3d Dist. Kings.)—Experienced and intelligent legislator. Fathered Brooklyn Marginal Railroad bill, which became law. Voted against bill to abolish office of Coroner. Record of votes poor.

DOLL, HENRY W. (Dem., 12th Dist. New York.)—New member. Colorless record. Unrecorded on important "slow" roll calls.

DUNNIGAN, JOHN J. (Dem., 21st Dist. Bronx.)—New member. Prolific introducer of bills, several objectionable and also some of merit. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Recori of votes poor.

FOLEY, JAMES A. (Dem., 14th Dist. New York.)—Experienced and industrious member. Helpful in committee work. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Except for support of bill weakening regulation of building construction, record of votes fair.

GILCHRIST, ALFRED J. (Rep., 10th Dist. Kings.)—Introduced many bills, several of which were objectionable. Record of votes poor. Supported bills weakening regulation of building construction. Recorded on "quick" roll call against Rockaway City bill.

HAMILTON, JAMES A. (Dem., 22d Dist. Bronx.)—New member of some ability. Attentive. Active in introducing bills of varied merit. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Record of votes good.

HEFFERNAN, WILLIAM J., (Dem., 5th Dist., Kings.)—As in former years failed to display any value as a legislator. Record of votes poor.

JOSEPH, IRVING J., (Dem., 20th Dist., New York.)—New member. Introduced some objectionable bills. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Record of votes good.

LAWSON, ROBERT R., (Rep., 9th Dist., Kings.)—New member. Introduced thirty-eight bills, a number of which were objectionable. Supported bills weakening regulation of building construction. Record of votes otherwise good. Recorded on "quick" roll call against one objectionable private claim bill.

LOCKWOOD, CHARLES C., (Rep., 4th Dist., Kings.)—Able and effective legislator. Materially aided in securing passage of Coroners bill and Municipal Court act. Introduced several desirable measures. Introduced and actively supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Record of votes fair. Recorded on "quick" roll call against Rockaway City Bill.

MILLS, OGDEN L., (Rep., 17th Dist., New York.)—New member. Developed conspicuous legislative ability. Introduced important city and general legislation, a large proportion of which became law. Generally good record. Actively opposed and recorded on "quick" roll calls against weakening regulation of building construction and Rockaway City Bill.

PATTEN, BERNARD M., (Dem., 2d Dist., Queens.)—Introduced bills of varied merit, many objectionable. Voted against bill to abolish office of Coroner. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Otherwise record of votes fair.

SIMPSON, GEORGE W., (Dem., 19th Dist., New York.)—Introduced desirable legislation. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Supported bill weakening regulation of building construction. Recorded on "quick" roll call against Rockaway City bill. Record of votes good.

SULLIVAN, CHRISTOPHER D., (Dem., 11th Dist., New York.)—Introduced legislation of varied merit. As in former years, made poor record of votes. Unrecorded on important roll calls.

WAGNER, ROBERT F., (Dem., 16th Dist., New York.)—Experienced minority leader. Introduced legislation of importance and merit, but also two objectionable special pension bills. Intelligent and forceful, advocate of desirable industrial measures. Actively opposed bills weakening regulation of building construction. Voted to abolish office of Coroner. Record of votes good.

WALKER, JAMES J., (Dem., 13th Dist., New York.)—Active and able, but energies largely misdirected. Introduced objectionable civil service, payroll and private claim bills. Record of votes poor.

As with the Assemblymen the committee gave the Senators an opportunity to examine the statements of their records, and to make suggestions and criticisms.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bids Executed

for those who cannot attend personally at the

Dash Estate Sale

Tuesday, Oct. 26.

S. Goldsticker,

37 Pine St., City.

ARSENAL OF FACTS.

The complete text of all the important original documents relating to the war, diplomatic exchanges, the utterances of authorized spokesmen in belligerent and neutral countries, and full accounts of military and naval operations in The Current History Magazine, published by The New York Times. 25 cents a copy —$3 a year. Bound volume of 6 copies, $2, (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Three Fifty-seventh Street Houses Near Seventh Avenue Purchased for Apartment—Art Firm Leases Old Altman Gallery—Uptown Apartment Deals—Lower Broadway Cotton Firm Rental.

A deal of more than ordinary interest to Fifty-seventh Street residents, in that it forecasts the first big apartment house improvement on the north side of that thoroughfare between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, was closed yesterday in the purchase by a syndicate of the three four-story dwellings at 155, 157, and 159 West Fifty-seventh Street. The buying interests are headed by Edgar A. Levy, who has recently been prominently identified with some of the largest Park Avenue apartments, and which were readily sold after completion.

The property in Fifty-seventh Street has a frontage of 62.6 by 100.5 deep, and is diagonally opposite Carnegie Hall, being not far from the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue. To the east, in the same block, is the Calvary Baptist Church. The sale was made for the estate of Henrietta Sidenberg, Richard Sidenberg, and Robert A. Brown. The holding price of the plot was about $250,000. The property, with improvements, was assessed for 1915 at $182,000. The new owners are having plans prepared for the erection of a thirteen-story apartment house on the site.

The Brett & Goode Company acted as brokers in the transaction.

Art Firm Leases Altman Gallery.

The gallery of the late Benjamin Altman at 1 West Fiftieth Street, adjoining his Fifth Avenue residence, has been leased by the Somerworth Realty Company to the art firm of Canessa of Paris for two years at a net rental of about $10,000 a year. The gallery, therefore, will continue to be used for art purposes, and not torn down as intimated a short time ago.

The Somerworth Realty Company, composed of Ralph Shoinwold and Michael Dreicer, took over the old Altman leasehold from Columbia University a few months ago, and on the site of the residence, 35.5 by 131, on the corner plot, a six-story business building has been erected, which has been leased by De Pinna & Co. for twenty-one years from Jan. 1, 1916. The gallery building adjoining has a street frontage of 33 feet by 100.5 deep.

B. M. Duke Buys Big Apartment.

Benjamin M. Duke bought yesterday the twelve-story apartment house at 378 West End Avenue. It stands on the southeast corner of Seventy-eighth Street and West End Avenue, and accommodates one family to each floor. In part payment was a ten-story loft building at 31 and 33 West Thirty-first Street and a large colonial dwelling in Plainfield, N. J., on the corner of Park and Moffet Avenues. Loton H. Slawson Company acted as brokers. The transaction is said to involve between $1,000,000 and $950,000. The sale was made for Arnstein & Levy and George Backer.

Purchase and Resale of Heights Apartment.

The Benenson Realty Company has purchased from the Lawyers Mortgage Company and resold to an investing client 530 West 144th Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, on a plot 87.6 by 100.

Builders Buy Apartment Site.

As a site for a five-story apartment house the Adnine Construction Company has purchased from the Harlem Construction Company a vacant plot 37.6 by 100 on the northwest corner of 214th Street and Tenth Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

Joseph A. Wasserman sold for A. Schmidt the dwelling and plot, 31 by 105, on the east side of Barnes Avenue, 93.6 feet south of 215th Street, to an investor, and for G. Halpin two lots, 50 by 100, on the east side of Seton Avenue, 100 feet north of 233d Street, or Nelson Avenue, to a client for improvement.

Two new five-story apartments now in course of construction at the northeast corner of Morris Avenue and Mount Hope Place have been sold by the J. W. Cornish Construction Company to an investor. The corner house occupies a plot 60 by 95 and the adjoining house 65 by 95, the two having a frontage of 125 feet.

Activity in Bay Ridge Section.

In the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, where there has been a revival of home and speculation buying during the past couple of weeks, L. F. Brauns sold for Herman H. Lucke the dwelling, 452 Seventy-third Street, to a client; also sold for F. Schum, a plot 40 by 100, on the south side of Seventy-eighth Street, east of Fourth Avenue, to a client for immediate improvement.

The Master Builders, Inc., have sold to a client for immediate occupancy, 1,137 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, a two and a half story stucco and hollow tile private dwelling.

Brooklyn.

The two-story house at 513 Madison Street has been sold by Henry P. Cain for Sophie Levien to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

The D. H. Jackson Company has sold to S. H. Fenberg, the northeast corner of Windsor Place and Windsor Avenue, Brightwaters, Bayshore, L. I., a three-story residence with garage and other buildings on plot 156 by 200, running to the famous Brightwaters Canal. The sellers acquired this property from William A. Asch, last April.

Goldschmidt & Macdonald have sold for the Henrietta Construction Company to Hiram V. Cosby two plots on Burton Avenue, Woodmere, containing nine lots for immediate improvement. In part payment the purchaser gives a plot on Crescent Street, Long Island City.

New Jersey.

The Simpson Merritt Company reports the sale of two plots of ground on Park Street, in Upper Montclair, to E. H. Holmes, associated with the Bank of Montclair. The property has total frontage of 180 feet. The same firm also has sold two plots of property in Verona to the same purchaser, the frontage being 140 feet.

Houses at Montclair Lakes Park have been sold to Charles A. Peck and Ura I. Clougham.

Apfelbaum & Apfelbaum, Inc., sold the three-story-building belonging to the heirs of the Abraham Sickle Estate at 461 Broad Street, Newark, 17.4 by 65, to Weise Brothers of Newark, the price paid per foot being in the neighborhood of $2,000, which is the highest paid in the last five years on this block.

Buys $40,000 Scarborough Estate.

Fish & Marvin have sold for the estate of Henrietta C. Brinckerhoff the property at Scarborough, consisting of ten acres, residence and outbuildings. It adjoins the estates of Walter W. Law, V. Everett Macy, and Mrs. G. S. Achellis. The purchaser is Charles F. Samson. The holding price was $40,000.

Buys Rockland County Estate.

The homestead, with seventeen acres, of the late Henry Bardon, at Bardonia, Rockland County, N. Y., has been purchased by Jordan G. Miller of Brooklyn, who will improve the property and make it his home. Howard Goldsmith was the broker in the transaction.

Cotton Firm Leases Lower Broadway Building.

An important lease in the old Broadway wholesale centre has been made by the Lamport Manufacturers' Supply Company, one of the large wholesale cotton firms, which has been for many years at 273 Canal Street. For its new offices the firm has taken the six-story building at 507 and 509 Broadway, running through to Mercer Street, 49.10 feet on Broadway by 200 deep, between Broome and Spring Streets. The lease has been taken from Columbia University, owner of the property, for ten years, at an annual rental of $26,000. Alterations will be made before occupancy, at an early date.

$160,000 Garage Lease.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased from the plans for James J. Riordan, Inc., a recently formed corporation, to Morris Segal 438 to 454 West Eighteenth Street. This plot, 225 by 92, is to be improved with a two-story fireproof garage, sufficiently large to accommodate about 250 commercial autos. Plans have been prepared by James S. Maher, architect, and construction work will be begun at once. The building will be ready for occupancy by April 1, 1916. The lease is for a term of ten years, and involves a rental of $160,000.

Commercial Leases.

A. H. Mathews has rented for five years for the Pell estate the store and basement at 14 Maiden Lane to Tessaro, Inc.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the Ohio Realty Company the store at 402 St. Nicholas Avenue to Michael Roth.

Manning & Trunk, in conjunction with William B. May & Co., have leased the store for John R. Stevens in his building at 58 West Fortieth Street to the Misses Dorothy Steele and Louise Colwell.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store and basement at 15 West Seventeenth Street to P. N. Fletcher for Forbes & Co.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., has sublet for V. Everit Macy to Walter D. Denegre of Manchester, Mass., 37 West Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story modern American basement dwelling belonging to Elisha Dyer. The house was held at $7,500.

Pease & Elliman have leased for M. Tracy Hoppin to John J. Townsend the four-story American basement dwelling at 173 East Eightieth Street, and for Robert S. Clark to Louis Du Pont Irving the four-story and basement dwelling, 17 by 100 feet, at 63 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Real Estate Notes.

Justice Erlanger has appointed Henry Brady receiver of premises 344 East Fifty-second Street pending foreclosure proceedings.

Joseph P. Day will offer today at absolute auction sale at 2 P. M. on the premises, to close the estate of John H. Gray, deceased, the property situated at 367, 371, 373, and 375 Huguenot Street and 381 Main Street and an adjoining vacant parcel at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have opened a branch office at 509 Fifth Avenue for the renting of the new Guaranty Building, of which they are agents.

J. C. Lyons' Sons Company has been awarded the general contract for the erection of a garage at 7 to 13 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

32d St, 140 West, s s, 415 ft w of 6th Av, 20x49x20x48.11; three-story tenement; David Wesson, sub-trustee, against Pennlane Realty Co., et al.; Cudin, K. & S., attorneys; R. M. Miller, referee; due, $40,017.74; taxes, &c., $2,123.60; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Samuel Marx.

37th St, 52 West, s s, 228.6 ft e of 6th Av, 21.0x98.9; five-story tenement and stores; J. C. Levi et al., trustees, against Millie Isaacs et al.; W. S. Newhouse, attorney; Isidor Wasservogel, referee; due, $64,630.39; taxes, &c., $780.40; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

120th St, 339 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x189.10, three-story dwelling; adjourned to Oct. 29.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Locust Av, 280, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, 260x325x261x364, shops; adjourned to Oct. 29.

By George Price.

Cauldwell Av, 786, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, 20x100, two-story dwelling; T. C. Camp et al., trustees, against Samuel Grossman et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; W. E. Smith, referee; due, $7,568.78; taxes, &c., $235.20; to the Lawyers' Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $7,500.

By James J. Donovan.

Ogden Av, e s, 450 ft n of 170th St, 50x112.3x50x111.11, vacant; adjourned to Oct. 29.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

White Plains Road, e s, 180.55 ft s of 150th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25x42; Frank Petrgalia, 6 Thierlot Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 55th St, 25x 73, all, (mtg $26,000;) 52d St, 61 West, all title, (mtg —;) also property, real and personal, bonds, mtgs, stocks, moneys, &c., due grantor under the terms of the last will of Philip Dater, deceased; Annie J. Gruner to Henry Schaefer, Greenwich, Conn., and Frederick J. Middlebrook, 883 7th Av, as trustees during life of grantor, &c, (deed of trust,) all liens, Oct. 5; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

WATER ST, 630, n w corner of Scammel St, 24.1x68x24.8x68; Annie Martin, New Britain, Conn., to Thomas L. Chatfield, Hartford, Conn., (mtg $16,150,) June 24; attorneys, Weekes Bros., 45 William St.....$1

WATER ST, 630, n w corner of Scammel St, (59.) 24.1x68x24.8x68; Thomas L. and Mary J. Chatfield, Hartford, Conn., to Atter Rosenberg, Hartford, Conn., (mtg $16,150,) June 25; attorneys, Weekes Brothers, 45 William St.....$1

2D AV, w s, 24.8 ft n of 41st St, 24.8x80; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to H. M. Construction Co., 927 East 163d St, (mtg $20,000,) and s. a. Oct. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 129th St, 24.11x96; The Tillman Co. to Leona Holding Corporation, 61 Park Row, (mtg $27,000,) Sept. 25; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row.....$1

4TH ST, 107 East, n e s, 25x96.2; 4th St, 109 East, n e s, 25x96.2; 4th St, 111 East, n e s, 25x96.2; 4th St, 112-114 East, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 50x96.2, all title; 83d St, 328 West, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2, (mtg $72,500;) Joseph K. Savage, trustee of the will of Hy. Knebel, to estate of Henry Knebel, Inc., 52 Wall St, Oct. 21. —

13TH ST, 137 West, n s, 409.6 ft w of 6th Av, 20.0x100.3; Ellen C. McManus to Helen Norris, 782 President St, Brooklyn, all liens, Oct. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

14TH ST, n s, 79.3 ft w of 2d Av, 26.2x 100.3; Herman A. Hoops to Elizabeth Anger, 243 East 14th St, (mtg $16,000,) a. t., all liens, Oct. 22; attorney, R. Dudensing, Jr., 156 Broadway.....$100

17TH ST, 329 West, n s, 435 ft w of 8th Av, 25x92, (foreclosure Oct. 8;) Mitchell May, referee, to Brooklyn Savings Bank, 141 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn, Oct. 20; attorneys, Schenck & Funnell, 84 William St.....$90,000

31ST ST, 320 East, s s, 280 ft e of 2d Av, 22.6x98.9; Carl A. Bausch, 632 Fillmore Place, West New York, N. J., to Celia Cooper, 612 Union Av., Bronx, (mtg $8,000,) all liens, Oct. 22; attorney, Herman Arms Co., 115 West 42d St.....$100

60TH ST, 219 East, n s, 365 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Minnie T. Brown to Amelia G. Bastable, at Westfield, N. J., (mtg $18,000,) Oct. 20; attorney, A. M. Levine, 2 Rector St.....$1

61ST ST, s s, 119 ft w of 1st Av, 28x100.5; Bernard Nichthauser to Jacob Mercy, 27 Carmine St, ½ right, title, and interest, all liens, April 23; attorney, David Freiberger, 32 Broadway.....$1

70TH ST, 267 West, n s, 119 ft e of West End Av, 18.6x100.5; Minnie T. Brown to Amelia G. Bastable, at Westfield, N. J., (mtg $18,000,) Oct. 20; attorney, A. M. Levine, 2 Rector St.....$1

84TH ST, n s, 237 ft w of West End Av, 18x102.2; Lillian MacD. Rossell to Frances S. MacDermott, 323 West 84th St, quitclaim, July 15, 1914; attorney, C. L. Latting, 34 Pine St.....$1

106TH ST, 1 East, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100,11; Mutual Life Insurance Co. to Helen, wife of Jacob Koenigsberg, 15 East 106th St, (mtg $27,000,) Oct. 11; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

107TH ST, 217 East, n s, 310 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Emma A. Mayhew to Erwin W. Berry, of Maplewood, N. J., all liens, Oct. 22; attorneys, Parsons, C. & McI., 52 William St.....$10,400

111TH ST, 125-135 West, n s, 220.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 105x100.11; 114th Street and 7th Avenue Construction Co. to Isidor Reis, 68 Lenox Av, (mtg $180,000,) Oct. 21; attorney, Samuel I. Goldberg, 37 Liberty St.....$100

115TH ST, 310 East, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Max Salomon, referee, to Lewis Q. Jones, at Newport, R. I., Oct. 11; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$13,000

SAME PROPERTY; Lewis Q. Jones to Antonio Mastromonaco, 312 East 115th St, Oct. 13; attorneys, Baker & H., 167 East 121st St.....$12,500

116TH ST, 104 East, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 37.3x100,11; 116th St, 106 East, s s, 62.3 ft e of Park Av, 37.9x100,11; Estates Income Realty Corp. to George McKee, 324 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $96,000,) June 21; attorney, John J. Robinson, 238 Broadway.....$1

123D ST, 323 East, n s, 236 ft e of 2d Av, 18x100.11, (foreclosure Oct. 19;) Hy. W. Pollock, referee, to Isabel H. Woodford, 13 West 12th St, Oct. 22; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$7,400

136TH ST, n s, 216.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 88.9x 99.11; R. A. S. Realty Co. to Bernard Ratkowsky, 50 West 120th St, (mtg $27,000,) ½ part, Oct. 22; attorney, Benjamin M. Levy, 55 Liberty St.....$100

141ST ST, 415 West, n s, 152.1 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 16.4x99.11; Peter E. Tallman to Theo. A. L. Davis, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., (mtg $13,500,) Oct. 21.....$1

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, n s, 98.10 ft s w of Travers St, 23.11x117.9; Joseph Wertheimer to Alice W. Dryfoos, 166 West 57th St, and another, Oct. 19; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St.....$1

CROMWELL AV, w s, 408 ft n of 165th St, 113.2x120.10; Harriet A. Ver Planck to Lillian Stimel, 745 Trinity Av, Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FULTON AV, n w corner of 167th St, 25x 92.1; Gerald J. Barry and another, executors, to John Byrne, 1,200 Franklin Av, (mtg $15,000,) Oct. 21; attorney, A. Zimmerman, 206 Broadway.....$19,100

JACKSON AV, w s, 234.2 ft n 165th St, 19x85; Herman Kolkmann to Henry J. Tuerpel, Freeport, L. I., (mtg $4,000,) Oct. 10; attorney, Charles Brandt, 99 Nassau St.....$1

LOTS 2 AND 3, BLOCK 2, MAP SEC. 1, Bathgate Est., John B. Harrison, (referee,) to Hester J. Morrison, 435 East 139th St, (mtg $4,000,) Aug. 24; attorney, W. T. Matthies, 506 East 175th St.....$100

LOTS 56 and 57, map Metropolitan Real Estate Association; Joseph Wertheimer to Alice W. Dryfoos, 116 West 57th St, and another, Oct. 19; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St.....$100

LOTS 62 to 68, 69 to 86, map William Cooper; also Lots 380 and 381, map Haight Estate; L. Napoleon Levy to Aaron Wolff, 13 West 36th St, Dec. 31, 1914; attorney, Aaron Wolff, 13 West 36th St.....$1

LOTS 109, 110, 113, and 114, map of Maria Shrady; Elliot-Melville Co. to Volze, Larkin & Kenny Construction Co., 173 West 231st St, (mtg $1,250,) Oct. 21; attorney, E. Rolph, 555 East 177th St.....$1

LOTS 131 to 134, map of Koch Homestead; Mary Schuh to Frederick W. Schuh, 2,032 St. Paul's Av, Oct. 21; attorney, L. G. Mapes, 1,499 Williamsbridge Road.....$1

LOTS 142 to 145, same map; same to Margt. E. Ryer, 2,032 St. Paul's Place, Oct. 21; same attorney.....$1

MOREGAN AV, n w s, Lot 226, Map East Tremont, 66x150; also Crotona Parkway, s e s, part Lot 188, same map, (strip,) 25x0.5; also Crotona Parkway, e s, 84.1 ft n of 180th St, runs n 6.6, n 76.1x w 0.5x s 75.1 to beginning; Joseph Cohen to H. S. & S. O. Crystal, Inc., 47 West St, Oct. 1; attorney, I. Untermeyer, 37 Wall St.....$1

GOTTH AV, e s, 53.2 ft n of 150th St, 17.7x 100; Julia A. Fitz-Simons to Jane T. Fitz-Simons et al., 592 Mott Av; attorney, Julia A. Fitz-Simons, 592 Mott Av.....Gift

PROSPECT AV, e s, 244.10 ft n e Bush St, 37.6x105; Arthur N. Geigerich, (referee,) to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Oct. 15; attorneys, Cary & Co., 59 Wall St..$100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,586, s e s, 50x120; Marie Robinson to Thomas Freston, Jr., 293 Alexander Av, (mtg. $15,500.) Oct. 20; attorney, T. Freston, Jr., 293 Alexander Av.....$100

12TH ST, n s, Lot 312, map of Unionport, 100x108; Alex. Karlin, referee, to Peter Duncan, 1,019 East 179th St., Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

154TH ST, e ½ of Lot 574, map of Melrose South, 25x100; Dora Frank to William Horn, 309 East 154th St, July 3, (mtg $3,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

167TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Fulton Av, 54.11x 60; Gerald J. Barry and another, executors, to Ernest Wagner, 1,163 Franklin Av, Oct. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,150

178TH ST, n s, 100 ft w Prospect av, 72x95; Jacob Bloom Realty Corporation to Jacob Bloom, 1,852 Clinton Av, (mtg. $45,000.) Oct. 14; attorney, Morris Berkowitz, 74 Broadway.....$100

216TH ST, n s, 50.6 ft n w Bronx Bl, 375x irregular, contains 4.378 acres; James K. Walter to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway; attorneys, Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway.....$46,823

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

JANE ST, n s, 59.10 ft e of Hudson St, 19.5x—; Liny Curnow to Samuel Keeler, Ridgefield, Conn., Oct. 19, demand, 6 p. c.; address 132 Nassau St.....$1,050

VERMILYE AV, s s, 200 ft e of 218th St, 50x150; Becker Building Corporation to Nellie Warner, Buffalo, N. Y., 3 years, Oct. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$42,000

2D AV, 769, w s, 24.8 ft n of 41st St, 24.8x 80; H. M. Construction Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., Oct. 21, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

4TH ST, 107 East, n s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 25x96.2; estate of Henry Knebel to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 21, due, &c., as per bond.....$9,000

4TH ST, 109 East, n s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, 25x96.2; estate of Henry Knebel to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 21, due, &c., as per bond.....$10,000

4TH ST, 111 East, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x96.2; estate of Henry Knebel to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 21, due, &c., as per bond.....$10,000

13TH ST, 137 West, n s, 409.6 ft w of 6th Av, 20.0x100.3; Helen Norris to Philip N. Rosworth, at Spring Valley, N. Y., Oct. 21, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

21ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 20.0x98.9; Malvern Realty Co. to Katie Federman, 24 Lenox Av, Oct. 21, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$1,000

28TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 6th Av, 17x98.9; James L. Corning to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, Oct. 22, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$25,000

48TH ST, n s, 755.6 ft w of 5th Av, 21.6x 100.5; Morris Mizel to Frederick H. Coerr, 75 East 51st St, Oct. 22, prior mtg $10,000, due July 2, 1918; attorneys, Stern & Ro., 149 Broadway.....$2,500

54TH ST, 446 West; Michael J. Scanlon to Franklin Brewing Co., 414 Flushing Av, Brooklyn, demand, 6 p. c., Oct. 21.....$550

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 40x 100.11; Helen Koenigsberg to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 59 Cedar St, Oct. 11, due as per bond.....$27,000

115TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Antonio Mastromonaco to Lewis Q. Jones, Newport, R. I., Oct. 13, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$9,000

Bronx.

LOT 289, map of Varian estate; John Miller to Michael Driscoll, 845 6th Av, Oct. 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St.....$1,350

LOTS 109, 110, 113, and 114, map of Maria Shrady; Volze, Larkin & Kenny Construction Co., Inc., to Eliot-Melville Co., Manhasset, L. I., Oct. 21, 3 years; attorney, E. M. Strong, 18 East 34th St.....$1,250

LOT 4, map of Thompson-Rose estate; Luigi Magnotta to Celestia Smith, 429 East 156th St, Oct. 21, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$2,800

PROSPECT AV, 2,112, e s, 38x159; Carmela Galella to John Sylvester, 32 King St, Oct. 8, 18 installments, interest; attorney, George J. Russo, 299 Broadway.....1,160

SPOFFORD AV, s w corner of Barretto St, 50x100; Rosa Bastone to W. Meddaugh Dunning, 1,992 Clinton Av, Oct. 22, due as per bond; attorneys, Clarke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$1,500

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 188th St, 56.9x100; H. M. Construction Co. to Nagrom Realty Co., 115 Broadway, prior mtg $48,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

VALENTINE AV, 2,467, w s, 50x100; same to same, prior mtg $35,000, Oct. 21, 3 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$4,000

137TH ST, n s, 854.2 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x 100; John Mernagle to Model B. & L. Association of Mott Haven, 2,963 3d Av, prior mtg $4,250, Oct. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

137TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Elizabeth Klein to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Oct. 22, 5 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 57 Chambers St.....$14,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 2,848, store; City Real Estate Improvement Corporation to Charles Kreiman, 1,117 Westchester Av, 5 years, from Nov. 15, 1915; attorney, Felt & Elias, 51 Chambers St.....$2,700

MADISON AV, 2,137, all; Ettta Crakow to Harry Kibanoff and another, 59 East 101st St, 5 years, from Oct. 15, 1915; attorney, Charles Liebling, 132 Nassau St.....$4,300

2D AV, 2,146, store floor; Giuseppe Cabriola to George Leinecker, 1,254 Franklin Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Charles A. Kalish, 60 Wall St.....$1,200

8TH AV, n e corner of 154th St, store and part cellar; Flow Realty Co. to Annie Natale, 237 East 111th St, 4 1-12 years, from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, W. Koehler & Co., 501 1st Av.....$900 to $1,500

38TH ST, 338-340 East, parts, store, basement, and second floors; Rachel Jacoby to firm Turco & Cinquemani, 338 East 38th St, 3 10-12 years, from July 1, 1915.....$780

54TH ST, 446 West, all; George W. Plunkett to Michael J. Scanlon, 361 West 47th St, 5 years, from Oct. 2, 1915; attorney, Franklin Brewing Co., 414 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.....$1,200

59TH ST, 335-341 West, all; Maurice Cohen et al. to Harry Klebanoff, 59 East 101st St, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Charles Liebling, 132 Nassau St.....$10,400

96TH ST, 206-208 East; hat and coat privilege, Bismarck Restaurant and Cafe Co. to Harry Schlessinger, 48 East 88th St, 1 year, from Sept. 1, 1915.....$1,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 299; Adolph Shapiro against Joseph L. Buttenwieser, owner; Edwin L. Brown and Nathan Marks, contractors..$161

AVENUE B, 295; Adolph Shapiro against Joseph L. Buttenwieser, owner; Edwin L. Brown and Nathan Marks, contractors..$161

BARTHOLDI ST, n s, 30.8 ft e of Rosewood Av, 50x95; James Martinelli against P. S. Construction Co., owner; (renewal).....$570

2D AV, 698; Asen Roofing and Cornice Co., Inc., against Hyman Schwartz, owner and contractor; Louis Wallen, contractor..$100

6TH AV, 624; Adolph Shapiro against Theodore C. Marceau, owner; Edwin L. Brown and Nathan Marks, contractors.....$322

11TH ST, 517 East; Adolph Shapiro against Charles Rubinger, owner; Edwin L. Brown and Nathan Marks, contractors.....$89

124TH ST, s w corner Mount Morris Park West, —x—; Joseph M. Mullstein against Bernard Rathowsky, owner and contractor; Mrs. Von Sastrow, contractor.....$800

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

72D ST, 42 and 118 West, and 73d St, 126 West; J. D. Johnson Co. against Edward W. Browning et al., May 24, 1915; (by bond).....$3,943

SAME PROPERTY; Sargent & Co. against same, Sept. 14, 1915, (by bond).....$1,150

SAME PROPERTY; White Marble and Terrazzo Co. against same, Sept. 10, 1915, (by bond).....$1,746

SAME PROPERTY; John W. Cooney Co. against same, May 21, 1915, (by bond).$6,670

54TH ST, 54 West; Lawrence S. Harris against Jessie Gillender et al., May 17, 1915.....$250

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 129.2 ft s of Boscobel Pl, 187.9x175; Lenox Sand and Gravel Co. against Boyne Bridge Realty Co., Inc., et al., Oct. 6, 1915.....$153

BRYANT AV, 1,013 to 1,019; Webber Supply Co., Inc., against Simonia Realty Corporation et al.,

City Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 86 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or lease for manufacturing purposes, plot 100x168 feet, with three fronts, at northeast corner 96th and 1st Av. John D. Crimmins, 624 Madison Av.

Private garage, 178 East 76th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Stable or garage, 242 West 69th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush: only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For sale or To Let.

Have a 6-room house with tubs, range, water, large cellar, &c., big piece of ground, in good condition, 1 hour out; easy terms and be reasonable offer refused from good party who wants this for a permanent home. Owner, Box 179 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

West 118th, 253.—Ten rooms, two baths, recently enlarged and renovated throughout; exceptionally desirable for doctor or dentist. For terms telephone Plaza 6782.

120th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900; near subway.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against HENRY BENNETT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

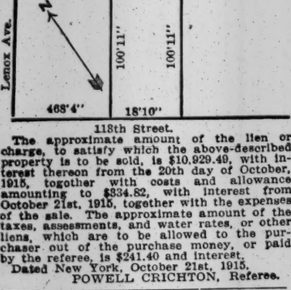
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant easterly four hundred and sixty-eight feet and four inches from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, eighteen feet and ten inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Lenox Avenue, part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, eighteen feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning; said land lying in Section 6, Block 1697, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.

POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

DULON & ROE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 41 West 118th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,929.49, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1915, together with costs and allowance amounting to $334.52, with interest from October 21st, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $241.40 and interest.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.

POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II, OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1915. Present: Hon. Mitchell L. Erlanger, Justice.

In the matter of The Northern Bank of New York.—In Liquidation.

Application of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York for leave to pay a third dividend to the creditors of The Northern Bank of New York and for other relief.—Order.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of Eugene Lamb Richards, Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, dated and verified the 22d day of October, 1915, and the schedule thereto annexed, and the affidavit of Charles A. Horne, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, in charge of The Northern Bank of New York in liquidation, verified the same day, and upon the records in connection with the liquidation of The Northern Bank of New York, on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and

On motion of Breed, Abbott & Morgan, attorneys for the petitioner, It is

ORDERED, that the Clerk of the County of New York file in his office this order, the said petition, with annexed schedules, and the said affidavit, and that this application of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

(1) For leave to pay a third dividend of five per cent. to all creditors of The Northern Bank of New York whose claims have been filed and accepted;

(2) For leave to pay first and second dividends aggregating sixty per cent. to all creditors of The Northern Bank of New York whose claims have been filed and accepted since May 17, 1912, in order to equalize the distribution made to them with the distribution heretofore made to creditors whose claims were filed and accepted prior to said date; and

(3) For the confirmation and approval by the court of the acts of the Banking Department of the State of New York in connection with the liquidation of The Northern Bank of New York, including a disbursements made in said banking September 30, 1915, and shown on Exhibit E, annexed to said petition;

Be brought on to be heard before this court, as a Special Term, Part I, thereof, on the 29th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as said application can be heard, and that notice of such application be given by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York to The Northern Bank of New York, its creditors and stockholders, by publishing a copy of this order on the 23d day of October, 1915, and on the 27th day of October, 1915, in the New York Law Journal and THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Enter: M. L. E.

J. S. C.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation.

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the barge P. R. R. No. 267, concerning the loss, damage, injury and destruction occasioned by the barge P. R. R. No. 267 coming in contact with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14th, 1914; and

Whereas the petitioner filed with the Clerk of this Court on October 20th, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $15,500, with interest from September 14, 1914, duly approved, undertaking to pay into Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said barge P. R. R. No. 267 and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the petition issued out of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages and injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the barge P. R. R. No. 267 with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before H. W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said Court at the Court Rooms thereof on the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation is said stipulation.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The Annalist provides for thoughtful business men articles full of matter for earnest consideration. The Open Security Market brings together buyers and sellers of all kinds of unlisted bonds and stocks. The Annalist. Every Monday. 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Building loans in Queens County; 50 per cent. valuation. "Attorney," H 223 Times Downtown.

Money advanced on rents, first and second mortgage money. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

To Let For Business
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Private office for rent; use of telephone and stenographer. Room 1,903, 220 West 42d.

Property Out of the City
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 718 North Broadway, Yonkers.

For Sale, at Mt. Vernon, in the exclusive Chester Hill section, three-story detached house, 10 rooms, two baths, three toilets, laundry, and garage; lot 62x90. Will sell to quick purchaser for $13,500. Write or call, M. W. Robinson, 212 5th Av., New York.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

VERY ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE, 5 rooms and bath, electric, gas, and city water, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, in living and dining rooms, large verandas, plot of lawn and garden, hedges and shrubbery; block from sandy bathing beach, fishing, &c.; 45 minutes from Manhattan; must have $150 down, then $18 monthly. C. Colt, 1,218 B'way, Brooklyn.

NEW MODERN HOUSE,
Semi-bungalow type, 7 rooms and tile bath; sun parlor and large porch; electricity and gas, parquet floors, white enamel, 2d floor; 28 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted neighborhood; price $5,950; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 8876 Cortlandt.

SALE OR RENT.
Beautiful corner suburban home; large front and side porches; 8 rooms and tile bath, hot water heat; restricted neighborhood; 4 minutes to express station; 100 trains daily to Flatbush and Penn. Stations. Owner, 200 Broadway, N. Y., Room 506.

PLOT 50x100; all improvements; good neighborhood; near station; 35 minutes out; $190; wonderful bargain. B. F. McLain, 47 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresemere and Magnolia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free. For further details and terms address

BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Genuine country home in town; buy now and pick your own Winter apples; in Montclair, south end; convenient to trolley, stations and school house; colonial type; fourteen rooms, large hall, four open fireplaces, with colonial mantels, steam heat, gas, electricity; modern improvements; large grounds, 454-foot frontage; big apple trees, lilacs, peonies, pears, cherries, and grapes; tennis court; modern barn, easily converted into garage; a paradise for real children; owner going South; will sacrifice for $14,000; less ground, less money; no exchange. Apply Nathan Russell, Glen Ridge, N. J.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's Country Estate, twelve (12) acres, situated on high ridge, half way between Englewood and Hackensack; about 15 miles from New York; brick and stone dwelling, with slate roof, 18 rooms, three baths; two small cottages; large barn and garage; this is a great opportunity to acquire a attractive home or for investment; property free and clear; will sell at most attractive price. Call or write for full particulars. M. W. Robinson, 212 5th Av., New York.

SUMMIT, N. J.—An attractively furnished house, 11 rooms; hot-water heat; ample capacity; garage; high ground; 10 minutes' walk to D., L. & W. station; dry Winter climate; rent, $150 per month till April 1. Address Box H 222 Times Downtown.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100, on plot 54x200; every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

MONTCLAIR.—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Will take 6-pass. touring car in good condition in part payment for two-family house, nine rooms each side, in Rahway; assessed for $3,800; price, $2,800. Reply to H. W. D. Rudd, 201 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Eight-room cottage on Indian River, Rockledge, Fla. Inquire Miss Lowrie, 113 Silver St., Bennington, Vt.

Real Estate Wanted.

Two or three lots, with or without house, Forest Hills, or Kew Gardens; no agents. Tel. 2356 Riverside. 936 West End Av., Apt. No. 1.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

140 EAST 94TH ST.
Two rooms, bath and service.
Reduced rents; southern exposure; good ventilation.

1,186 MADISON AV., CORNER 87TH ST. Seven unusually large rooms, electric light, elevator service, &c.; $100. Superintendent.

81st, 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

GEORGETTE COURT, 815 West 118th St. $35.00—5-room apartments—$45.00.
All modern improvements; elevator service day and night; parks, subway, "L," car, and bus service within one block.

Elegant unfurnished six-room elevator apartment to sublet; rental, $1,850; up to Oct. 1, 1916; immediate possession. Bonwit, The Cleburne, 924 West End Av., Apt. 122.

140th St., 503 West.—Seven rooms, front; bath; electr.city; convenient subway and "L"; refined house; owner on premises; $45; inducements to desirable tenants.

57th St., 140 West.—Large living room, two bedrooms; two bathrooms, kitchenette, dining room; modern building; $1,400. Meyrowitz.

236 WEST 55TH ST.
5, 6 large rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; $55-$75.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON. 104 West 70th St.

Up-to-date apartments of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $23 to $45. Stratton, 94 Brandt Place. Telephone 4643 Tremont.

21ST ST., 210 WEST.—ELEVATOR APARTMENTS; 5 AND 6 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, $35 UP.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

120th, 349 West.—Two rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping porch; all sunny; $30.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Bronx.

Fox St., 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, (5 blocks east Prospect Av. station.)—Four, five rooms, bath; steam, hot water; all improvements; $18 to $24. Apply janitors. Telephone Melrose 6085.

Walton Av., 1,917, south of Tremont Av.—3, 4, 5 large rooms, $22 to $32; latest improvements. Phone 2794 Tremont.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted.—6, 7 rooms; nicely furnished apartment; 3 adults; 6 months; immediate possession; west side; highest of references given. Phone Murray Hill 1184.

Small housekeeping apartment for six months or longer, Plaza district. H 219 Times Downtown.

2 TO 4 ROOMS, $40 to $60, by responsible party. Address Box 876 Times, 3 Rector St.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments.—Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th. Furnished, unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rental in New York; 2 rooms, bath, $12 weekly and up.

Completely furnished six-room and bath; thoroughly equipped for housekeeping; southern exposure, 75 East 81st. 7828 Lenox.

West Side

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 99th St., near Broadway.
8 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 6th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 8964 River.

Five to nine rooms, $100 to $350 upward, private parties subleasing; completely furnished, chiefly new buildings, west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Col. 3974.

Beautifully furnished, all outside, six rooms, two baths, new building, West Eighties; southern exposure. Details from Columbus 3974.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
85th St., 1 West; a superbly beautiful seven-room furnished apartment; modern, high-class building. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5726.

Will sublet 5-room apartment in elevator house, 50 Morningside Av., 119th St.; lease expires next Oct. 1; regular rent $55; concessions granted. Perkins.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Central Park West.—Sixties; handsomely furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 bedrooms; $300 month. Telephone Owner, Murray Hill 8850.

Individual requirements fulfilled; exclusive listing, personally inspected. CLAREMONT MORRIS, 30 East 42d.

Handsomely furnished apartment, modern building; West End Av., below 86th, 8 rooms, 3 baths. Telephone Murray Hill 9726.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Broadway, 243 West 98th.—Handsome newly furnished 7-room apartment; southern, eastern exposure; immediate possession. Apt. 7-B.

Attractive, completely furnished seven sunny rooms; piano; immediate possession. 243 West 98th, 6B.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St., N. Y.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house

119th, 430 West.—Five outside rooms, (bath,) completely, beautifully furnished; $35.

79th, Broadway corner; 6 rooms, 3 baths; $800; references. 4837 Schuyler.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

157TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

197TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

218ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Charming rooms; excellent table; private baths; electricity; phone; references.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

62D, 88 EAST.—Second floor, suite of two rooms; excellent table; parlor dining.

MADISON AV., 149, (Corner 32d St.)—Rooms, with board; table excellent.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; excellent board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, suites; private baths; also single room; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; gentlemen or business women; excellent cuisine; table board. Hubbell.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; private family desiring Winter home.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large, single room; private bathroom; electric lights; references.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—PARISIAN LADY OPENING NEWLY FURNISHED, ELEGANT, EXCLUSIVE HOME FOR REFINED PEOPLE INVITES INSPECTION; FRENCH CLASS NOW FORMING; EXCELLENT FRENCH CUISINE; REFERENCES.

76TH, 88 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home cooking; moderate prices; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large room; attractively furnished; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 237, 239 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, single; excellent table; fine location.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, excellent table; parlor dining; homelike; table guests.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny, single rooms; excellent home table; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 146 WEST, (The Barrett.)—20th year; rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table; ref.

82D, 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; third floor rear; refined house.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; Jewish family.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home, large and small rooms. "L" and subway.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Refined home; large, small rooms; electricity; references; table guests.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Select neighborhood, near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and medium-sized rooms in well-conducted house; excellent table; moderate.

94TH ST., 18 WEST.—Newly renovated connecting and single rooms; electricity; table boarders.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Gentleman appreciating refined, comfortable home; reasonable; investigate. Chaurand.

98TH, (Riverside Drive.)—Southern couple with handsome nine-room apartment want couple or gentleman; every privilege; private family. Riverside 9281.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with bath; private American home; suitable for couple or gentlemen seeking quiet, well appointed home; very best cooking.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; suite; table guests; New Englanders.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Thirty guests with us from one to nine years; comfortable rooms and good food and agreeable associates hold them; vacancies because parties left city; reasonable; Southerners.

106TH, 814 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

EDGEHILL INN,
SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.
Exclusive home for few guests; broad verandas; beautiful country; near country club; accessible to train and subway. Tel. 360 Kingsbridge.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"The Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., spacious rooms; excellent table; select all-year home; beautiful surroundings; easy commutation. Phone 687.

New Jersey.

To let, large, well-furnished room, 8 windows, steam heat, and light; five minutes to station; with or without board. Call or write to B. Haas, 6 De Forest Av., Summit, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, 41 South Willow St.—Attractively furnished rooms in well-appointed house; good home cooking; fine location; references.

Thoroughly competent nurse will give exclusive care to invalid in my attractive home. S 35 Times.

Pennsylvania.

Trained nurse will give home and care to tubercular patient; fine accommodations; $25 per week. Z 359 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

115TH, (Cor. Manhattan,) Near 116th "L" and Morningside Park.—Pleasant rooms; good home board; $8 up, (one,) $15 up, (two;) steam heat, electricity; every comfort; social surroundings. Telephone Morningside 4021.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, large room, with beautiful private bathroom; another large room; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (83d.)—Large, elegant room and bath, with meals, for two; ideal home; exclusive apartment. Schuyler 4820.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites, all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; every investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Barrett, 146 W. 82d., 20th year; rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table; ref.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care, chaperonage; eleventh year.

WEST END AV., 279. (cor. 73d.)—Large room; also single; handsome private home.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

26TH, 107 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; running water; steam.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

31ST, 47 EAST.—Large, front room, near subway; all conveniences.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

88TH ST., 10 EAST.—Rooms with private baths and suites; elevator; fine house.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegantly furnished double rooms; second floor; bath adjoining; electricity; phone.

60TH, 119 EAST.—Large front parlor; steam; electricity; select location.

75TH, 1,044 Lexington Av.—Handsomely furnished room, bath, connecting; gentlemen only; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studio for music or dancing, meetings; subrenting for hour or month; rooms furnished, unfurnished.

West Side

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished double rooms; continuous hot water; steam, telephone, electricity; exceptionally clean; moderate.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence, charming St. accommodations; bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, 84 WEST.—One, three rooms; communicating; private bath, steam, electricity; references.

12TH ST., 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath, $12; well-kept house.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

49TH, 48 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; physician, business; electricity.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Exceptionally clean hall room; running water; private house; telephone.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, GENTLEMEN.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; conveniences; other rooms.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath and saloon dressing room; also smaller room; high-grade house and superior service.

69TH, (Central Park West).—Desirable front room; exclusive elevator apartment. Phone Columbus 5277.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large room; steam, hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished rooms; running water; strictly private house; references.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Desirable large room; electricity; private residence; gentlemen only; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; every convenience.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private bath or without; phone; references.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; references.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms; telephone; improvements; near subway, "L," stations.

72D, 123 WEST.—Desirable parlor floor, suitable studio, dancing academy, other business.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large double room with alcove; twin beds; southern exposure.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

72D, 22 WEST.—Beautiful private house; sunny or north room; private.

73D, 121 WEST.—Quiet, attractive room; all conveniences; telephone; private house; subway, "L."

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms or suite; private bath; electricity; gentlemen.

74TH, 161 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; private house; conveniences; good service.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; gentlemen; private house; references required.

75TH ST., (829 Amsterdam.)—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; elevator; telephone; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; no other roomers. Wyeth.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Just opened newly furnished house; large rooms; also two-room suite; electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $12.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Comfortable large, small, rooms, meals optional; elevator; telephone. Hilton.

76TH ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, bath, modern improvements, $5 up; references exchanged.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large front room, 2d floor; breakfast privilege; also back parlor.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Parlor floor in private residence; also single room.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9723 Schuyler.

79TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Handsome, large room; newly furnished; southern exposure; exclusive, private residence.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, small room, private house; suitable one, two; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH STREET, 138 WEST.
Large, front parlor bedroom and connecting dressing room; also small room; electricity.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large and small, sunny, front rooms; electricity, near subway; references.

81ST ST., 203 WEST, Apartment 3-D, (Near Broadway.)—Large, airy room for gentleman, adjoining bath; high-class apartment house; no other roomers; room and breakfast, $10 weekly.

82D, 152 WEST.—Moderate rates; handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience; "L," subway.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 53 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small front room, newly furnished; references.

82D ST., WEST.—Select two outside rooms, bath, in elevator apartment, 4040 Schuyler.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, private bath; electricity; suitable two.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual southern exposure, 2d floor room; newly furnished, every convenience.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; bath adjoining; breakfast; telephone.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Magnificent large room; running water; tray breakfast served; $8.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large, also small room; gentleman; private family; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms, with baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom, electricity; $9-$11.

91ST, 88 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, sunny rooms, private baths; electricity; $10, $12.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room on bath-room floor; also skylight room.

91ST ST., 203 WEST.—Front suite, adjoining bath; private entrance; piano. Stobble.

92D ST., 104 WEST.—Front suite, parlor, alcove, bath; private family; reasonable. Wurzfield.

94TH, 84 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; references.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; running water; private house; bachelors.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive back parlor, kitchenette; large front room, suitable two.

97TH, 316 WEST.—A sunny room; refined family; river view; next Drive.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3-$7. McNamara.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, nicely furnished; two gentlemen or married couple.

105TH, 248 WEST, (B'way.)—Pleasing, sunny room; 3 windows; select; elevator apartment. Phillips.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentleman; elevator. Apt. No. 1.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractively furnished room, with lavatory; private family; reasonable.

111TH, 506 WEST, (Apt. 43.)—Large, well-furnished room, suitable two gentlemen.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Large Southern room, running water; small with bath. Apt. 6D.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Attractive room, near Columbia University; convenient transportation. Apt. 7.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Bright rooms; modern apartment, next Columbia; kitchen privileges. Apt. 3.

118TH, 401 West.—Large room, overlooking Morningside Park; all conveniences. Apt. 43.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; exclusive; elevator house. Apt. 75.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Two very attractive rooms, $4.50 and $6.50, in apartment of college students; no other roomers; meals optional. Hawley. Apt. 26.

126TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive room for gentleman; running hot, cold water; $8.

128TH, 18 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny room, and also hall room; private house; references.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; home comforts. Apartment 42.

139TH, (574 St. Nicholas Av.,) near 140th St. "L."—Large outside room, facing park; exclusive elevator apartment for one or two gentlemen; board optional. Bachrach, Apt. 4B.

149TH, 552 WEST.—Large, small, two adjoining rooms; first-class table; $8-$10.

152D, 511 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, adjoining bath; suitable 2 gentlemen; private family.

156TH, 611 WEST.—Beautiful room, one or two gentlemen; subway; improvements; privacy. Sutherland.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY is offered to secure a handsomely furnished parlor and connecting bedroom; location at Central Park West and 81st St.; absolute quiet and perfect service assured; rate $8 to $10, according to service required. T 114 Times.

BEAUTIFUL, large, neatly furnished room in VERY SELECT neighborhood; private bath adjoining; ward off all expensive furnishings; strictly PRIVATE HOUSE; references required; prefer gentleman. T 50 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine, and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3908 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 3,604, (148th.)—Bachelor quarters; large room; no other roomers; all improvements. Mayer.

BROADWAY, (168th)—Seven rooms; two baths; 2, 3, rooms, bath. Audubon 3515. Ellsworth.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple, having charming apartment, rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV, 200.—Room or suite; private, elevator. Apt. 23; kitchen privileges.

NICELY furnished room and private bath in exclusive apartment; gentleman only; $5 weekly. 6

ELLIS ISLAND HOLDS BOY OF FIRST CABIN

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Avery Meet 9-Year-Old Son from England, but He Is Taken from Them.

IMMIGRATION LAW BLAMED

Officials Enforcing the Statute In Hope That Authorities at Washington Will Modify It.

Although his parents met him at the White Star pier yesterday when he arrived from Liverpool on the Baltic, Thorold Avery, 9 years old, had to go to Ellis Island with the immigrants to appear before a Board of Special Inquiry. The boy came over in the first cabin to go to school in this country. On the voyage he was in charge of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Druiff and Dr. Alfred Mosely, the well-known English educator, who assisted Mr. and Mrs. Avery in trying to convince the Immigration Inspector that as the father and mother were at the pier it would be unjust to take their son away from them.

W. G. Avery, the boy's father, is employed by William Baumgarten & Co. of 715 Fifth Avenue, dealers in fine furniture. He said he had ample evidence from bankers and other business men to show that he was quite able to prevent his 9-year-old son from becoming a public charge. Mr. Avery is said to be well-to-do.

The Inspector listened patiently and replied that the United States immigration laws demanded that all alien children arriving in this country without their parents or legal guardians must be sent to Ellis Island to go before a Board of Special Inquiry. Thorold Avery and his parents left the Baltic at 3 o'clock on the immigrant barge for Ellis Island.

Officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company said this was the first time in their recollection that an alien under 16 traveling in the first cabin unaccompanied had been sent to Ellis Island when both parents were at the pier to meet the steamer on arrival.

At Ellis Island it was explained that the immigration officials had frequently written to the Department of Labor at Washington pointing out the faults in the present law, in an effort to get it amended to give the Inspectors on the ship some discretionary power.

William Williams, the former Immigration Commissioner at Ellis Island, said when he was in charge of the bureau that the best way to get bad laws amended was to enforce them rigorously, and that policy has been adopted by the officials ever since.

Grand Rapids City Official Sought.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 22.—Prosecuting Attorney Barnard this afternoon obtained a warrant for the arrest of Williard H. Olmstead, former Deputy City Treasurer, on the charge of embezzling municipal funds to the total of $2,079. The action is one of the developments in the case against City Treasurer James S. Hawkins, against whom impeachment proceedings have been started on allegations of irregularity in tax title transactions.

WIRT HAS NO FEAR OF SECTARIANISM

Says There Has Been No Such Effect by His System on the Pupils at Gary, Ind.

ETTINGER SEES A DANGER

Bishop Greer Warmly Approves Plan for Religious Instruction for School Children.

Permission to school children to attend classes in religious instruction outside of the classroom during the extra school time need not introduce sectarianism among children, according to Superintendent William A. Wirt of the schools of Gary, Ind., and Dr. William L. Ettinger, Associate Superintendent of the New York City schools, who talked at a meeting at Synod Hall last night. Mr. Wirt said that it had not had any such effect in the schools of Gary. He said:

"Every church in Gary is giving religious instruction to children in the extra hours which are not used in the classroom. The children have come to regard it in a very matter-of-fact way as a regular part of their daily lives. They would be surprised to learn that there were children in other cities who had no religious instruction on weekdays.

"I have not been able to find the slightest mark of sectarianism on any of the children or the least trace of ill-feeling between the churches over the question of education. There is not in the religious instruction they receive daily at the various churches any teaching apt to produce such results. They are not taught much about creeds or the differences between denominations.

"I do not say that a religious teacher could not get them excited over the differences between churches, but I cannot imagine a church employing such a teacher. I cannot see that it is a strong argument against a good thing to say that it might be done badly. It is our business to see that it is done well."

Wants Children Kept Busy.

One of the questions put to Mr. Wirt was how the school authorities, under the Wirt system, could deal with ignorant and illiterate parents who would seek to have their children work in sweatshops or at home during the extra hours outside of the school buildings.

"The average time that a child is occupied in the schools on each day of the 365 days of the year is two and a half hours. Our plan is to keep children more fully occupied during the day in play, in work with the hand, and with religious instruction. There must be a co-ordinating agent which will join the activities of children outside of school with those in the school. The plan will not run itself. There will have to be adjustments in different portions of the city. We must somehow get the co-ordinating done, if the men and women of today want the school children of today to be turned out of as good a type as they were."

Mr. Wirt said he would have no objection, for instance, if a child should put in an hour of the extra time in the morning in working for her mother, if the mother needed help. The right kind of a mother, he said, could teach housekeeping, for instance, better than it could be taught in the schools.

He said that two generations ago men and women, who lived in cities less congested than those of today, had a chance to play in the open and to do chores and other work, so that their time was fully occupied. A generation ago, the children in the big cities had less open space and lived more and more under conditions which cut them off from the play and occupation of an earlier time, and today these conditions are worse. He told a story of an old man who had retired from business and interested himself in the education of his grandchildren.

Sees Possible Danger.

"He soon found out the disadvantage which school children today had in comparison with those of two generations ago," said Dr. Wirt. "The difference is not so apparent to many parents, who are so occupied in their own work that they have not the time to study these conditions, and it can be said that today a man often has to become a grandfather before he understands rightly how to be a father."

Dr. Ettinger, replying to a question as to the danger of sectarianism in the Ettinger plan, said that there was no reason to expect it, but he added:

"I think the greatest mistake that can be made would be to establish a point of contact between the school system and the churches. Parents have a full right to send their children to churches during the extra hours under which they are not under the control of the Department of Education. If any plan were established, however, under which the children were directed by teachers or Principals to go for religious instruction, or under which the school authorities delivered over the children for religious instruction, such a point of contact would be established, and the danger would then be present. The work of the school system must be over when the children leave the schools. The parents of the children, working with the churches, must then take charge of the religious instruction."

Bishop Greer, who presided over the meeting, said that, as far as he had been able to investigate them, the Wirt and Ettinger systems appealed very strongly to him, as providing for the development of the individuality of the child and for the development of the self-control as well as the mentality of a child.

Other speakers who explained and advocated the principle of the two plans were the Rev. Lester Bradner, Dr. William H. Pott, the Rev. John Wallace Suter, Jr., the Rev. Dr. H. P. Nichols, William Edmond Curtis, Louis O. Morny and Bishop Charles S. Burch.

FIX FRACTURED SKULL AFTER THIRTEEN YEARS

Belated Operation on Retired Fire Captain Expected to Restore Health.

Captain Robert Oswald of 312 West 112th Street, who retired from the Fire Department five years ago because of ill-health caused by severe headaches, was operated on at the Washington Heights Hospital on Thursday morning for a depressed fracture of the skull which he suffered in 1902 while fighting a fire in Brooklyn.

Until an X ray was taken a few days ago Captain Oswald did not know the nature of his injury, and for many years after the accident he carried on his strenuous duties as a member of the department in active service, answering alarms and directing his men. It was said at the hospital last night that he would recover his lost good health.

Captain Oswald, who is 54 years old, was at one time an aid to ex-Fire Chief Croker, and won quite a reputation for his daring. For a long time he was at the Fire Headquarters in Great Jones Street. A five-alarm fire in Brooklyn called his company out one night thirteen years ago, and while the Captain was leading his men a wall fell, breaking a heavy cable. The cable struck him on the head, rendering him unconscious.

An ambulance surgeon called the injury a lacerated scalp and put seventeen stitches in the injured head. After a lay-off for the wound to heal, the Captain was back at his desk. He complained of headaches, but refused to give up, despite his suffering. Physicians to whom he appealed for relief diagnosed the case as neuralgia, chronic neuralgia, and hysterical neuralgia. At four hospitals where he went for treatment the verdict was much the same.

Finally Captain Oswald was retired on half pay because of his illness, but he went to the courts and was reinstated as physically fit. He kept at his work until, under the stress of great excitement at fires, the pains became almost unbearable. Then he gave up and voluntarily retired.

A week ago when Captain Oswald was in great pain a nephew, Joseph Wilbur, who is employed as a bookkeeper at the Washington Heights Hospital, induced him to consult Dr. C. C. Sichel, the visiting surgeon, who lives at 210 Riverside Drive. The surgeon made a superficial examination and advised an X-ray of the injured head. Three exposures were taken, and according to Dr. Sichel, they showed a depressed fracture of the skull on the left side of the head extending a full six inches from just above the ear to the back of the head.

The operation was performed by Dr. Sichel, assisted by Dr. Daniel Bacharach, assisting visiting surgeon, of 15 Fort Washington avenue. The delicate operation of trepanning the skull was employed and the brain exposed. It showed that the blood vessels had been injured and were constantly irritated by the broken skull.

Captain Oswald stood the shock of the operation well, and his condition was so favorable last night that he seemed out of danger.

SING SING MEN INDICTED.

True Bills Returned Against Five Convicts Who Have Escaped.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Rocco Stalzo, Frederick Spence, Louis Pillods, Dennis O'Day, and Thomas Rizzo, convicts at Sing Sing, who have escaped, were indicted today by the Westchester Grand Jury for their flights.

One convict was brought here from Sing Sing. This was John Flanagan, a long-term man. He was in the Grand Jury room only a short time. Several keepers were called into the room, one at a time. Some of the men indicted have been recaptured.

William Willett, the former Long Island Congressman, will be held in the county jail here under a writ of habeas corpus until the Grand Jury takes up the series of assault cases in Sing Sing. He then will be a witness. There are fifteen cases of assault in which information has been laid before District Attorney Weeks. Willett was assaulted at least once because of his decisions as Judge in Sing Sing.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—Although no official report of the assault on Stephen Kromanski in the brush shop in Sing Sing Prison yesterday by J. Steinhart, a fellow-convict, was received at the Superintendent of Prisons' office here today, it was learned from an unofficial source that Kromanski is in a critical condition. The assault was made with a hammer, and the victim's skull had to be trepanned after the fractured bone was removed. It was said that the assault was the outgrowth of Kromanski's expressed disapproval of the Welfare League.

MAKES PLEA FOR MRS. MOHR

Widow of Murdered Physician Seeks Dismissal of the Indictment.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 22.—A motion to quash the indictment returned by a Grand Jury against Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, charged as an accessory before the fact in connection with the murder of her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, on Aug. 31, was made in the Superior Court here today on the ground that the statute under which the indictment was drawn is unconstitutional.

Counsel for Mrs. Mohr claimed that the statute permits the indictment of persons who may "innocently aid and assist in the commission of a crime," which, he contended, is in violation of a person's rights under the State Constitution. It was intimated that an appeal on this question would be taken to the Supreme Court.

SCHUMANN-HEINK AIDS SON.

Has His Accounts Settled, but He Is Held as Embezzler.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 22.—Henry Schumann-Heink, the contralto's son, was arraigned today before Recorder Carroll, in whose office he was clerk, on a charge of having embezzled $800. He pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at $1,000 and furnished by a bonding company.

A settlement of the discrepancy in Schumann-Heink's accounts was made yesterday with City Attorney Merrey by a lawyer who said he represented the prisoner's mother. Any additional discrepancies discovered, the lawyer said, would be settled.

FOSS HELD FOR GRAND JURY.

Former Governor of Massachusetts Loses First Move in Libel Suit.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Probable cause was found today against ex-Governor Foss in an action for criminal libel brought against him in the municipal court by Dennis D. Driscoll, a labor leader. Foss was held for the Grand Jury in $100 bail.

Driscoll, who is Secretary of the Trades Union Liberty League, alleged that Foss asserted in a recent campaign speech that while he was Governor Driscoll sought to be appointed Prison Commissioner, and promised in return to call off a strike then in progress in factories owned or controlled by Foss.

PUZZLE IN RIVER DROWNING.

Police Try to Identify Woman's Body Found in Hoboken.

The Hoboken police made efforts last night to discover the identity of a woman whose body was found floating in the slip of the Christopher Street Ferry at the Lackawanna Station, early yesterday morning. After the body had been in Volk's Morgue, Washington Street, all day with no clue to its identification, the police received information that led them to believe the dead person had been a well-to-do woman, whose name and residence were not made public. At once the police became active, but they were reticent about the case. They sent a telegram to a woman living in West Virginia, supposed to be a sister of the dead woman; but, at a late hour, no answer had been received.

Whether the woman met her death by accident or suicide the police did not know. Their theory was that she had disappeared from her home and probably had drowned herself. That her death was deliberate seemed to be indicated by the fact that there was nothing about her by which an identification could be made. The woman apparently was less than 40 years old and weighed 130 pounds. She had brown hair and was clothed in a black dress, black shoes and stockings, and a gray sweater.

When the body was taken from the water it was suggested to the police that the woman might have been a victim of the ferry accident on Thursday morning whose death had not been reported, but an examination established that the body had been in the water at least a week.

FRANK GUARDS DISMISSED.

Five Punished for Kidnapping That Ended in Lynching.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Oct. 22.—As a result of the lynching of Leo M. Frank, who was kidnapped from the State Prison here on the night of Aug. 16 last, five of the guards and Deputy Wardens have been discharged and another has resigned. The changes have just been made on orders from the State Prison Commission.

Among those discharged was the guard on duty the night Frank was kidnapped. Another was a guard at the tuberculosis camp, where a Federal prisoner escaped the week following the kidnapping of Frank. Warden Smith and Superintendent Burns were not disturbed. Other changes are looked for.

SEAMEN'S ACT ATTACKED.

Manufacturers Urge Congress to Amend or Repeal It.

Four provisions of the Seamen's act of last March 4 are cited in resolutions addressed to Congress yesterday by the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers at 30 Church Street as reasons why the act should be reconsidered by Congress with a view to its amendment or repeal. The new regulations become effective next Nov. 4 as to vessels of this country, and next March 4 as to foreign shipping, and on next June 4 abrogate conflicting articles of treaties with foreign nations regarding vessels of their nationality.

One of the provisions especially criticised is that requiring 75 per cent. of the crew "to understand any order given by the officers of such vessel," and the resolutions point out that this would prevent American ships in the Pacific trade from employing alien crews of Chinese or Japanese, though the experience of years has shown that such vessels may be operated safely with orders transmitted to the crew through petty officers speaking the language of the crew.

The resolutions contend that the provision requiring that 65 per cent. of the crew shall ultimately be able seamen is impracticable in operation and disregards the actual duties of deckhands in modern steamships, unnecessarily increasing the cost of operation, under American register to a point of prohibition in competition.

An especial protest is directed against the minimizing of the offense of desertion, accompanied by the substantial requirement of half payment of the accrued wage in every port, and the provision requiring the Collector of Customs to refuse clearance to any vessel against which any reputable citizen may lay information, within six hours of its sailing, of violation of the language test and quota of able seamen rule.

The resolutions point out that these provisions put a premium on desertion by making it possible for deserters not only "to breach their contract with but a minimum wage forfeiture, but, through the Collector of Customs," to prevent "the clearance of the vessel by calling attention to the condition which their own bad faith can create."

Lastly, the association asserts that this nation will incite treaty powers to retaliatory legislation and compel the negotiation of new arrangements at "a most critical time in our international relations, deliberately arousing resentment as a preparation for the negotiation of new treaties" by abrogating next June all treaties and conventions, any article of which conflicts with the provisions of the Seamen's act.

REFUSES TO GO TO TOMBS.

Alleged Check Swindler Complains That the Food Is Not "Kosher."

Abram Whiskin of 80 Market Street, an orthodox Jew, refused to be committed to a cell in the Tombs by Magistrate Cobb in the Tombs Court yesterday, because the food for prisoners was not "kosher." He was held in $1,000 bail on a grand larceny charge, but on his own urgent request he was allowed to remain in the courtroom until a bondsman appeared. He also raised an objection when the Magistrate set the arraignment for today, protesting that he could not come to court on the Jewish Sabbath. The Magistrate, however, refused to make any further concessions.

Whiskin, who is employed in Jewish butcher shops to perform the orthodox rites by which chickens are made "kosher" before slaughter, was arrested on the complaint of Albert Garlick, a butcher of 447 Water Street. Garlick discharged Whiskin on Jan. 15, but in accordance with a contract which was still operative he had to pay Whiskin $450.

Garlick paid the amount in the form of an check. On the following day, however, Whiskin returned and said he had lost the check. Garlick then stopped payment on the check, and gave Whiskin the money in cash, receiving from him a receipt, which was shown in court yesterday, and also a promise to return the check if it was found. The check was certified at the Germania Bank on Oct. 16. From another butcher Garlick learned that Whiskin had boasted of having cashed the check, supposed to have been lost. He thereupon had Whiskin arrested for grand larceny.

While waiting for a bondsman yesterday Whiskin was closely questioned by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Deuel with reference to any knowledge he might have concerning the murder of Barnet Baff on Nov. 14, 1915. Whiskin was willing to talk freely, but, according to Mr. Deuel, he could tell nothing that would in the least help to clear up the mystery surrounding the crime.

SHOT BY ARSON GANG.

Maryland Fire Marshal Wounded While Making Arrests.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—State Fire Marshal G. Edward Myers was shot through the right eye and probably fatally wounded tonight at Odenton, twenty miles from here, when he and ten Baltimore policemen caught three men engaged in an attempt to set fire to the big canning plant of George M. Murray & Son. The men under arrest are Harry Miller, said to be an Italian; Gottlief Freund, and Harry Goldberg.

The capture of the men was the result of an elaborate "plant," engineered by the State's Attorney's office. Having learned of the existence of the alleged arson gang, the State's Attorney put Joseph Broening on the case. He got in touch with the three men, it is alleged, and made an agreement with them whereby they were to set fire to a designated place if assured that it was insured for a sufficient amount.

Broening under the name of Anderson took out a "fake" insurance policy for $12,000 on the canning factory, having previously made the necessary arrangements with the owners and tipped off the Fire Marshal's office when the arson was to be attempted. The plot, of course, did not contemplate the actual destruction of the property.

The police say that Miller did the shooting. They found a revolver with one chamber empty on him.

The sleuths opened fire as soon as the three men reached the plant, took their prisoners, and declare they found dynamite and coal oil in the possession of the accused.

Collier Kronprinz Olaf Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

SYDNEY, N. S., Oct. 22.—The lighthouse keeper at Pleasant Bay reports wreckage picked up off the lowlands, presumably from the collier Kronprinz Olaf, which sailed from Sydney for Montreal three weeks ago and is believed to have foundered.

To Study European Conditions.

To promote insight into European conditions, the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture announced yesterday a course of eighteen lectures on "The Science of Nations," to show ideals and contribution to civilization, at the house of the society, at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, on Friday mornings, beginning Nov. 5.

CORPORAL BARTELL ACCUSED

Third Arrest for Alleged Quartermaster Frauds at Fort Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 22.—Corporal Henry S. Bartell, Quartermaster's Corps, was placed under detention today in connection with the frauds discovered in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Adams by Captain Ralph M. Mitchell. His was the third arrest made in connection with these irregularities. Further revelations are expected.

Corporal Bartell returned to Fort Adams today in response to a telegram, having been eight days over leave of absence. He was acting Commissary Sergeant at the post for four months. Captain Mitchell said tonight that the offenses laid to his door included appropriating money and charging up unsold articles as sold. Bartell denied any guilt. A United States Marshal will arraign him before United States Commissioner Frank Healy in Providence.

The accused Corporal is 24 years old. He came to the Quartermaster's Corps last April, his first enlistment in the army. He was born in Bremen, Germany.

Sergeant's Clerk Thomas R. Hanton of the Quartermaster's Department of Fort Adams was arraigned before Commissioner Healy today on the charge of unlawfully taking away vouchers of contracts with a Newport business house. He pleaded not guilty, and was held in $3,000 bail for further hearing next Wednesday. He could not furnish bail.

PRIEST'S AUTO KILLS BOY.

Lad's Relatives Riot When He Dies in Newark Hospital.

Ralph Cerrato, 12 years old, of 23 Fourteenth Avenue, Newark, was injured mortally at South Orange Avenue and Jones Street, that city, yesterday by an automobile owned and driven by the Rev. Father Benedict Flum, assistant rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, who was returning from a visit to the sick at the German Hospital. The boy died in the City Hospital. A charge of manslaughter will be made against the priest.

According to Father Flum, the lad ran from behind a trolley car directly in front of the automobile. Witnesses told the police that the boy had been riding on the back of a wagon. After the lad jumped off the vehicle he walked around the rear of the trolley as the priest came along in the machine, which was going about seven miles an hour. Father Flum told the police that he did not see the boy until it was too late.

With the assistance of bystanders Father Flum placed the boy in the automobile and made a quick run to the City Hospital. There it was found that young Cerrato had suffered a fracture of his right leg and internal injuries. His father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Cerrato, were summoned. When they arrived at the hospital about twenty relatives accompanied them. After young Cerrato died the parents and relatives made such a demonstration that the police reserves of the Fifth Precinct were called to quiet them.

EVIDENCE HALTS TRIAL

But John Corso Is Found Guilty of Stealing Cycle That Whistled.

The trial of John Corso, 22 years old, a printer, of 107 West Third Street, for burglary in the Bronx County Court yesterday, was interrupted for ten minutes by the whistling of Exhibit A.

The exhibit was a motor cycle which Motor Cycle Patrolman John Oschenhirt of Traffic Squad C, said Corso had stolen from a garage adjoining his home at 5,727 Broadway on the night of Sept. 17.

Some practical joker in the courtroom stuck a pin in the tire of the motor cycle as it leaned against the Judge's bench, and the air streamed out at the important part of the trial with a cheery, whistling sound that prevented the hearing of the testimony. It was found necessary to wheel Exhibit A out of the courtroom in order that the trial might proceed.

The jury found Corso guilty of burglary. Judge Gibbs remanded him to the county jail for sentence next Friday. One of the witnesses for the defense was Dora Schimmelfried, who testified that she was the wife of Corso. On the assumption that this statement was untrue, Judge Gibbs held her on a charge of perjury.

Editor Indicted for Libel.

The Richmond County Grand Jury yesterday handed in indictments for criminal libel against Joseph W. Burke, editor of The News-Independent, a weekly published at Port Richmond, and the Richmond Borough Publishing Company. Charles W. Wood is President of the company. The libel indictments followed the publication of articles attacking public officials of the borough.

Fire Destroys $100,000 House.

PLANDOME, L. I., Oct. 22.—A home owned by William H. Moffitt, real estate developer, and occupied by Arthur G. Meyer of West End Avenue, New York, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, with an estimated loss of about $100,000. The building took fire from a defective flue. The Meyer family expected to return to the city for the Winter next Monday.

Approval

The quality of food, service and entertainment at Shanley's pleases the most discriminating

A cabaret of excellent numbers—evenings seven to one.

Seven Course Luncheon—75c. (Music)

SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.

PARK THEATRE, 59th Street and Columbus Circle
FOR WOMEN ONLY
BEGINNING THIS AFTERNOON AT 2,
THE ONLY MOTION PICTURES IN THE WORLD OF
Twilight Sleep
LECTURE BY DR. KURT E. SCHLOSSINGK
OF THE FREIBURG FRAUEN KLINIC.
DAILY (INC. SUNDAY) AT 2, 3:30, 5:15, 7:30 AND 9 P. M.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St. Evs. at 8. Matinees Today & Wed. 2 Sharp.
WM. GILLETTE
NOV. 6th FINAL PERFORMANCE OF His Famous Success, SHERLOCK HOLMES
NOV. 29—"SECRET SERVICE."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS.
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

HUDSON West 44th Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
"THE 'SHENANDOAH' OF 1915."—Times.
UNDER FIRE
With WILLIAM COURTENAY.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
ROLLING STONES

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:25. Last Matinee Today 2:15.
SOME BABY! LAST TIME TONIGHT
TUESDAY, OCT. 26—SEATS NOW.
"SHERMAN WAS RIGHT"
A NEW FARCE by FRANK MANDEL.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"
After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES.
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of All the World" Atop New Amsterdam Theatre

COHAN & HARRIS BELIEVE
Young America
BETTER THAN "PEG O' MY HEART" and AS GOOD AS "HUCKLEBERRY FINN."
(The-Play-That-Makes-You-Happy)
AT THE GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Bryant 210. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed.

AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE DAILY, Includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S BIRTH OF A NATION
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
"The House of Glass" "Thrills With Human Emotions"
With MARY RYAN
AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c, $1

ASTOR Broadway & 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY "Breeziest Comedy of the Season."
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE EVERY NIGHT AND TODAY AND WEDNESDAY MATINEES.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:10.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Evening World.

LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c. Next Week—"THE NATURAL LAW."
"TWIN BEDS"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c to 75c.
CYRIL MAUDE in "GRUMPY."
Next Week—"THE SHOW SHOP."
TOMORROW at 3 & 8:30 CREATORE & His Band of 50.

YORK 116th St., nr. Lenox Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c-75c.
A PAIR OF SIXES
Next Week—"THE LAW OF THE LAND."

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20 Pop. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
Musical Hit by authors of "Alma," "Adele," &c.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 25TH,
WORLD'S WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP
ZBYSKO vs ABERG
TO A FINISH
5,000 Seats At 50c. | Reserved Seats $1 to $3. | Now on Sale.

Century CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62d and 63d Streets.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY 25c TO $1.50.
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
SUNDAY CONCERT—SINGER'S MIDGETS, &c.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. "THE CHORUS LADY" (Star Cast) Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, Blanche Ring, "The Yankee Girl."

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Today Mat. at 2:15.
Comtesse Guckerl. Tonight, Der Weibsteufel.

Hippodrome
Management CHAS. DILLINGHAM.
MATINEE TO-DAY & EVERY DAY.
HIP-HIP-HOORAY
with 500 People and 1,000 Wonders
SOUSA and his BAND
100 Novelties—200 Pretty Girls on Skates
IN THE SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET.
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
Evgs. 8:10 & Sat. Mat. $1.50 Best Seats
Mat. Daily 2:10. Best Seats $1.00 (Exc. Sat.)
1500 RESERVED SEATS, 50c, $1 and $2.
SUNDAY NIGHT SOUSA and HIS BAND.
Soloists and the "HIP-HIP-HOORAY" STARS, including ENTIRE ICE BALLET.

Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 2:30,
IN AID OF
Polish Victims' Relief Fund
Paderewski
will deliver an address on POLAND, PAST AND PRESENT,
Followed by
RECITAL OF CHOPIN'S MUSIC

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
To-Morrow (Sunday) Aft. at 3.
ELMAN
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall

AEOLIAN HALL, TUES. EVG., Oct. 26th
VIOLIN RECITAL
MAUD POWELL
Seats $1.50 to 50c., at Box Office. Mgr. H. Godfrey Turner, 1400 B'way
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
2 Weeks Beginning NEXT MONDAY at 8.
BOSTON GRAND OPERA COMPANY
WITH PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE
Repertoire: "Dumb Girl of Portici," "L'Amore del tre Re" with "Orfeo," "Madama Butterfly" with "Snow Flakes," "Carmen" with Complete Ballet, "Boheme," "Otello," Divertissements.
SEATS NOW ON SALE, 50c. to $5.

MACMILLEN
Violin Recital Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Oct. 25.
Seats now at Box Office, 50 cents to $2.00.

MAY PETERSON
Opera Comique, Paris.
SONG RECITAL, Thurs. Aft. at 3.
Aeolian Hall, OCT. 28. Seats now.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Oct. 26, at 3. SONG RECITAL
D'ARNALLE
Seats at 3ox Office and dir'n Lillie Lawlor Allied Arts. Tel. Plaza 5501

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 30, at 3. Piano Recital by HAROLD
BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Oct. 25, at 3
Piano Recital by MARGUERITE MELVILLE
Liszniewska
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3. Song Recital by Mme.
GADSKI
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

OPERA TICKETS. Phone 4189 Greeley.
Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs, Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38th St.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. TONIGHT 8:45
B'WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS $1.00 & 50c

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. TWICE TODAY, 2:30 & 8:30.
—Evening Prices—
25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2.
Matinee Prices, 25c, 50c & $1.
SPECIAL THIS MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK, SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MATINEE. Special Prices, Orch., 50c.; Balcony, 25c.

Triangle Plays This Week: Charles Murray in "A Game Old Knight," Tully Marshall in "The Sable Lorcha," Hale Hamilton in "Her Painted Hero," William S. Hart in "The Disciple." Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Prices—Evening, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Matinees, 25c and 50c. Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

Home Builders' Exposition
Model Houses, Decorated Rooms, Fireplaces, Portcolas, Garden Furniture, Gifts. 9 to 6 Daily. No Admission Fee. Craftsman Bldg., 6 E. 39th St., near 5th Ave.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "The Mischief Makers" Mat. Today, 15, 25, 50c. EXTRA—HOOLA-HOOLA DANCERS.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
"DREAM DANCERS," AL WOHLMAN, 10 Others. Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1
EVELYN NESBIT and JACK CLIFFORD
FALL FASHION SHOW

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today.
THE SMILING BEAUTIES

YORKVILLE 86th St. & 3d Av. Burlesque Mat. Today.
BLUE RIBBON BELLES 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

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THE CORRECT CUT-A-WAY SHAPE.
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

HIGHWOOD
The diamond point collar
The Season's smartest wing
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TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

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By all means get a fit!
As the manufacturer of the ready made clothes I retail, I am saving my customers just that extra cost which is attached to the average clothiers buying through a wholesaler or a jobber.
Suits and Overcoats, $12.50 to $30.
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It is a message of importance—calling your attention to our
Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits at $21.50 Today.
They include some of the most stylish suits in our store—and the price is a special concession in honor of our Birthday.
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Beginning To-night
"FULL OF SPEED"
Presented by SAM SHANNON
WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY CHORUS, SNAPPY MUSIC AND DELIGHTFUL DANCERS.
A most gorgeous and spectacular entertainment
PRESENTED NIGHTLY AT 7:30 AND 12.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4 to 7. Beefsteak Dinner $1.25.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00
A la Carte Portions Cooked to Your Order.
SERVED IN MAIN DINING ROOM EVE'GS & SUNDAYS, NOON to TEN.

Assorted Relishes.
Blue Points, Cherry Stone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Anchovies, Spiced Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Canape Smoked Salmon, Deep-Sea Caviar, Saucisson Hongroise.
Soups
Vegetable Soup, Cream of Corn, Consomme Celestine.
Entrees
Broiled Bluefish, Fried Kingfish, Salmon Solid, Breaded Veal Cutlet, Spring Chicken Saute, Broiled Lamb Chops, Ragout a la Deutsch.
Roasts to Order.
Roast Shoulder of Pork, Half Fried Chicken, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Wiener Schnitzel, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Hamburger Steak, Emince of Turkey.
Cold.
Half Chicken, Sliced Chicken, Smoked Beef Tongue, Meat Salad Mexicaine, Bismarck or Marinierter Herring, Roast Beef, Sliced Star Ham, Salami, Smoked Salmon in Oil, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Virginia Ham, Combination Cold Cuts, Sardines de Riga, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Salads.
Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese.
Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, Amefican Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream, Swiss, Demitasse, Plum Tarteletts, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

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BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET.
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